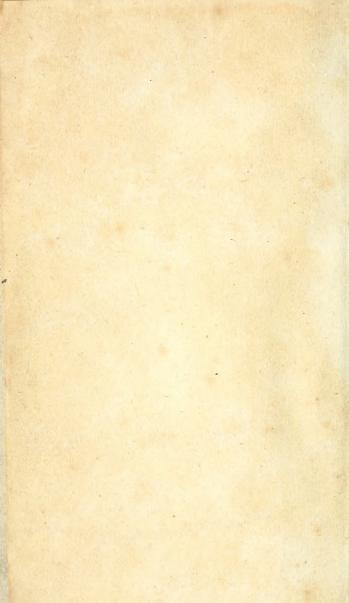


11/+ viny Hance





JOHN BULL Still

In His SENSES:

BEING THE

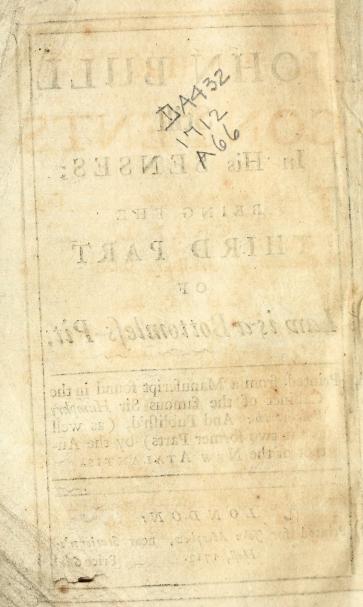
THIRD PART

OF

Law is a Bottomless-Pit.

Printed from a Manuscript found in the Cabinet of the famous Sir Humphry Polesworth: And Publish'd, (as well as the two former Parts) by the Author of the New Atalantis.

Printed for John Morphew, near Stationer's-Hall, 1712. Price 6d.



THE

CONTENTS

THE Publisher's Preface

Pag. 5

CHAP. I.

The Character of John Bull's Mother

6

CHAP. II.

The Character of John Bull's Sister Peg; with the Quarrels that happened between Master and Miss in their Childhood

CHAP. III.

Jack's Charms, or the Method by which he gain'd Peg's Heart

CHAP. IV.

How the Relations Reconcil'd John and his Sifter Peg, and what return Peg made to John's Message

93660

CHAP.



0

The CONTENTS.

CHAP. V.

Of Jome Quarrels that happen'd after Peg was taken into the Family.

CHAP. VI.

The Conversation between John Bull and his
Wife 22

CHAP. VII.

Of the hard Shifts Mrs. Bull was put to, to preserve the Mannor of Bullocks-Hatch, with Sir Roger's Method of keeping off importunate Duns

CHAP. VIII.

A Continuation of the Conversation between John
Bull and his Wife
32

CHAP. IX.

A Copy of Nic, Frog's Letter to John Bull 40

CHAP. X.

Of some extraordinary Things that pass'd at the Salutation Tavern, in the Conference between Bull, Frog, Esquire South and Lewis Baboon 43



The Publisher's PREFACE.

HE World is much indebted to the famous Sir Humphry Polesworth, for his ingenious and impartial Account of John Bull's Law-suit; yet there is just Cause of complaint against him, in that he retails it only by Parcels, and won't give us the whole Work; This forces me, who am only the Publisher, to bespeak the Assistance of his Friends and Acquaintance, to engage him to lay aside that stingy Humour, and gratify the Curiofity of the Publick, at once. He pleads in excuse, that they are only private Memoirs, wrote for his own Use, in a loose Style, to serve as a help to his ordinary Conversation. I represented to him the good Reception the two first Parts had met, that tho' they had been calculated by him, only for the Meridian of Grubstreet, yet they were taken notice of by the better fort; that the World was now fufficiently acquainted with John Bull, and interested it self in his little Concerns. He answer'd with a Smile, that he had indeed some trisling Things to impart that concern'd John Bull's Relations and Domestick Affairs; if these would satisfy me,

Englands but

he gave me free leave to make use of them, because they would serve to make the History of the Law-fuit more intelligible. When I had look'd over the Manuscript, I found likewise fome further account of the Composition, which perhaps may not be unacceptable to fuch as have read the two former Parts.

CHAP. I. The Character of John Bull's Mother.

JOHN had a Mother, whom he lov'd and honour'd extremely, a discreet, grave, sober good-condition'd, cleanly old Gentlewoman, as ever liv'd; she was none of your cross-grain'd termagant scolding Jades, that one had as good be hang'd as live in the House with, such as are always censuring the Conduct, and telling scandalous Stories of their Neighbours, extolling their own good Qualities, and undervalue. ing those of others. On the contrary, she was of a meek Spirit, and as she was strictly Virtuous herfelf, fo she always put the best Constru-Aion upon the Words and Actions of her Neighbours, except where they were irreconcileable to the Rules of Honesty and Decency. She was neither one of your precise Prudes, nor one of your phantastical old Belles, that dress themselves like Girls of Fisteen; as she neither wore a Ruff, Fore-head-cloth, nor High-crown'd Har, fo she had laid aside Feathers, Flowers, and crimpt Ribons in her Head-dress, Furbulow-

(7)

low-Scarfs and Hoop'd-Petticoats. She fcorn'd to Patch and Paint, yet she lov'd to keep her Hands and her Face clean. Tho' she wore no flaunting lac'd Ruffles, she would not keep her felf in a constant Sweat with greafy Flannel: Tho' her Hair was not stuck with Jewels, she was not asham'd of a Diamond Cross; she was not like some Ladies, hung about with Toys and Trinkets, Twifer Cafes, Pocket-Glaffes and Effence-Bottles; she us'd only a Gold Watch and an Almanack, to mark the Hours and the Holy-Days. Her Furniture was near and genteel, well fancy'd with a bon Goust. As she affected not the Grandeur of a State with a Canopy, she thought there was no Offence in an Elbow-Chair; she had laid aside your Carving, Gilding and Japan Work, as being too apt to gather Dirt, but she never could be prevail'd upon to part with plain Wainscot and clean Hangings. There are fome Ladies that affect to smell a stink in every Thing; they are always highly perfum'd, and continually burning Frankincense in their Rooms; she was above such Affectation, yet she never would lay aside the Use of Brooms and scrubbing Brushes, and scrupl'd not to lay her Linnen in fresh Lavender: She was no less genteel in her Behaviour, well-bred without Affectation, in the due mean between one of your affected Curfying pieces of Formality, and your Romps that have no regard to the common Rules of Civility. There are some Ladies that affect a migh-

ty regard for their Relations; We must not eat to Day, for my Uncle Tom, or my Cousin Betty dy'd this time ten Years; Let's have a Ball to Night, it is my Neighbour such a ones Birth-day; she look'd upon all this as Grimace; yet she constantly observ'd her Husband's Birth-day, her Wedding-day, and some few more. Tho' she was a truly good Woman, and had a fincere motherly Love for her Son John, yet there wanted not those who endeavour'd to create a Misunderstanding between them, and they had fo far prevail'd with him once, that he turn'd her out of Doors to his great Sorrow, as he found afterwards, for his Affairs went all at fixes and fevens. She was no less Judicious in the turn of her Conversation and Choice of her Studies, in which she far exceeded all her Sex; your Rakes that hate the Company of all fober, grave Gentlewomen, would bear hers, and she would by her handsome manner of proceeding fooner reclaim than fome that were more fower and referv'd; she was a zealous preacher up of Chastiry, and Conjugal Fidelity in Wives, and by no means a Friend to the new-fangl'd Do-Arine of the Indispensable Duty of Cuckoldom: Tho' she advanc'd her Opinions with a becoming Assurance, yet she never usher'd them in, as some positive Creatures will do, with dogmatical Affertions, This is infallible; I cannot be mistaken; none but a Rogue can deny it. It has been observ'd, that such People are oftner in the wrong than any Body; tho' she had a thoufand

England

[9]

fand good Qualities, she was not without her Faults, amongst which one might perhaps reckon too great Lenity to her Servants, to whom she always gave good Counsel, but often too gentle Correction. I thought I could not say less of John Bull's Mother, because she bears a part in the following Transactions.

CHUNP.HIL

The Character of John Bull's Sister Peg, with the Quarrels that happen'd between Master and Miss, in their Childhood.

England Scotland

70 HN had a Sifter, a poor Girl that had T been starv'd at Nurse; any Body would have guess'd Miss to have been bred up under the Influence of a cruel Step Dame, and John to be the Fondling of a tender Mother. John look'd ruddy and plump, with a pair of Cheeks like a Trumpeter; Miss look'd pale and wan, as if she had the Green-Sickness; and no wonder, for John was the Darling, he had all the good Bits, was cramm'd with good Pullet, Chicken, Pig, Goose and Capon, while Miss had only a little Oatmeal and Water, or a dry Crust without Butter. John had his golden Pippens, Peaches and Nectarnes; poor Miss a Crab-Apple, Sloe or a Blackberry. Mafter lay in the best Apartment, with his Bed-Chamber toward the South-Sun. Miss lodg'd in a Garret, expos'd to the North-Wind, which shre-

vel'd

i tolof : 's

vel'd her Countenance; however, this Usage tho' it stunted the Girl in her Growth, gave her a hardy Constitution; she had Life and Spirit in abundance, and knew when she was ill used: Now and then she would seize upon John's Commons, fnatch a Leg of a Pullet, or a bit of good Beef, for which they were fure to go to Fisticuss. Master was indeed too strong for her, but Miss would not yield in the least Point, but ev'n when Matter had got her down, the would fcratch and bite like a Tyger; when he gave her a Cuff on the Ear, she would prick him with her Knitting Needle. John brought a great Chain one Day to tye her to the Bed post, for which Affront Miss aim'd a Pen-knife at his Heart: In short, these Quarrels grew up to rooted Aversions, they gave one another Nick-names, she call'd him Gundy-guts, and he call'd her Loufy-Peg: Tho' the Girl was a tight clever Wench as any was, and thro' her pale Looks, you might discern Spirit and Vivacity, which made her not indeed a perfect Beauty, but something that was agreeable. It was barbarous in Parents not to take notice of these early Quarrels, and make them live better together, fuch Domestick Fewds proving afterwards the occasion of Missortunes to them both. Peg had indeed some odd Humours and comical Antipathy, for which John would jeer her. "What think you of my Sister Peg (fays he) "that faints at the Sound of an Organ, and yet

[rr]

"yet will dance and frisk at the Noise of a "Bagpipe? What's that tolyou, Gundy-guts, " (quoth Peg) every Body's to chuse their own "Musick." Then Peg had taken a Fancy not to fay her Pater-noster, which made People imagine strange things of her. Of the three Brothers that have made such a Clutter Rome in the World, Lord Peter, Martin and Jack; Kuther Jack had of late been her Inclinations; Lord Chim Peter she detested; nor did Martin stand much Calvin better in her good Graces, but Jack had found the way to her Heart. I have often admir'd what Charms she discover'd in that aukward Booby, till I talk'd with a Person that was acquainted with the Intrigue, who gave me the following Account of it.

CHAP. III.

Jack's Charms, or the Method by which he gain'd freshylery Peg's Heart. Scotland

N the first place, Jack was a very young Fellow, by much the youngest of the three Brothers, and People indeed wonder'd how fuch a young upstart Jackanapes shou'd grow fo pert and faucy, and take so much upon him. (2.) Jack brag'd of greater Abilities than other Men; he was well-gifted, as he pretended; I # need not tell you what secret Influence that 77 has upon the Ladies. (3.) Jack had a most scandalous Tongue, and perfuaded Peg, that all

Mankind, belides himself, were pox'd by that scarlet-sac'd Whore Signiora Bubonia. " As for Luker "Corona: His Brother Martin, though he was not quite so bad, had some nocturnal which his Friends pretended were on-" ly Scorbutical; but, he was fure, proceeded " from a worse Cause." By such malicious Infinuations, he had poffes'd the Lady, that he was the only Man in the World, of a found, pure, and untainted Conflitution: Tho? there were some that fluck not to say, that & Signiora Bubonia and Jack rail'd at one another, only the better to hide an Intrigue; and, that Fack had been found with Signiora under his Cloak, carrying her home, in a dark stormy Night. (4.) Jack was a prodigious Ogler; he would ogle you the outside of his Eye inward, and the White upward. (5.) Jack gave himfelf out for a Man of a great Estate in the Fortunate Islands, of which the fole Property was vefted in his Person: by this Trick he cheated abundance of poor People of small Sums, pretending to make over Plantations in the faid Islands; but, when the poor Wretches came there with Jack's Grant, they were beat, mock'd, and turn'd out of doors. (6.) I told you that Peg was whimfical, and lov'd any thing that was particular: In that way Jack was her Man; for he neither thought, spoke, dress'd, nor acted like other Mortals: He was for

for your bold Strokes; he rail'd at Fops, tho? himself the most affected in the World; instead of the common Fashion, he would visit his Miffress in a Mourning-cloak, Band, short Cuffs, and a peaked Beard. He invented a way of coming into a Room backwards, which he faid shew'd more Humility, and less Affectation; where other People stood, he sat; where they fat, he stood; when he went to Court, he us'd to kick away the State, and fit down by his Prince, Cheek by Choul, Confound these. States (fays he) they are a modern Invention; when he spoke to his Prince, he always turn'd his Br--ch upon him; if he was advis'd to Fast for his Health, he would eat Roast-beef; if he was allow'd a more plentiful Diet, then he would be fure, that day, to live upon Watergruel; he would cry at a Wedding, laugh and make Jests at a Funeral. He was no less singular in his Opinions; you would have burft your fides to hear him talk Politicks: " All "Government (fays he) is founded upon the right Distribution of Punishments; decent Executions keep the World in awe; for that "Reason, the majority of Mankind ought to "be hang'd every Year; for Example, I sup-" pose, the Magistrate ought to pass an irre-" verfible Sentence upon all blue-ey'd Children " from the Cradle; but that there may be fome " shew of Justice in his proceeding, these Chil-" dren ought to be train'd up, by Matters ap-" pointed for that purpose, to all forts of Vil-" lany,

any, that they may deserve their Fate, and "the Execution of them may serve as an Obse ject of Terror to the rest of Mankind." As to the giving of Pardons, he had this fingular. Method, That when these Wretches had the Ropes about their Necks, it should be enquised, who believ'd they should be hanged, and who not? The first were to be pardon'd, the fast hang'd out-right: Such as were once pardon'd, were never to be hang'd afterwards, for any Crime whatfoever. He had fuch skill in Physiognomy, that he would pronounce peremptorily upon a Man's Face, That Fellow (fays he) do what he will, can't avoid Hanging; he has a hanging Look. By the same Art, he would prognofficate a Principality to a Scoundrel. He was no less particular in the Choice of his Studies; they were generally bent sowards exploded Chimera's, the perpetuum Mobile, the circular Shot, Philosopher's Stone, and filent Gunpowder, making Chains for Flea's, Nets for Flies, and Instruments to unravel Cobwebs, and split Hairs. Thus, I think, I have given you a distinct Account of the Methods he practis'd upon Peg. Her Brother would now and then ask her, "What a "Devil dost thou see in that pragmatical Coxcomb, to make thee fo in Love with him? " He is a fit Match for a Tailor or a Shoe-" maker's Daughter, but not for you that are a Gentlewoman. Fancy is free (quoth Peg) "I'll take my awn way, do you take yours: I

"do

"do no care for your flaunting Beaus, that
"gang with their Breafts open, and their
"Sarks over their Waistcoats, that accost me
"with set Speeches out of Sidney's Arcadia,
"or The Academy of Compliments. Jack is a so"ber grave Youngman; tho' he has none of
"your study'd Harangues, his Meaning is sin"cere: He has a great Regard to his Father's
"Will; and he that shews himself a good Son,
"will make a good Husband: besides, I know
"he has the original Deed of Conveyance to
"the Fortunate Islands; the others are Coun"terseits." There is nothing so obstinate as
young Ladies in their Amours; the more you
cross them, the worse they are.

Chap. IV.

How the Relations reconcil'd John and his Sister Peg, and what return Peg made to John's Message.

Scotland — Englan.

Man, was very hard-hearted to his Sister Peg, chiesly from an Aversion he had conceived in his Infancy. While he flourish'd, kept a warm House, and drove a plentiful Trade, poor Peg was forc'd to go hawking and pedling about the Streets, selling Knives, Scissars and Shoe-buckles; now and then carry'd a Basket of Fish to the Market; sow'd, spun and knit for a poor Livelihood, till her Fingers-ends were sore; and when she could not

get Bread for her Family, she was forc'd to hire 'em out at Journey-work to her Neigh-bours: Yet in these her poor Circumstances, she still preserv'd the Air and Mien of a Gentlewoman; a certain decent Pride, that extorted Respect from the haughtiest of her Neighbours; when she came into any full Assembly, she would not yield the pas to the best of them. If one ask'd her, Are not you related to John Bull? Yes (fays she) he has the Honour to be my Brother. So Peg's Affairs went, till all the Relations cry'd out shame upon John, for his barbarous Usage of his own Flesh and Blood; that it was an easie matter for him to put her in a credible way of living, not only without Hurt, but with Advantage to himfelf, being she was an industrious Person, and might be serviceable to him in his way of Business. Hang her, Jade, (quoth John) I can't endure her, as long as the keeps that Rascal Jack's Company. They told him, the way to reclaim her was to take her into his House; that by Conversation, the childish Humours of their younger days might be worn out. These Arguments were enforc'd by a certain Incident. It happen'd that John was at that time about making his function. Will, and entailing his Estate, the very same function which Nic Frog is nam'd Executor. Now his Sister Peg's Name being in the Entail, he could not make a thorough Settlement without her Consent. There was indeed a mali(17)

malicious Story went about, as if John's last 3 Wife had fall'n in love with Jack, as he was 3 eating Custard a Horseback; that she per- & fwaded John to take his Sister Peg into the House, the better to drive on her Intrigue with Jack, concluding he would follow his Mistress Peg. All I can infer from this Story, is, that when one has got a bad Character in the World, People will report and believe any thing of them, true or false. But to return to my Story; when Peg receiv'd John's Message, she hust'd and storm'd like the De-vil: My Brother John (quoth she) is sufail grown wondrous kind-hearted all of a suddain, but I meikle doubt, whether it be ont mair for his awn Conveniency than my good; he draws up his Weits and his Deeds, forfooth, and I mun fet my Hand to them, unfight unfeen. I like the young Man he has fettled upon well enough, but I think I ought to have a valuable Confideration for my Confent: He wants my poor little Farm, because it makes a Nook in his Park-Wall; ye may e'en tell him, he has mair than he makes good use of; he gangs up and down drinking, roaring and quarrelling, through all the Countrey Merkats, making soolish Bargains in his Cups, which he repents when he is sober-Cups, which he repents when he is fober; like a thriftless Wretch, spending the Goods and Gear that his Fore-Fathers won with the Sweat of their Brows; light come, light go,

(18)

go, he cares not a Farthing: But why should I stand Surety for his filly Contracts? the flittle I have is free, and I can call it my own; Hame's hame be it never so hamely; I ken him well enough, he could never abide me, and when he has his ends he'll e'en use me as he did before; I'm sure I fhall be treated like a poor Drudge; I shall be set to tend the Bairns, darn the Floid, and mend the Linnen. Then there's no living with that auld Carline his Mother, she rails at Jack, and Jack's an honester Man than any of her Kin: I shall be plagu'd with her Spells and her Pater-nosters, and silly auld 6 be set to tend the Bairns, darn the Hose, warld Ceremonies: I mun never pair my Nails on a Friday, nor begin a Journy on 'Childermas day, and I mun stand becking and binging as I gang out and into the Hall: Tell him he may e'en gan his get, I'll have nothing to do with him, I'll ftay like have nothing to do with him, I'll Itay like the poor Country Mouse, in my own Habitation". So Peg talkt; but for all that, by the Interposition of good Friends, and by many a bonny thing that were fent, and many more that were promis'd Peg, the Matter was concluded, and Peg taken into the House upon certain Articles; one of which was, That she might have the Freedom of Jack's Conversation, and might take him for Better and for Worse, if she pleas'd; provided always, he did not come into the provided always, he did not come into the House at unseasonable Hours, and disturb the Rest of the Old Woman, John's Mother.

The church of England

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of some Quarrels that happen'd after Pez was taken into the Family. Scotland winter

T is an old Observation, that the Quarrels of Relations are harder to reconcile than any other; Injuries from Friends fret and gall more, and the Memory of them is not so eafily obliterated: This is cunningly represented by one of your old Sages, called Æsop, in the Story of the Bird, that was griev'd extremely, for being Wounded with an Arrow feather'd with his own Wing; as also of the Oak that let many a heavy Groan, when he was cleft with a Wedge of his own Timber. There was no Man in the World less subject to Rancour than John Bull, confidering how often his good Nature had been Abus'd; yet I don't know, but he was too apt to hearken to tatling People, that carried Tales between him and his Sifter Peg, on purpose to sow Jealousies, and set them together by the Ears: They fay that there were some Hardships put upon Peg, that had been better let alone; but it was the Buliness of good People to restrain the Injuries on one side, and moderate the Refentments on the other; a good Friend acts both parts, the one without the other will not do. The Purchase-Money of Peg's Farm was ill paid; then Peg lov'd a little good Liquor, and the Servants shut up the Wine-C 2 Cellar. The Equivalent

Cellar; but for that Peg found a Trick, for she made a false Key; Peg's Servants com-The made a false Key; Peg's Servants complain'd that they were debar'd from all manner of Business, and never suffer'd to touch the least thing within the House; if they offer'd to come into the Warehouse, then strait went the Yard slap over their Noddle; if they ventur'd into the Counting-Room, a Fellow would throw an Ink-bottle at their Head; if they came into the best Apartment, to set any the least thing within the House; if they of-fer'd to come into the Warehouse, then strait they came into the best Apartment, to set any thing there in order, they were faluted with a Broom; if they meddl'd with any thing in the Kitchen, it was odds but the Cook laid them over the Pate with a Ladle; one that would have got into the Stables, was met by two Rascals, who fell to work with him with a Brush and a Curry-comb; some climbing up into the Coach-box, were told, that one of their Companions had been there before that could not drive, then slap went the long Whip about their Ears: On the other Hand it was complain'd, that Peg's Servants were always asking for Drink-mony, that they had more than their Share of the Christmasbox; to fay the truth, Peg's Lads buftl'd pretty hard for that, for when they were endea-vouring to Lock it up, they got in their great Fifts, and pull'd out Handfuls of Half-Crowns, fome Shillings and Six-pences, others in the Scramble pick'd up Guineas and Broad-pieces. But there happer'l a worse thing than all this, it was cain'd that Peg's Servants - (23)

must know, one Day, as Nic Frog and I were fulk over a Bottle making up an old Quarrel, the old Knave would needs have us drink a Bottle of his Champagne, and so one after another, till my Friend Nic and I, not being used to such heady Stuff, got bloody Drunk. Lewis all the while, either by the Strength of his Brain, or Flinching his Glass, kept himself sober as a Judge. 'My worthy Friends (quoth Lewis) henceforth let us live Neighbourly, I am as peaceable and quiet as a Lamb, of my own Temper, but it has been my Misfortune to live among quarrelfom Neighbours. There is but one thing can make us fall out, and that is the Inheritance of Lord Strutt's Estate; I am content, for Peace sake, to wave my Right, and submit to any Expedient to prevent a Law-Suit; I think an equal Division will be the fairest way. Well mov'd Old Lewis (quoth Frog) and I hope my Friend John here will not be Refractory. At the fame time he clap'd me on the Back, and flabber'd me all over from Cheek to Cheek, with his great Tongue. Do as you please, Gentlemen (quoth I) 'tis all one to John Bull. We agreed to part that Night, and next Morning to meet at the Corner of Lord Strut's Park Wall, with our furveying Instruments, which accordingly we did. Old Lewis carried 4 a Chain and a Semicircle, Nic Paper, Rulers and a Lead Pencil, and I follow'd at some distance with a long Pole. We began first with furveying

(24)

furveying the Meadow-Grounds, afterwards we measur'd the Corn Fields Close by Close, then we proceeded to the Wood-Lands, the Copper and Tin Mines. All this while Nic. laid down every thing exactly upon Paper, calculated the Acres and Roods to a great Nicety. When we had finish'd the Land, we were going to break into the House and Garctures, and other Furniture.

Mrs. Bull. What faid Lord Strutt to all this? dens, to take an Inventory of his Plate, Pi-

J. Bull. As we had almost finish'd our Concern, we were accosted by some of Lord Strutt's Servants: 'Hey day, what's here? What a 'Devil's the meaning of all these Trangams and 'Gimcracks, Gentlemen? What, in the name of Wonder, are you going about, jumping over my Master's Hedges, and running your Lines cross his Grounds? If you are at any Field-Pastime, you might have ask'd leave, 'my Master is a civil well-bred Person as

any is.

Mrs. Bull. What could you Answer to this? J. Bull. Why truly my Neighbour Frog and I were still hot-headed; we told him his Ma-fter was an old doating Puppy, that minded nothing of his own Business; that we were Surveying his Estate, and settling it for him, fince he would not do it himself. Upon this there happen'd a Quarrel, but we being stronger than they, sent them away with a [25]

Flea in their Ear. They went home, and told their Master, 'My Lord (fay they) there are three odd fort of Fellows going about your Grounds, with the ftrangest 'Machines that ever we beheld in our Life; I suppose they are going to rob your Orchard, fell your Trees, or drive away your . Cattle; they told us strange things of settling your Estate: One is a lusty old Fellow, 44 ' in a black Wig, with a black Beard, with-

out Teeth; there's another thick fourt Fel Henry low, in Trunk-Hose; the third is a little, Tutch

long Nos'd, thin Man. (I was then Lean Nivilian

being just come out of a fit of Sickness.) I

fuppose it is fit to send after them, lest they carry fomething away.

Mrs. Bull. I fancy this put the Old Fellow

in a rare Tweag.

J. Bull Weak as he was, he call'd for his long Toledo, fwore and bounc'd about the Room, 'Sdeath! what am I come to, to be · Affronted fo by my Tradesmen? I know the

Rascals! my Barber, Clothier and Linnen-

draper, dispose of my Estate! bring hither ' my Blunderbus, I'll warrant ye, you shall fee Day-light through them. Scoundrels!

Dogs! the Scum of the Earth! Frag, that full

was my Fathers Kitchen-boy, he pretend to " meddle with my Estate! with my Will! Ah poor Strutt, what art thou come to at last, thou hast liv'd too long in the World, to fee thy Age and Infirmity so despis'd?

(26)

how will the Ghosts of my Noble Ancestors receive these Tidings? They cannot, they must not sleep quietly in their Graves. In short, the Old Gentleman was carried off in a Fainting Fit, and after bleeding in both Arms

hardly recover'd.

Mrs. Bull. Really this was a very extraordinary way of Proceeding: I long to hear

the rest of it.

J. Bull. After we had come back to the Tavern, and taken t'other Bottle of Champagne, we quarrell'd a little about the Divifion of the Estate; Lewis hall'd and pull'd the # Map on one fide, and Frog and I on t'other, till we had like to have tore the Parchment to pieces. At last Lewis pull'd out a pair of great Taylor's Shears, and clip'd off a Corner for himself, which he said was a Mannor that lay convenient for him, and left Frog and me the rest to dispose of, as we pleas'd. We were over-joy'd, to think Lewis was contented with fo little, not finelling what was at the bottom of the Plot. There happen'd, indeed, an Incident, that gave us some Disturbance; A Cunning Fellow, one of my Servants, two Days after, peeping through the Key-hole, ob-- ferv'd that Old Lewis had stole away our part of the Map, and faw him fiddling and turning the Map from one Corner to the other, trying to join the two pieces together again: He was muttering fomething to himfelf, which he did not well hear, only these Words,

'Tis great pity, 'tis great pity! My Servant added, that he believ'd this had some ill-meaning; I told him he was a Coxcomb, always pretending to be wifer than his Companions: Lewis and I are good Friends, he's an honest Fellow, and, I dare say, will stand to his Bargain. The Sequel of the Story prov'd this Fellow's Suspicion to be too well grounded; for Lewis reveal'd our whole Secret to the deceas'd Lord Strutt, who, in Reward to his Treachery, and Revenge to Froz and me, settled his whole Estate upon the present Phi-Shijou lip Baboon: Then we understood what he meant by piecing the Map together.

Mrs. Bull. And was you furpris'd at this? Had not Lord Strutt reason to be Angry? I have been would you have been contented to have been

fo us'd your felf?

7. Bull. Why, truly Wife, it was not eafily reconciled to the common Methods, but then it was the Fashion to do such things: I have read of your Golden Age, your Silver Age, &c. one might justly call this the Age of the Lawyers. There was hardly a Man of Substance in all the Country, but had a Counterfeit that pretended to his Estate: As the Philosophers say, that there is a Duplicate of every Terrestrial Animal at Sea, so it was in this Age of the Lawyers, there was at least two of every thing; nay, o'my Conscience, I think there were three Esq; Hackums at one time. Lewis Baboon entertain'd a Fellow that Kencharing D 2 call'd

the prefender (28)

call'd himself John Bull's Heir; I knew him no more than the Child unborn, yet he brought me into fome Trouble and Expence. There Bouria was another that pretended to be Esq; South; and two Lord Strutts, you know. In short, it was usual for a parcel of Fellows to meet, and dispose of the whole Estates in the Country: This lies convenient for me, Tom; Thou would do more good with that, Dick, than the Old Fellow that has it. So to Law they went with the true Owners; the Lawyers got well by it, every Body elfe was undone. It was a common thing for an honest Man, when he came Home at Night, to find another Fellow domineering in his Family, hectoring his Servants, calling for Supper, and pretending to go to Bed to his Wife. In every House you might observe two Sosia's quarrelling who was Master: For my own part, I am still afraid of the same Treatment, that I should find fome Body behind my Counter felling my Broad Cloath.

> Mrs. Bull. There are a fort of Fellows that they call Banterers, and Bambouzlers, that play fuch Tricks; but, it feems, these Fel-

lows were in earnest.

J. Bull. I begin to think that Justice is a better Rule than Conveniency, for all some People make so slight on't.

Of the hard Shifts Mrs. Bull was put to, to preserve the Mannor of Bullock's Hatch; and with Sir Roger's Method to keep off importunate Duns. Carl Orford

S John Bull and his Wise were talking Julian together, they were surprised with a sudden knocking at the Door, those wicked Scriveners and Lawyers no doubt (quoth John) and so it was; some asking for the Money he ow'd, and others warning to prepare for the approaching Term: What a cursed Life do I lead (quoth John)? Debt is like deadly Sin; for God-sake, Sir Roger, get me rid of these Fellows. I'll warrant you (quoth Sir Roger) leave them to me. And indeed it was pleafant enough to obferve Sir Roger's Method with these impor-one tunate Duns; his sincere Friendship for John Bull, made him submit to many things, for his Service, which he would have fcorn'd to have done for himself. Sometimes he would fland at the Door with his long Poll to keep off the Duns, 'till John got out at the Back-Door. When the Lawyers and Tradesmen brought extravagant Bills, Sir Roger us'd to bargain before-hand, for leave to cut off a quarter of a Yard in any part

of the Bill he pleased; he wore a pair of Scissars in his Pocket for this purpose, and would fnip it off fo nicely, as you cannot ima-gine; like a true Goldsmith he kept all your Holidays; there was not one wanting in his Calendar; when ready Money was scarce, he would fet them a telling a thousand Pounds in Six-pences, Groats, and Three penny Pieces: It would have done your Heart good to have feen him charge thro' an Army of Lawyers, Attorneys, Clerks and Tradesmen; fometimes with Sword in Hand, at other times nuzling like an Eel in the Mud: When a Fellow stuck like a Bur, that there was no shaking him off, he us'd to be mighty inquisitive about the Health of his Uncles and Aunts in the Country; he could call them all by their Names, for he knew every Body, and could talk to them in their own way. The extremely Impertinent he would fend away to see some strange Sight, as the Dragon at Hockley the Hole; or bid him call the 30th of next February. Now and then you 4 would see him in the Kitchen, weighing the Beef and Butter, paying ready Money, that the Maids might not run a-tick at the Market; and the Butchers, by bribing of them, fell Damag'd and Light Mear. Another time he would flip into the Cellar, and gage the Casks: In his leifure Minutes he was posting his Books, and gathering in his Debrs; such frugal Methods were necessary where

where Money was fo scarce, and Duns so numerous. All this while John kept his Credit, could show his Head both at Change and Westminster-Hall; no Man protested his Bill, nor refus'd his Bond, only the Sharpers and the Scriveners; the Lawyers and other Clerks pelted Sir Roger as he went along. The Squirters were at it with their Kennel-Water, for they were mad for the loss of their Bubble, and that they could not get him to Mortgage the Mannor of Bullocks-Land Hatch. Sir Roger shook his Ears, and nuzled along, well-fatisfied within himself that he was doing a charitable Work, in rescuing an honest Man from the Claws of Harpies and Blood-suckers. Mrs. Bull did all that an Ju affectionate Wife, and a good Housewise, 7 could do; yet the Boundaries of Virtues are indivisible Lines, it is impossible to march up close to the Frontiers of Frugality, without entering the Territories of Parsimony. Your good Housewifes, are apt to look into the minutest Things: Therefore some blam'd Mrs. Bull for new heel-piecing of her Shoes, grudging a quarter of a pound of Soap and Sand to scowre the Rooms, but especially, that she would not allow her Maids and Apprentices the Benefit of John Bunyan, the London-Apprentice, or the Seven-Champions, in the Black Letter.

CHAP. VIII.

A Continuation of the Conversation betwixt
Tohn Bull and his Wife.

England and parliament

Mrs. Bull, IT is a most sad Life we lead, my Dear, to be so teaz'd, paying Interest for old Debts, and still contracting new Ones. However, I don't blame you, for vindicating your Honour, and chastizing old Lewis; to curb the Insolent, protect the Oppress'd, recover ones own, and defend what one has, are good Effects of the Law: The only thing I want to know, is how you come to make an end of your Mony, before you finish'd your Suit.

John Bull. I was told by the Learned in the Law, that my Suit stood upon three firm Pillars: More Mony for more Law, more Law for more Mony, and no Composition. More Mony for more Law, was plain to a Demonstration, for who can go to Law without Mony? and it was as plain, that any Man that has Mony, may have Law for it. The third was as evident as the other two; for what Composition could be made with a Rogue, that never kept a Word he said?

Mrs. Bull. I think you are most likely to get out of this Labyrinth by the second Door, by want of ready Mony to purchase

chase this precious Commodity: But you feem not only to have bought too much of it, but have paid too dear for what you bought; else how was it possible to run so much in Debt, when, at this very time, the yearly Income of what is Mortgag'd to those Usurers would discharge Hocus's Bills, and give you your Belly sull of Law, for all your Life, without running one Six Pence in Debt? You have been bred up to Business; I suppose you can Cypher, I wonder you never

us'd your Pen and Ink.

J. Bull. Now you urge me too far; prithee, dear Wife, hold thy Tongue. Suppose a young Heir, heedless, raw, and unexperienc'd, full of Spirit and Vigour, with a favourite Passion, in the Hands of Money-Scriveners: Such Fellows are like your Wiredrawing Mills, if they get hold of a Man's Finger, they will pull in his whole Body at last, till they squeeze the Heart, Blood and Guts out of him. When I wanted Money, half a dozen of these Fellows were always waiting in my Antichamber, with their Securities ready drawn. I was tempted with the Ready, some Farm or other went to Pot. 77 I receiv'd with one Hand, and paid it away with the other, to Lawyers; that, like fo many Hell-hounds, were ready to devour me. Then the Rogues would plead Poverty, and Scarcity of Money, that always ended in receiving Ninety for the Hundred.

After

(34)

After they had got Possession of my best Rents, they were able to supply me with my own Mony. But what was worse, when I look'd into the Securities, there was no Cause of Redemption.

Mrs. Ball. No Clause of Redemption, say

you; that's hard!

John Bull. No great matter, for I cannot pay them. They had got a worse Trick than that; the same Man bought and sold to himself, paid the Mony, and gave the Acquittance: The same Man was Butcher and Grafier, Brewer and Butler, Cook and Poulterer. There is fomething still worfe than all this; there came twenty Bills upon me at once, which I had given Mony to discharge; I was like to be pull'd to Pieces, by Brewer, Butcher, and Baker, even my Herb-Woman dun'd me as I went along the Streets (thanks to my Friend Sir Roger, elfe I-must have gone to Goal). When I ask'd the meaning of this, I was told, the Mony went to the Lawyers; Counsel won't Many tick, Sir; Hocus was urging; my Book-Mkeeper fat Sorting all Day, playing at Putt, and All-fours: In short, by griping Usurers, devouring Lawyers, and negligent Servants, I am brought to this pass.

Mrs. Bull. This was hard usage! but methinks, the least reflection might have re-

_ 1

triev'd you.

100011

John

John Bull. 'Tis true; yet confider my Circumstances, my Honour was engaged, and I did not know how to get out; belides, I was for Five Years often Drunk, always muddl'd, they carried me from Tavern to Tavern, to Ale-houses and Brandy-shops, brought me acquainted with fuch strange Dogs: There goes the prettiest Fellow in the World (says one) for managing a fury, make him yours. There's another can pick you up Wetnesses. Serjeans such a one has a Silver Tongue at the Bar. I believe, in time I should have retain'd every fingle Person within the Inns of Court. The Night after a Trial, I treated the Lawyers, their Wives and Daughters, with Fiddles, Hautboys, Drums and Trumpets. I was always hot-headed ; then they' plac'd me in the middle, the Attorneys and their Clerks dancing about me, hooping and hallowing, Long live John Bull, the Glory and Support of the Law!

Mrs. Bull. Really, Husband, you went

through a very notable Course.

John Bull. One of the things that first alarm'd me was, that they shew da Spite against my poor Old Mother; 'Lord (quoth against my poor Old Mother; 'Lord (quoth against my poor Old Mother; 'Lord (quoth against my beautiful of the poor, against my feather and the prayers, and her Practice of Piety, she she never meddles in any of your Concerns of the never meddles in any of your Concerns of the feather, to see a handsome, brisk, agenteel, young Fellow, so much govern'd agenteel young Fellow young Fe

by a doating old Woman; why don't you go and fuck the Bubby? Do you confider The keeps you out of a good Jointure? The has the best of your Estate settled "upon her for a Rent-Charge: Hang her, old Thief, turn her out of Doors, seize her Lands, and let her go to Law if she dares. Soft and fair, Gentlemen (quoth I) my Mother's my Mother, our Family are 'not of an unnatural Temper. Tho'I don't take all her Advice, I won't seize her Jointure; long may she enjoy it, good Woman,
I don't grudge it her: She allows me now and then a Brace of Hundreds for my Law-Suit; that's pretty fair. About this time the old Gentlewoman fell ill of an odd fort of a Distemper; it began with a Coldness and Numbness in her Limbs, which by degrees affected the Nerves (I think the Physicians call them) feiz'd the Brain, and at last ended in a Lethargy. It betray'd it felf at first in a fort of Indifference and Carelefness in all her Actions, Coldness to her best Friends, and an Aversion to stir or go about the common Offices of Life. She that was the cleanliest Creature in the World, never shrunk now if you fer a Close-stool under her Nose. She that would fometimes rattle off her Servants pretty sharply, now if she saw them drink, or heard them talk profanely, never took any notice of it. Instead of her usual Charities to deserving Persons, she threw away her Money

(37)

Money upon roaring swearing Bullies, and randy Beggars, that went about the Streets. What is the matter with the old Gentlewoman (said every Body) she never us'd to do in this manner? At last the Distemper grew more violent, and threw her downright into raving Fits; in which she shriek'd out so loud, that she disturb'd the whole Neighbourhood. In her Fits she call'd out upon one Sir William; Oh! Sir William, thou hast betray'd me! kill'd me! stabb'd me! sold me to the Cuckold of Dover! See, see, Clum with his bloody Knife! seize him, seize him, stop him! Behold the Fury, with her hissing Snakes! Where's my Son John! is he well! Ingland is he well! poor Man, I pity him! And abundance more of fuch strange Stuff, that no Body could make any thing of. I knew little of the Matter, for when I enquir'd about her Health, the Answer was, that she was in a good moderate way. Physicians were fent for in haste; Sir Roger, with great difficulty, brought Rateliff; Gorth came upon the first Message. There were several others call'd in; but, as usual upon fuch Occasions, they differ'd strangely at the Consultation. At last they divided into two Parties, one sided with Garth, and the other with Rakhiff. Dr. Gay th. This Case Seems to me to be plainly Hysterical; the Old Woman is Whimsical; it is a common thing for your Old Women to be so: I'll pawn my Life, Blisters, with the · Steel Diet, will recover her. Others fuggested frong Purging and Letting of Blood, because fhe

The was Plethorick. Some went fo far as to fay the Old Woman was mad, and nothing would do better than a little Corporal Correction. Rafeliff. Gentlemen, you are mistaken in this Case, it is plainly an accure Distemper, and The cannot hold out three Days, without the is supported with strong Cordials. I came into the Room with a good deal of Concern, and ask'd them what they thought of my Mother? In no manner of Danger, I vow to God (quoth Garth) the Old Woman is Hysterical, Fanciful, Sir, I vow to God. Itell you, Sir (fays Rakliff) the can't live three Days to an end, unless there is Some very effectual Course taken with her, she has a Malignant Fever. Then Fool, Puppy, and Blockhead, was the best Words they gave. I could hardly restrain them from throwing the Ink-Bottles at one another's Heads. I forgot to tell you, that one Party of the Physicians desir'd I would take my Sister Peg into the House to Nurse her, but the Old Gentle woman would not hear of that. At last one Physician ask'd if the Lady had ever been us'd to take Laudanum; her Maid answer'd, noethat The knew; that indeed there was a High German Livery-Man of hers, one Pan Ptichirnfooker, that gave her a fort of a Quack-Powder. The Physician desir'd to see it; Nay, says he, there is Opium in this, I am sare. Mrs. Bull. I hope you examin'd a little

into this Matter.

John Bull. I did indeed, and discover'd a

(39)

great Mystery of Iniquity. The Witnesses made Oath, That they had heard some of the Livery-men frequently railing at their Mi-stress. They said, She was a troublesome fiddle faddle old Woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. They were so plagu'd with bowing and cringing as they went in and out of the Room, that Stheir Backs ach'd; she us'd to scold at one for his dirty Shoes, at another for his greafie ! Hair, and not combing his Head: Then she was so passionate and siery in her Temper, that there was no living with her; she wanted fomething to sweeten her Blood; that they never had a quiet Night's rest, for egetting up in the Morning to early Sacraments; that they wish'd they could find some Sway or another to keep the old Woman squiet in her Bed. Such Discourses were of-ten overheard among the Livery-men, that the said Pan Ptschirnsocker had undertook this Matter. A Maid made Affidavit, 'That she had feen the said Pan Ptschirnsooker, one of the Livery-Men, frequently making up of 'Medicines, and administring them to all the ' Neighbours; that she saw him one Morning 'make up the Powder which her Mistress took; that she had the Curiofity to ask him whence he had the Ingredients? They come (fays he) from feveral Parts of de World; dis I have from Geneva, dat from Rome, this White Powder from Amsterdam, and the Red from 13: 11

from Edinburgh; but the chief Ingredient of all comes from Turkey. It was likewise proved, that the said Dan Ptschirnsooker had Wire been frequently feen at the Rose with Jack, who was known to bear an invererate Spite to his Mistress; That he brought a certain Powder to his Miftress, which the Examinant believes to be the same, and spoke the following Words; Madam, here is grand Secret van de Warld; my sweetning Powder, it does temperate de Humour, despel de Windt, and cure de Vapour; it lulleth and quietesh de Animal Spirits, procuring Rest, and pleasant Dreams: It is de infallible Receipt for de Scurvy, all Heats in de Bloodt, and Breaking out upon de Skin; It is de true Bloodt Stansher, stopping all Fluxes of de Bloodt. If you do take dis, you will never ail any ding; it will Cure you of all Diseases: And abundance more to this purpose, which the Examinant does not remember.

John Bull was interrupted in his Story by a Porter, that brought him a Letter from Ni-

cholas Frog, which is as follows.

Sutch

CHAP. IX.

A Copy of Nic. Frog's Letter to John Bull.

Friend John, J. friffain

[John Bull W Hat Schellum is it that makes Reads.] thee jealous of thy old Friend Nicholas? Hast thou forgot how some Years ago he took thee out of the Spunging-house? ['Tis Revolution.

true, my Friend Nic. did so, and I thank him: but he made me pay a fwinging Reck'ning. Thou begins now to repent the Bargain that thou wast to fund of; and, if thou durst, would forswear thy own Hand and Seal. Thou sayst, that thou hast purchas'd me too great an Estate al- survey ready; when, at the same time, thou know it I have only a Mortgage: 'Tis true, I have Possession, and the Tenants own me for Master; but, has not Esquire South the Equity of Redemption? [No imperor doubt, and will redeem it very speedily; poor Nuc. has only Possession, eleven Points of the Law.] As for the Turn-pikes I have set up, they are for other People, not for my Friend John; I# have order'd my Servant constantly to attend, to let thy Carriages through without paying any thing: only, I hope thou wilt not come too heavy laden, to spoil my Ways. Certainly I have fust Cause of Offence against thee, my Friend, for supposing it possible that thou and I should ever quarrel: What Hounsfoot is it that puts these Whims in thy Head? Ten thousand Last of Devils haul me, if I don't love thee as I love my life. [No question, as the Devil loves Holy-water!] Does not thy own Hand and Seal oblige thee to Mience purchase for me, till I say it is enough? Are not If these Words plain. I say it is not enough. Dost thou think thy Friend Nicholas Frog made a Child's Bargain? Mark the Words of thy Contract, tota pecunia, with all thy Money. [Very well! I have purchas'd with my own Money, my Childrens, and my Grand-childrens Motrinety rine years. ney,

ney, is not that enough? Well, tota pecunia let it be, for at present I have none at all: He would not have me purchase with other Peoples Money sure, since tota pecunia is the Bargain; I think it is plain, no more Money, no more Purchase.] And whatever the World may Sutch say, Nicholas Frog is but a poor Man in comparitin of the rich, the opulent John Bull, great. Closhier of the World. I have had many Losses. fix of my best Sheep were drown'd, and the Water has come into my Cellar, and spoil'd a Pipe of my best Brandy: It would be a more friendly Act in thee, to carry a Brief about the Country to. repair the Losses of thy poor Friend. Is it not evident to all the World, that I am. fill hem'd. fixing in by Lewis Baboon? is he not just upon my Borders? [And so he will be if I purchase a: thousand Acres more, unless he gets some Body betwixt them.] I tell thee, Friend John, historithou hast Flatterers, that persuade thee that thou art a Man of Business; do not believe them: If thou would'st still leave thy Affairs in my Hands, thou should st see how handsomly I would deal by thee. That ever thou should'st be dazzled with forthfeathe inchanted Islands, and Mountains of Gold, that old Lewis promises thee! 'Dswounds! why dost thou not lay out thy Money to purchase a Place at Court, of honest Israel? I tell thee, thou must suchot so much as think of a Composition. [Not think of a Composition, that's hard indeed; I can't help thinking of it, if I would.] Thou. complain'st of want of Money, let thy Wife and Daugh[43]

Daughters burn the Gold-Lace upon their Petticoats; sell thy fat Cattel; retrench but a Sirloin of Beef, and a Peck-loaf, in a Week, from thy gormandizing Guts. [Retrench my Beef, a Dog! Retrench my Beef! then it is plain the Rascal has an ill Design upon me, he would Harve me.] Mortgage thy Manor of Bullocks-Line Hatch, or Pawn thy Crop for Ten Years. [A half-Rogue! Part with my Country-Seat, my Patrimony, all that I have left in the World, I'll see him hang'd first.] Why hast then chang'd thy Attorney? Can any Man manage thy mellocoth Cause better for thee? [Very pleasant! because a Man has a good Attorney, he must never make an End of his Law-Suit.] Ah John, John, I wish thou knew'st thy own Mind: Thou art as fickle as the Wind. I tell thee, thou had'st better let this Composition alone, or leave it to thy

Loving Friend,

NIC. FROG.

CHAP. X.

Of some extraordinary Things that pass'd at the Salutation Tavern, in the Conference between Bull, Frog, E/g; South, and Lewis Baboon. britain Jutch - Emperor -- Horenchoking. Rog had given his Word, that he would meet the above-mention'd Company at Which. the Salutation, to talk of this Agreement; tho' he durst not directly break his Appointment, he made many a shuffling Excuse; one time he pretended to be seized with the Gour in

his

his right Knee; then he got a great Cold, that had struck him deaf of one Ear; afterwards two of his Coach-Horses fell sick, and he durst not go by Water, for fear of catching an Ague. England John would rake no Excuse, but hurry'd him away: Come Nic, (fays he) let's go and hear at least what this old Fellow has to propose; I hope there's no hart in that. Be it so (quoth Nic.) but if I catch any harm, we be to you; my Wife and Children will curse you as long as they live. Whechf When they were come to the Salutation, John concluded all was fure then, and that he shou'd be troubled no more with Law-Affairs; he thought every body as plain and fincere as he # was. Well Neighbours (quoth he) let's now make an end of all Matters, and live peaceably together for the time to come; if every body is as well inclin'd as I, we shall quickly come to the upshot of our Affair: And so pointing to Frog to fay fomething, to the great Surprize of all the Company, Frog was feiz'd with a dead Palfy in the Tongue. John began to ask him some plain Questions, and hoop'd and hollow'd in his Ear. John Bull. Let's come to the Point, Train Nic! Who would'st thou have to be Lord Strutt?

Thyin Would'st thou have Philip Baboon? Nic. shook
his Head, and said nothing. John Bull. Wilt Emperor thou then have Esquire South to be Lord Strutt? Nic. shook his Head a second time. John Bull. Then who the Devil wilt thou have? Say jomething or another. Nic. open'd his Mouth, and pointed to his Tongue, and cry'd A, a, a, a! which

which was as much as to fay, he could not speak. John Bull. Shall I serve Philip Baboon with Broad-cloth, and accept of the Composition that he offers, with the liberty of his Parks and Fish-ponas? Then Nic. roard like a Bull, O, o, o, o! John Bull. If thou wilt not let me have them, wilt thou take them thy self? Then Nic. grin'd, cackled and laugh'd, till he was like to kill himself, and seem'd to be so pleas'd, that he fell a frisking and dancing about the Room. John Bull. Shall I leave all this Matter to thy Management, Nic, and go about my Bufiness? Then Nic got up a Glass, and drank to John, shaking him by the Hand till he had like to have shook his Shoulder out of Joint. John Bull. I understand thee, Nic; but I shall make thee speak before I go. Then Nic put his Finger in his Cheek, and made it cry Buck, which was as much as to fay, I care not a Farthing for thee. John Bull. I have done, Nic; If thou wilt not speak, I'll make my own Ferms with old Lewis here. Then Nic loll'd out his Tongue, and turn'd up his Bumm to him; which was as much as to fay, Kifs ----. John perceiving that Frog would not speak,4 turns to old Lewis: Since we cannot make this obstinate Fellow speak, Lewis, pray condescend a little to his Humour, and set down thy Meaning upon Paper, that he may answer it in another Scrap. I am infinitely forry (quoth Lewis) that it happens so unfortunately; for, playing a little at Cudgels tother day, a Fellow has given me luch

such a Rap over the Right-arm, that I am quite lame: I have lost the Use of my Foresinger and my Thumb, so that I cannot hold my Pen. John Bull. That's all one, let me write for you. Lewis. But I have a Misfortune, that I cannot read any body's hand but my own. John Bull. Try what you can do with your Left-hand. Lewis. That's impossible; it will make such a Scrawt, that it will not be tegible. As they were talking of this Matter, in came Esquire South, all drest up in Feathers and Ribons, stark staring mad, brandishing his Sword, as if he would have cut off their Heads; crying, Room, room, Boys, for the grand Esquire of the World! the Flower of Esquires! What, cover'd in my Presence; I'll crush your Souls, and crack you like Lice! With that he had like to have # fruck John Bull's Hat into the Fire; but Fohn, who was pretty strong fisted, gave him fuch a Squeeze, as made his Eyes water. He went on still in his mad Pranks; When I am Lord of the Universe, the Sun Shall prostrate and adore me! Thou, Frog, shalt be my Bailiff; H Lewis my Taylor, and thou, John Bull, shalt be my Fool! All this while Frog laugh'd in his Sleeve, gave the Esquire t'other Noggan of Brandy, and clap'd him on the Back, which made him ten times madder. Poor John stood in amaze, talking thus to himfelf: Well John, thou art got into rare Company! One has a dumb Devil, t'other a mad Devil, and the third a Spirit of Infirmity. An honest Man has a fine time

on's

on't amongst such Rogues. What art thou asking of them, after all? Some mighty Boon, one would think! Only to sit quietly at thy own Fireside. 'Sdeath, what have I to do with such Fellows! John Bull, after all his Losses and Crosses, can live better without them, than they can without him. Would to God I liv'd a thousand Leagues off them: But the Devil's in't: John Bull is in, and John Bull must get out as well as he can. As he was talking to himself, he obanother to whisper; so that John was forced to fit with his Arms a-kimbo, to keep them asunder. Some People advis'd John to blood Frog under the Tongue, or take away his Bread and Butter, which would certainly make him speak; to give Esquire South Hellebore; as for Lewis, some were for emollient Pultas's, others for opening his Arm with an Incilion-knife.

I could not obtain from Sir Humphry, at this time, a Copy of John's Letter, which which he fent to his Nephew by the young Necro- Hanrier mancer; wherein he advises him not to eat Jhomes Butter, Ham, and drink Old Hock in a Morn- Harley. ing, with the Esquire and Frog, for fear of

office of the term

100 100

giving him a four Breath.

FINIS.

BOOKS Sold by John Morphew, near Stationers-Hall; and A. Dodd, at the Peacock without Temple-Bar.

THE Examiners for the Year 1711. To which is added, an Explanatory Index.

The Conduct of the Allies, and of the late Ministry, in beginning and carrying on

the present War. 7th Edition. Pr. 6 d.

Some Remarks on the Barrier-Treaty, between Her Majesty and the States-General. By the Author of the Conduct of the Allies. To which are added, the said Barrier-Treaty with the Two separate Articles; Part of the Counter-Project; The Sentiments of Prince Eugene and Count Sinzendorf, upon the said Treaty; and a Representation of the English Merchants. 2d Edit. Pr. 6 d.

bers of the October Club; in a Letter from

a Person of Honour. 2d Edit. Pr. 2 d.

A Journey to Paris: With some secret
Transactions between the Fr— King and an
Eng—Gentleman. 3d Edit. Fr. 2 d.

The Characters and Principles of the pre-

fent Set of Whigs 3d Edit. Pr. 3 d.
The Four Volumes of the Atalantis.

The D. of M—h's Vindication: In Anfwer to a Pamphlet lately Publish'd, called Bouchain; or a Dialogue between the Medley and the Examiner. 3d Edit. corrected. Pr. 2 d.

The Picture of a Modern Whig; First and

Second Part. By Dr. Davenant.

LEWIS BABOON

Turned Honest,

AND

JOHN BULL POLITICIAN.

Being

The FOURTH PART

0 F Read. 1712.

Law is a Bottomless-Pit.

Printed from a Manuscript sound in the Cabinet of the samous Sir Humphry Polesworth: And Publish'd, (as well as the Three sormer Parts and Appendix) by the Author of the NEW ATALANTIS.

LONDON: Printed for John Morphew, near Stationers-Hall. 1712. Price 6 d. - 1000

THE

PREFACE

HEN I was first call'd to the Office of
Historiographer to John Bull, he express'd himself to this purpose: Sir
Humphry, I know you are a plain Dealer; it is for that Reason I have chosen you for this important Trust; speak the Truth, and spare not. That I might fulfil those his honourable Intentions, I obtain'd Leave to repair to, and attend him in his most secret Retirements; and I put the Journals of all Transactions into a strong Box, to be open'd at a fitting Occasion, after the manner of the Historiographers of some Eastern Monarchs: This I thought was the safest way; tho' I declare I was never afraid to be chop'd by my Master for telling of Truth. It is from those Fournals that my Memoirs are compiled: Therefore let not Posterity, a thousand Years hence, look for Truth in the voluminous Annals of Pedants, who are entirely ignorant of the secret Springs of great Actions; if they do, let me tell them, they will be Nebus'd. With incredible Pains have I endeavour'd to copy the several Beauties of the an-

cient and modern Historians; the impartial Temper of Herodotus, the Gravity, Austerity, and friet Morals of Thucidides, the extensive Knowledge of Xenophon, the Sublimity and Grandeur of Titus Livius, and to avoid the careless Stile of Polybius: I have borrow'd considerable Ornaments from Dionysius Halicarnasseus and Diodorus Siculus: The specious Gilding of Tacitus I endeavour'd to shun. Mariana, Davila, and Fra. Paulo, are those amongst the Moderns whom I thought most worthy of Imitation; but I cannot be so disingenuous, as not to own the infinite Obligations I have to the Pilgrim's Progress of John Bunyan, and the Tenter Belly of the Reverend Joseph Hall. From such Encourage. ment and Helps, it is easy to guess to what a degree of Perfection I might have brought this great Work, had it not been nip'd in the Bud by some illiterate People in both Houses of Parliament, who envying the great Figure I was to make in future Ages, under Pretence of raising Money for the War, have padlock'd all those very Pens that were to celebrate the Actions of their Heroes, by filencing at once the whole University of Grubfreet. I am perswaded, that nothing but the Prospect of an approaching Peace could have encourag'd them to make so bold a step. But suffer me, in the Name of the rest of the Matriculates of that famous University, to ask them some plain Questions: Do they think that Peace will bring · along with it the Golden Age? Will there be new ver a Dying-Speech of a Traitor? Are Cethegus and

and Cataline turn'd so tame, that there will be no opportunity to cry about the Streets, A Dangerous Plot? Will Peace bring such Plenty, that no Gentleman will have occasion to go upon the Highway, or break into a House? I am forry that the World should be so much imposed upon by the Dreams of a False Prophet, as to imagine the Millennium is at hand. O Grubstreet! thou fruitful Nursery of tow'ring Genius's! how do I lament thy Downfall? Thy Rain could never be meditated by any who meant well to English Liberty: No modern Lycaum will ever equal thy Glory, whether in foft Pastorals, thou sung the Flames of pamper'd Apprentices and coy Cook-Maids, or mournful Ditties of departing Lovers; or if to Mæonian Strains thou rais'd thy Voice, to record the Stratagems, the arduous Exploits, and the nocturnal Scalade of needy Heroes, the Terror of your peaceful Citizen, describing the powerful Betty, or the artful Picklock, on the secret Caverns and Grotto's of Vulcan sweating at his Forge, and stamping the Queens Image on viler Metals, which he retails for Beef, and Pots of Ale; or if thou wert content in simple Narrative to relate the cruel Acts of implacable Revenge, or the Complaints of ravish'd Virgins, blushing to tell their Adventure before the listening Crowd of City Damsels, whilst in thy faithful History thou intermingles the gravest Counfels and the purest Morals: Nor less acute and piercing wert thou in thy Search and pompous Description of the Works of Nature, whether in pro-

per

per and emphatick Terms thou didst paint the blazing Comets fiery Tale, the stupendous Force of dreadful Thunder and Earthquakes, and the unrelenting Inundations. Sometimes, with Machiavelian Sagacity, thou unravellest the Intrigues of State, and the traiterous Conspiracies of Rebels giving wife Counsel to Monarchs. How didst thou move our Terror and our Pity with thy passionate Scenes, between Jack-catch and the Heroes of the Old-Baily! How didst thou describe their intrepid March up Holborn-Hill! Nor diast thou shine less in thy theological Capacity, when thou gavest ghostly Counsel to dying Felons, and recorded the guilty Pangs of Sabbath-breakers! How will the noble Arts of John Overton's Painting and Sculpture now languish! where rich Invention, proper Expression, correct Design, divine Altitudes, and artful Contrast, heighten'd with the Beauties of Clar-Obscur, embellish'd thy celebrated Pieces to the Delight and Astonishment of the judicious Multitude! Adieu persuasive cloquence! the quaint Metaphor, the poinant Irony, the proper Epithet, and the lively Simile, are fled to Burleigh on the Hill: Instead of these, we *Vid. Bp. of * The Illiterate will tell the rest St. Ajaph's With Pleasure! I hope the Reader fr. Alectwood will excuse this Digression, due by way of Condolance to my worthy Brethren of Grubstreet, for the approaching Barbarity that is likely to overspread all its Regions, by this oppressive

and exorbitant Tax. It has been my good For-

tune to receive my Education there; and so long as I preserv'd some Figure and Rank amongst the Learned of that Society, I scorn'd to take my Degree either at Utrecht or Leyden, though I was offer'd it gratis by the Professors there.

THE

THE

CONTENTS.

Chap. I. THE Sequel of the History of the Meeting at the Salutation, Pag. 1
Meeting at the Salutation, Pag. 1
Chap. II. How John Bull and Nic Frog settled
their Accounts, p. 7
Chap. III. How John Bull found all his Family
in an Uproar at home, p. 13
Chap. IV. How Lewis Baboon came to Visit
John Bull, and what passed between them, p. 14
Chap. V. Nic. Frog's Letter to John Bull;
wherein he endeavours to vindicate all his Con-
duct with relation to John Bull and the Law-
Suit, p. 23
Chap. VI. The Discourse that passed between
Nic. Frog and Esquire South, which John
Bull overheard, p. 26
Chap. VII. The rest of Nic.'s Fetches, to keep
John out of Ecclesdoun Castle, p. 31
Chap. VIII. Of the great Joy that John expres-
sed when he got Possession of Ecclesdoun, p.35

LEWIS BABOON

Turned Honest,

AND

JOHN BULL POLITICIAN.

CHAP I

Vi Jones Orta

The Sequel of the History of the Meeting at the Salutation,

Here, I think, I left John Bull, fitting between Nic. Frog and Lewis Baboon, with his Arms a kimbo, in great Concern to keep Lewis and Nic. afunder. As watchful as he was, Nic. found the Means, now and then, to freal a Whisper, and, by a cleanly Conveyance under the Table, to stip a short Note into Lewis's hand, But high

which Lewis as slyly put into John's Pocket, with a Pinch or a Jog, to warn him what he was about. John had the Curiosity to retire into a Corner, to peruse these Billet deux of Nic's; wherein he found, that Nic. had used great Freedoms, both with his Interest and Reputation. One contained these words, Dear Lewis, Thou seest clearly that this Blockhead can never bring his Matters to bear: Let thee and me talk to night by our selves at the Rose, and I'll give thee Satisfastion. Another was thus express'd; Friend Lewis, Has thy Sense quite forsaken thee, to make Bull such Offers? Hold fast, part with nothing, and I will give thee a better Bargain, I'll warrant thec.

John Bull was under his Guardianship; that the best part of his Servants were at his Command; that he could have John "gagg'd and bound whenever he pleased, by the People of his own Family." In all these Epistles, Blockhead, Dunce, Ass, Coxcomb, were the best Epithets he gave poor John: In others he threatned, "that He,

Esquire South, and the rest of the Tradesmen, would lay Lewis down upon his Back, beat out his Teeth, if he did not retire mmediately, and break up the Meeting.

I fancy I need not tell my Reader, that John often chang'd Colour as he read, and that his Fingers itch'd to give Nic. a good Slap on the Chops; but he wifely moderated

his

his cholerick Temper: "I fav'd this Fellow " (quoth he) from the Gallows when he ran " away from his last Master, because I thought he was harshly treated; but the Rogue was no fooner safe under my Protection, than he began to lie, pilfer, and steal, like the Devil: When I first fet him up in a warm House, he had hardly put up his Sign, when he began to debauch my best Cui stomers from me: Then it was his con-" stant Practice to rob my Fish-ponds, not only to feed his Family, but to trade with the Fishmongers: I conniv'd at the Fellow till he began to tell me, that they were his as much as mine: In my Manour of Eastcheap, because it lay at some distance " from my constant Inspection; he broke down my Fences, robb'd my Orchards, and " beat my Servants. When I us'd to repri-66 mand him for his Tricks, he would talk " faucily, lye, and brazen it out, as if he 66 had done nothing amiss. Will nothing 66 cure thee of thy Pranks Nic. (quoth I?) I 66 shall be forced, some time or another, to 46 chastise thee: The Rogue got up his Can't 66 and threatned me, and was well thwack'd 66 for his Pains: But I think his Behaviour at this time worst of all; after I have almost drowned my self, to keep his Head above Water, he would leave me Ricking

"in the Mud, trusting to his Goodness to help me out. After I have beggar'd my

[4]

" felf with his troublesome Law-Suit, with a Pox to him, he takes it in mighty Dudlet him make me over, by Deed and Inden-ture, as his lawful Cully; which, to my "certain Knowledge, he has attempted of "veral times. But. of " geon because I have brought him here to ther Grapes from Thorns? Nic. does not pretend to be a Gentleman, he is a Tradefman, a felf-feeking Wretch, but how camest thou to bear all this, John? The Rea-" fon is plain; Thou conferrest the Benefits, "and he receives them; the first produces " Love, and the last Ingratitude: Ah! Nic. " Nic. thou art a damn'd Dog, that's cer-" tain; thou knowest too well, that I will " take care of thee, else thou would'st not " use me thus: I won't give thee up, it is " true; but as true as it is, thou shalt not sell " me, according to thy laudable Custom. "While John was deep in this Soliloquy, " Nic. broke out into the following Protesta-

Gentlemen,

" tion.

"I believe every body here present will allow me to be a very just and disinterested Person. My Friend John Bull here is very angry with me, forsooth, because I won't agree to his foolish Bargains. Now I declare to all Mankind, I should be ready

to facrifice my own Concerns to his Quiet;
but the care of his Interest, and that of the
honest Tradesmen that are embark'd with us, keeps me from entring into this Com? polition. What man control of their impensions of their impensions. Creatures? The Thought's Rest, there doing Ruin disturbs my Night's Rest, there is desire they may speak for themselves.

I shan't make two words of it.

Frest Bristain

John Bull begg'd him to lay afide that immoderate Concern for him; and withal, put him in mind, that the Interest of those Tradesmen had not sat quite so heavy upon him some Years ago, on a like Occasion. Nic. answer'd little to that, but immediately pull'd out a Boatswain's Whistle; upon the first Whiff, the Tradesmen came jumping into the Room, and began to furround Lewis like to feach many yelping Curs about a great Boar, or, King to use a modester Simile, like Duns at a great Lord's Leve the Morning he goes into the Country; one pull'd him by the Sleeve, andther by the Skirt, a third hallow'd in his Ear; they began to ask him for all that had been taken from their Forefathers by Stealth, Fraud, Force, or lawful Purchase; some ask'd for Manours, others for Acres, that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his Fences, level his Dirches; all agreed in one common Demand, that he should be purg'd,

purg'd, sweated, vomited, and starv'd, till he came to a sizeable Bulk, like that of his Neighbours; one modestly ask'd him Leave to call him Brother; Nic. Frog demanded two Tusch Things, to be his Porter and his Fishmonger, to keep the Keys of his Gates, and furnish his Kitchen; John's Sifter Peg only desir'd that he would let his Servants fing Pfalms a Sundays; some descended even to the asking of old Cloaths, Shoes, and Boots, broken Bottles. Tobacco-pipes, and Ends of Candles.

Sofriffam Monsieur Bull (quoth Lewis) you seem to be a Man of some Breeding; for God's fake use your Interest with these Messieurs, that they wou'd speak but one at once; for if one had a hundred pair of Hands, and as many Tongues, he cannot fatisfy them all at this rate. John begg'd they might proceed with some Method; then they stop'd all of a sudden, and would not fay a word. If this be your Play (quoth John) that we may not be like a Quaker's dumb Meeting, let us begin fome Diversion; what d'ye think of Rouly-Pouly, or a Country-Dance? What if we should have a Match at Football! I am fure we shall never end Matters at this rate.

manufacture Lauren

GHAP. II.

Great frisfam and Jeoffam

How John Bull and Nic. Frog settled

their Accompts.

J. Bull. D'Vring this general Cessation of Talk, what if You and I Nic. should enquire how Money matters stand between us?

Nic. Frog. With all my Heart, I love exact Dealing; and let Hocus Audit; he knows how

the Money was disburs'd. marlborough

J Bull. I am not much for that at present; we'll settle it between Ourselves: Fair and Square Nic. keeps Friends together. There have been laid out in this Law-Suit, at one time 36000 Pounds and 40000 Crowns: In some Cases I, in others you, bear the greatest proportion.

Nic. Right: I pay three Fifths of the greatest Number, and you pay two Thirds of the lesser Number: I think this is Fair and Square as you

call it.

John. Well, go on.

Nic. Two Thirds of 36000 Pounds are 24000 Pounds for your Share, and there remains 12000 for mine. Again, Of the 40000 Crowns I pay 24000, which is three Fifths, and you pay only 16000, which is two Fifths; 24000 Crowns make 6000 Pounds, and 16000 Crowns make 4000 Pounds: 12000 and 6000 make 18000: 24000 and 4000 makes 28000. So there are 18000 Pounds to my Share of the Expences, and 28000 to yours.

After Nic. had bambouzled John a while about the 18000 and the 28000, John call'd for Counters; but what with Slight of Hand, and taking from his own Score and adding to John's, Nic. brought the Balance always on his own side.

J. Bull. Nay, good Friend Nic. though I am not quite so nimble in the Fingers, I understand Cyphering as well as you: I will produce you my Accompts one by one, fairly writ out of my own Books: And here I begin with the first. You must excuse me if I don't pronounce the Law Terms right.

[Foin Reads.]

Fees to the Lord Ch. Justice and 1. s. d. other Judges, by way of Di 200 10 06 vidend Fees to puny Judges _____ 50 00 00

Superior To Esquire South for post Ter- 7 100 10 06 To ditto for Non est Factums 200 00 00 To ditto for Discontinuance, Noli 80 10 06 prosequi, and Retraxit
To ditto for a Non Omittas, and
Filing a post Diem } 50 00 00 To Hocus for a Dedimus pote- 300 00 00 To ditto for Casas and Fisas af- 3500 00 00 ter a Devastavit

Carry over 1481 11 06

Brought

Brought over—1481 11 06	
To ditto for a Capias ad compu- } 100 10 06	
To Frog's new Tenants per Ac- count to Hocus, for Audita que- 200 00 00 relas	
On the faid Account for Writs 300 00 00	
To Esquire South's Quota for a ?	
To Esquire South's Quota for a Return of a Non est invent. and nulla habet bona	
To — for a Pardon in forma \}200 00 00	*
To Jack for a Melius inquiren- \\ dum upon a Felo de se \} 100 00 00 \\	TAIR
10 Don Diego for a Defecit - 50 00 00	MA
To Coach-hire 500 00 00 For Treats to Juries and Witnesses 300 00 00	2
Sum 3382 12 00	
Of which paid by Nic. Frog 1691 06 00	
Remains due by Nic. Frog 654 15 00	
Then Nie. Frog pull'd his Bill out of his	
Pocker, and began to read.	

(10)

Nicholas Frog's Account:

Remains to be deducted out of	f the	fori	mer
Account,	1	s.	đ
marksrough To Hocus for Entries of a Rege- inconfulto	200	00	00
Homover To John Bull's Nephew for a Venire facias, the Money not yet all laid out	300	00	00
The Coach-hire for my Wife and Family, and the Carriage of my Goods during the time of this Law-Suit	} > 200		
For the extraordinary Expences of feeding my Family during this Law-Suit	500		
To Major Ab. To Major Will.	300		
Sum	1700 1691	10	06

There remains due to Nic. Frog 09 04 06

Besides, recollecting, I believe I paid for holdingham Diego's Defecit.

John Bull. As for your Venire facias, I have paid you for one already; in the other, I believe you will be Nonfuited: I'll take care of my Nephew my felf. Your Coach hire and Family Charges are most unreasonable Deductions:

Ctions; at that rate, I can bring in any Man in the World my Debtor. But who the Devil are those two Majors that consume all my Money? I find they always run away with the Ballance in all Accompts.

Nic. Frog. Two very honest Gentlemen, I affure you, that have done me some Service.

To tell you plainly Major Ab. denotes thy greater Ability, and Major Will thy greater Willingness to carry on this Law-suit. It was but reasonable thou shouldst pay both for thy Power and thy Positiveness.

J. Bull. I believe I shall have those two honest Majors discount on my side in a little

time.

Nic. Frog. Why all this Higgling with thy Friend about such a pakry Sum? Does this become the Generosity of the Noble and Rich John Bull? I wonder thou art not asham'd. Oh Hocus! Hocus! where art thou, it used to go another-guess manner in thy time, when a poor Man has almost undone himself for thy

fake, thou art for fleecing him and fleecing him; is that thy Conscience John?

J Bull Very pleasant indeed; it is well known thou retains thy Lawyers by the Year, fo a fresh Law-suit adds but little to thy Expence, they are thy Customers, I hardly ever fell them a Farthings worth of any thing; nay, thou haft fet up an Earleg house, where the whole Tribe of them frend all they can rap or run; if it were well reckon'd, I believe

thou

thou gets more of my Money than thou spends of thy own: However, if thou wilt needs plead Poverty, own at least that thy Ac-

compts are false.

Nic. Frog. No marry won't I, I refer my felf to thefe honest Gentlemen, let them judge between us; let Esquire South speak his Mind, whither my Accounts are not right, and whither we ought not to go on with our Lawfuit.

Fifther, J. Bull. Confult the Butchers about keeping of Lent. I tell you once for all, John Bull knows where his Shoe pinches, none of your Esquires shall give him the Law, as long as he wears this trusty Weapon by his side, or has an inch of broad Cloath in his Shop.

Nic. Frog. Why there it is, you will be both Judge and Party; I am forry thou discoverest so much of thy head-strong Humour before these strange Gentlemen, I have often told you that it would prove thy Ruin some

time or another.

¿

John faw clearly he should have nothing but wrangling, and that he should have as little Success in settling his Accounts as ending the Composition: Since they will needs overload my Shoulders (quoth John) I shall throw down the Burden with a squash amongst them, take it up who dares; a Man has a fine time of it, amongst a combination of Sharpers, that Vouch for one anothers Honesty. John look to thy self, Old Lewis makes reasonable Offers,

Offers, when thou hast spent the small Pittance that is left, thou wilt make a glorious Figure when thou art brought to live upon Nic. Frog and Esquire South's Generosity and Gratitude, if they use thee thus, when they want thee, what will they do when thou wants them? I say again, John look to thy felf?

John wisely stiffled his Resentments, and told the Company that in a little time he should give them Law, or something better.

All. Law! Law! Sir, by all means, what is Twenty Two poor Years towards the finishing a Law-suit? For the Love of God more Law, Sir! or more way.

J. Bull. Prepare your Demands, how mamany Years more of Law you want, that I may order my Affairs accordingly. In the mean while farewel.

CHAP. III.

How John Bull found all his Family in an Uproar at Home.

Ic. Frog, who thought of nothing but carrying John to the Market, and there disposing of him as his own proper Goods, was mad to find that John thought himself now of Age to look afer his own Affairs: He resolv'd to traverse this

new

(14)

new Project, and to make him uneasse in his own Family. He had corrupted or deluded most of his Servants into the extravagantest Conceits in the World, that their Master was run mad, and wore a Dagger in one Pocket, and Poisson in the other; that he had fold his Wife and Children to Lewis, disinherited his Heir, and was going to settle his Estate upon a Parish Boy; that if they did not look after their Master, he would do some very mischievous Thing. When John came home he sound a more surprising Scene than any he had yet met with, and that you will

fay was somewhat extraordinary.

He call'd his Cook maid Betty to bespeak this Dinner, Betty told him, That she beg'd his Pardon, she could not dress Dinner till she knew what he intended to do with his Will. Why Betty, Forfooth (quoth John) thou are not run mad art thou? My Will at prefent is to have Dinner: That may be (quoth Besty) but my Conscience won't allow me to dress it, till I know whither you intend to do righteous Things by your Heir? I am forry for that Berry (quoth John) I must find some body else then. Then he call'd John the Barber. Before I begin (quoth fohn) I hope your Honour won't be offended, if I ask you whither you intend to alter your Will? If you won't give me a po-firive Answer, your Beard may grow down to your Middle, for me. I gad and so it shall (quoth Ball) for I will never trust my Throat

per

in such a mad Fellows Hands. Where's Dick the Butler? Look ye (quoth Dick) I am very willing to ferve you in my Calling, d'ye fee, but there are strange Reports, and plain-dealing is best, d'ye see. I must be satisfied if you intend to leave all to your Nephew, and if Nic. Frog is still your Executor, d'ye see; if you will not fatisfie me as to these Points, d'ye fee, you may drink with the Ducks: And fo I will (quoth John) rather than keep a Butler that loves my Heir better than my felf: Hob the Shoemaker, and Pricket the Taylor. told him, they would most willingly serve him in their feveral Stations, if he would promise them never to talk with Lewis Baboon, fing and let Nicolas Frog, Linnen-draper, manage follows his Concerns; that they could neither make Shoes nor Cloaths to any that were not in good Correspondence with their worthy Friend Nicolas.

J. Bull. Call Andrew my Journey-Man: How goes Affairs, Andrew? I hope the Devil has not taken Possession of thy Body too.

Andrew. No, Sir, I only defire to know what

you would do if you were dead?

J. Bull. Just as other dead Folks do, Andrew.

This is Amazing [Aside.

Andrew. I mean if your Nephew shall in-

herit your Estate?

J. Bull. That depends upon himself. I shall do nothing to hinder him.

Andrew. But will you make it fure?

J. Bull.

(16)

him in Possession, for I can make it no surer without that, he has all the Law can give him.

Andrew. Indeed Possession, as you say, would make it much surer; they say, it is eleven

points of the Law.

John began now to think that they were all enchanted; he enquires about the Age of the Moon, if Nic had not given them some intoxicating Potion, or if old Mother Jenisa was not still alive. No, o'my faith (quoth Harry) I believe there is no Potion in the Case, but a little Aurum Potabile. You will have more of this by and by. He had scarce spoke the Word, when of a sudden Don Diego, follow'd by a great Multitude of his Tenants and Work-men, came rushing into the Room.

D. Diego. Since those worthy Persons, who are as much concern'd for your Sasety as I am, have employ'd me as their Orator, I desire to know whither you will have it by way of Syllogism, Enthymem, Dilemma or Sorites.

John now began to be diverted with their

Extravagance.

J. Bull. Let's have a Sorites by all means,

tho' they are all new to me.

D. Diego. It is evident to all that are verfed in History, that there were two Sisters that play'd the Whore, two thousand Years ago: Therefore it plainly follows, that it is not lawful for John Bull to have any manner (17.))

of Entercourse with Lewis Babcon. If It is .. not lawful for John Bull to have any manner of Entercourse (Correspondence, if you will, that is much the same thing) then a Fortiori, it is much more unlawful for the said John to make over his Wife and Children to the faid Lewis; if his Wife and Children are not to be made over, he is not to wear a Dagger and Ratsbane in his Pockets; if he wears a Dagger and Ratsbane, it must be to do Mischief to himself or some body else; if he intends to do Mischief, he ought to be under Guardians, and there is none fo fit as my felf and fome other worthy Perfons, who have a Commission for that purpose from Nic. Froz, the Executor of his Will and Te-Sufeh

frament.

J. Bull. And this is your Sorites, you fay; with that he fnatch'd a good tough Oaken Cudgel, and began to brandish it; then happy was the Man that was first at the Door; crouding to get out, they tumbled down Stairs, and it is credibly reported some of them drop'd very valuable Things in the hurry, which were pick'd up by others of the Family mer land

That any of these Rogues (quoth John) should imagine I am not as much concern'd as they about having my Affairs in a settled Condition, or that I would wrong my Heir fance for I know not what. Well Nic. I really cannot but applaud thy Diligence, I must own

this

(18:)

this is really a pretty fort of a Trick, but it shan't do thy Business for all that.

How Lewis Badoon came to vifit John Bull, and what pass'd between them.

Think it is but ingenuous to acquaint the Reader, that this Chapter was not wrote by Sir Hamphry himself, but by another very

able Pen of the University of Grabstreet.

John had (by some good Instructions that was given him by Sir Roger) got the better of his Cholerick Temper, and wrought himself up to a great steadiness of Mind, to pursue his own Interest through all Impediments that were thrown in the way; he began to leave off some of his old Aquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the Streets; he put on a ferious Air, krit his Brows, and for the time had made a very confiderable progress in Politicks, considering that he had been kept a stranger to his own Affairs. However, he could not help discovering some remains of his Nature, when he happen'd to meet with a Foot-Ball, or a Match at Cricket; for which Sir Roger was fure to take him to task. John was walling about his Room with folded Arms, and a most thoughtful Countenance, his Servant brought him Word that one Lewis Baboon

Baboon below wanted to speak with him. John had got an Impression that Lewis was so deadly a cunning Man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with, him: At last he took heart of Grace. Les him come up (quoth he) it is but sticking to my Point, and he can never over-reach me.

Lewis Baboon. Monsieur Ball I will frankly acknowledge, that my Behaviour to my # Neighbours has been somewhat uncivil, and # I believe you will readily grant me, that I have met with Usage accordingly. I was fond of Back-fword and Cudgel play from my Youth, and I now bear in my Body many a black and blue Gash and Scars, God knows. I had as good a Ware-house, and as fair Possessions as any of my Neighbours, tho' I say it; but a contentious Temper, flattering Servants, and unfortunate Stars, have brought me into. Circumstances that are not unknown to you. These my Missortunes are heighten'd \ by domestick Calamities, that I need not relate. I am a poor old batter'd Fellow, and I would willingly end my Days in Peace: But alas, I see but small hopes of that, for every new Circumstance affords an Argument to my Enemies to pursue their Revenge; formerly I was to be bang'd because I was too Strong, and now because I am too Weak to resist, I am to be brought down when too Rich, and oppressed when too Poor. Nic. Sufeh Frog has used me like a Scoundrel; You are a

Gentleman, and I freely put my felf in your

Hand's, to dispose of me as you think fit.

J. Ball. Look you, Master Baboon, as to your Usage of your Neighbours, you had best not dwell too much upon that Chapter; let it suffice at present that you have been met with, you have been rolling a great Stone uphill all your Life, and at last it has come tumbling down till it is like to crush you to pieces: Plain dealing is best. If you have any particular Mark, Mr. Baboon, whereby one may know when you Fib, and when you speak Truth, you had best tell it me, that one may proceed accordingly; but since at present I know of none such, it is better that you should trust me, than that I should trust you

F. L. Baboon. I know of no particular Mark of Veracity, amongst us Tradesmen, but Interest; and it is manifestly mine not to deceive you at this time; you may safely trust me,

I can affure you.

J. Ball. The Trust I give is in short this, I must have something in hand before I make the Bargain, and the rest before it is concluded.

L. Baboon. To shew you I deal fairly, name

your Something.

J. Bull. I need not tell thee, old Boy; thou

canst guess.

you, because it has been formerly in your Fami-

Family! Say no more, you shall have it.

J. Bull. I shall have it to mown self?

L. Baboon! To thy n'own feif.

J. Bull. Every Wall, Gate, Room, and Inch of Ecclesdown Castle, you fay?

L. Baboon. Just fo.

J. Bull. Every fingle Stone of Ecclesdown Caltle, to m'own felf, speedily!

L. Baboon. When you please, what needs

more Words?

J. Bull. But tell me, old Boy, hast thou laid afide all thy Equivocals and Mentals in this case?

L. Baboon. There is nothing like Matter of

Fact; Seeing is Believing.

J. Bull. Now thou talk'st to the purpose; let us shake Hands, old Boy. Let me ask thee one Question more, What hast thou to do to meddle with the Affairs of my Family? To dispose of my Estate, old Boy?

L. Baboon. Just as much as you have to do with the Affairs of Lord Strut. Spann

J. Bull. Ay, but my Trade, my very Be-

ing, was concern'd in that.

L. Baboon. And my Interest was concern'd in the other: but let us drop both our Pretences; for I believe it is a moot point, wheor you a Lord Strut. King of fifting of of fram J. Bull. Agreed, old Boy; but then I must have Security that I shall carry my Broad-

cloth to Market, old Boy.

L. Ba-

L. Baboon. That you shall: Ecclesdown would'st thou not take it when it was offer'd thee some Years ago?

J. Bull. I would not take it, because they

told me thou would'st not give it me.

grossy abused by downright Nonsense? They that advised you to resuse, must have believed I intended to give, else why would they not make the Experiment? But I can tell you more of that Matter than perhaps you know at present.

J. Bull. But what say'st thou as to the Esquire, Nic. Frog, and the rest of the Trades-

men? I must take care of them,

Emperor

Bukh

Adice

L. Baboon. Thou hast but small Obligations to Nic, to my certain Knowledge: He has

not us'd me like a Gentleman.

J. Bull. Nic, indeed, is not very nice in your Punctilio's of Ceremony; he is Clownish, as a Man may say; Belching and Calling of Names have been allow'd him time out of mind, by Prescription: but however, we are engag'd in one Common Cause, and I must look after him.

L. Baboon. All Matters that relate to him, and the rest of the Plantiss in this Law-Suit,

I will refer to your Justice.

111 15

CHAP. V.

Nic. Frog's Letter to John Bull; wherein he en-deavours to vindicate all his Conduct, with relation to John Bull and the Law-Suit."

IC. perceiv'd now that his Cully had elop'd, that John intended henceforth to deal without a Broker; but he was resolv'd to leave no Stone unturn'd to recover his Bubble : Amongst other Artifices, he wrote a most obliging Letter, which he fent him Printed in a fair Character. Dear Friend,

" When I consider the late ill Usage I have " met with from you, I was reflecting what "it was that could provoke you to it but upon a narrow Inspection into my Con-"duct, I can find nothing to reproach my "felf with, but too partial a Concern for " your Interest. You no sooner set this " Composition a-foot, but I was ready to Train " comply, and prevented your very Wishes; " and the Affair might have been ended be-"fore now, had it not been for the greater " Concerns of Efq; South, and the other poor " Creatures, embark'd in the same Common " Cause, whose Safety touches me to the "Quick. You feem'd a little jealous that I " had dealt unfairly with you in Money-mat(124)

" ters, till it appear'd by your own Ac-" counts, that there was fomething due to " me upon the Ballance. Having nothing " to answer to so plain a Demonstration, you " began to complain as if I had been fami-" liar with your Reputation; when it is well " known, not only I, but the meanest Ser-" vant in my Family, talk of you with the " utmost Respect. I have always, as far as "in me lies, exhorted your Servants and "Tenants, to she duriful; not that I any, " ways meddle in your domestick Affairs " which were very unbecoming for me to " do. If some of your Servants express their " great Concern for you in a manner that is " not so very polite, you ought to impute it "to their extraordinary Zeal, which deserves
"a Reward rather than a Reproof. You canof not reproach me for want of Success at the Wreef "Salutation, linee I am not Master of the " Paffions and Interests of other Folks. I. "have beggar'd my felf with this Law-Suit, undertaken merely in Complaisance to you; and if you would have had but a little Pa-" tience, I had this greater things in Referve " that I intended to have done for you. I " hope what I have faid will prevail with you " to lay afide your unreasonable Jealousies, " and that we may have no more Meetings " at the Salutation, spending our Time and "Money to no Purpose. My Concern for your Welfare and Prosperity, almost makes 5 3

[25.]

" me mad. You may be affur'd I will con-

Your affectionate

Friend and Servant,

NIC. FROG.

Fohn receiv'd this with a good deal of Sang froid; Transeat (quoth John) cum cateris erroribus: He was now at his Ease; he saw he could now make a very good Bargain for himself, and a very safe one for other Folks. My Shirt (quoth he) is near me, but my Skin is nearer: Whilst I take care of the Welfare of other Folks, no body can blame me, to apply a little Balfam to my own Sores. It's a pretty thing, after all, for a Man to do his own Business; a Man has such a tender Concern for himself, there's nothing like it. This is fomewhat better, I trow, than for John Bull to be standing in the Market, like a great Dray-horse, with Frog's Paws upon his Head, What will ye give me for this Beast? Serviteur Nic. Frog, you may kifs my Backside if you please. Though John Bull has not read your Aristotles, Plato's, and Machiavels, he can fee as far into a Milstone as another: With that John began to chuckle and laugh, till he was like to burst his Sides.

CHAP. VI.

The Discourse that pass'd between Nic. Frog and Esquire South, which John Bull overheard.

Emperor G. Prissain

Ohn thought every Minute a Year till he got into Ecolofdown Castle; he repairs to the Sa-Wheel lutation, with a Design to break the Marter gently to his Partners: Before he enter'd, he overheard Nic. and the Esquire in a very pleafant Conference.

fant Conference.

Esq; South. Oh the Ingraticude and Injustice of Mankind! That John Bull, whom I have honour'd with my Friendship and Protection so long, should flinch at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more Money for me; that the Family of the Souths, by his sneaking Temper, should be kept out of their own.

Nic. Frog. An't like your Worship, I am in amaze at it; I think the Rogue should be

compell'd to do his Duty.

Esq; South. That he should prefer his scandalous Pelf, the Dust and Dregs of the Earth, to the Prosperity and Grandeur of my Fa-

mily ! "

Nic. Frog. Nay, he is mistaken there too; for, he would quickly lick himself whole again by his Vails. It's strange he should prefer Philip Baboon's Custom to E/q; South's.

french fing - - - Emperor Esq;

Efg; South. As you fay, that my Clothier, that is to get fo much by the Purchase, should refuse to put me in Possession; did you ever know any Man's Tradesman serve him so before?

Nic. Frog. No, indeed, an't please your Worship, it is a very unusual Proceeding; and I would not have been guilty of it for the World. If your Honour had not a great Stock of Moderation and Patience, you would not bear it so well as you do.

Esq; South. It is most intolerable, that's

certain Nic. and I will be reveng'd.

Nic. Frog. Methinks it is strange, that Philip Baboon's Tenants do not all take your Honour's part, confidering how good and gentle a Master you are.

Esq; South. True, Nic. but few are sensible of Merit in this World: It is a great Comfort, to have so faithful a Friend as thy self

in so critical a Juncture.

Nic. Frog. If all the World should forfake you, be affur'd Nic. Frog never will; let us flick to our Point, and we'll manage Bull, I'll warrant ye.

Esg; South. Let me kiss thee, dear Nic. I have found one honest Man amongst a thou-

fand at last.

Nic. Frog. If it were possible, your Honour? has it in your Power to wed me still closer to your Interest. Ela; South, Tell me quickly, dear Nic.

E 2 .

the Difference between my Leafe and an Inheritance is such a Trifle, as I am sure you will not grudge your poor Friend; that will be an Encouragement to go on; besides, it will make Bull as mad as the Devil: You and I shall be able to manage him then to some purpose.

Emperor Esq; South. Say no more, it shall be done

Nic. to thy Heart's Content.

britain John, all this while, was listening to this comical Dialogue, and laugh'd heartily in his Sleeve, at the Pride and Simplicity of the Esquire, and the sly Roguery of his Friend Nic. Then of a fudden bolting into the Room, he began to tell them, that he believ'd he had brought Lewis to reasonable Terms, if they would please to hear them.

Then they all bawl'd out aloud, No Compeace position, Long live Esquire South and the Law! As John was going to proceed, some roar'd, some stamp'd with their Feet, others stop'd

their Ears with their Fingers.

Nay, Gentlemen (quoth John) if you will but stop proceeding for a while, you shall judge your selves whether Lewis's Proposals are reasonable.

All. Very fine indeed, stop proceeding, and

fo lose a Term. or compaigne
J. Ball. Not so neither, we have something by way of Advance, he will put us in Possesfion of his Mannor and Castle of Ecclesdoun.

Nic.

Nic. Frog. What dost talk of us, thou

mean'st thy felf?

J. Bull. When Frog took Possession of any thing, it was always said to be for Us, and why may not John Bull be Us, as well as Nic. Frog was Us? I hope John Bull is no more confin'd to Singularity than Nic. Frog; or take it so, the constant Doctrine that thou hast preach'd up for many Years, was that Thou and I are One; and why must we be supposed Two in this Case, that were always One before? It's impossible that Thou and I can fall out Nic. we must trust one another: I have trusted thee with a great many things, prithee trust me with this one Trisle.

Nic. Frog. That Principle is true in the main; but there is some Speciality in this Case, that makes it highly inconvenient for

us both.

J. Bull. Those are your Jeslousies, that the common Enemies sow between us; how often hast thou warn'd me of those Rogues, Nic. that would make us mistrustful of one another?

Nic. Frog. This Ecclesdoun-Castle is only a

Bone of Contention.

J. Bull. It depends upon you to make it so,

for my part I am as peaceable as a Lamb.

Nic. Frog. But do you consider the unwholesomness of the Air and Soil, the Expences of Reparations and Servants, I would scorn to accept of such a Quag-mire.

J. Bull.

30]

friffain J. Bull. You are a great Man, Nic. but in my Circumstances, I must be e'en content to take it as it is.

Nic. Frog. And you are really fo filly, as to believe the old cheating Rogue will give it you.

J. Ball. I believe nothing but Matter of

Fact, I stand and fall by that, I am resolv'd

to put him to it.

· Nic. Frog. And so relinquish the hopefulest Caufe in the World, a Claim that will certainly in the End, make thy Fortune for ever.

J. Ball. Wilt thou purchase it Nic? thou shalt have a lumping Pennyworth; nay, rather than we should differ, I'll give thee

fomething to take it off my Hands.

Nic. Frog. If thou would'st but moderate that hasty impatient Temper of thine, thou should'st quickly see a betrer thing than all that: What should'st thou think to find old Lewis turn'd out of his paternal Estates and paris Mansion-house of Clay-Pool? Would not that do thy Heart good to fee thy old Friend Nic. Frog Lord of Clay Pool? Then thou and thy Wife and Children shall walk in my Gardens, buy Toys, drink Lemonade, and now and then we should have a Country-dance.

F. Bull. I love to be plain, I'd as lieve fee Tunkink my felf in Eccle/doun-Castle, as thee in Clay-Pool. I tell you again, Lemis gives this as a

Pledge of his Sincerity, if you won't Rop proceeding to hear him, I will.

CHAP. VII. fristain
The rest of Nic's Fetches to keep John out of
Ecclestoun Castle.

Bunkirk

NIHEN Nic. could not diswade John by Argument, he try'd to move his Pity, he pretended to be fick and like to dye, that he should leave his Wife and Children in a starving Condition, if John did abandon him; that he was hardly able to craul about the Room, far less capable to look after such a troublesome Business as this Law-suit, and therefore begg'd that his good Friend would not leave him. When he saw that John was still inexorable, he pull'd out a Case-Knise, with which he used to Sneaker-snee, and threaten'd to cut his own Throat. "Thrice " he aim'd the Knife to his Wind-pipe with a " most determin'd threatning Air. What " fignifies Life (quoth he) in this languishing " Condition, it will be some Pleasure that " my Friends will revenge my Death upon " this barbarous Mao, that has been the " Cause of it? | All this while Hohn look'd Sedate and Calm, neither offering in the least to fnatch the Knife, nor stop his Blow, trusting to the Tenderness Nic. had for his own Per-

#

fon: When he perceiv'd that John was immoveable in his Purpose, he apply'd himself

to Lewis. French King.

Art thou (quoth he) turn'd Bubble inthy Old Age, from being a Sharper in thy Youth? Sunkink what eccasion hast thou to give up Ecclefbritain down-Castle to John Ball? his Friendship is not worth a Rush, give it me and I'll make it worth the while. If thou dislikest that Proposition, keep it thy felf, I'd rather thou shouldest have it than he. If thou hearkens not to my Advice, take what follows; Esquire South and I will go on with our Law-suit in spite of John Ball's Teeth.

frenching L. Baboon. Monsieur Bull has used me like Gentleman, and I am resolv'd to make good my Promise, and trust him for the Conse-

quences.

Mie. Frog. Then I tell thee thou art an old doating Fool. With that Nie bounc'd up with a Spring equal to that of one of your nimblest Tumblers or Rope dancers, falls foul upon John Bull to snatch the Cudgel he had in his Hand, that he might Thwack Lewis with it. John held it fast, so that there was no wrenching it from him. At last Esquire Nouth buckl'd to, to assist his Friend Nic. John hall'd on one side, and they two on the other; sometimes they were like to pull John over; then it went, all of a sudden again, on John's side, so they went see-sawing up and down, from one End of the Room to the other:

other: Down tumbl'd the Tables, Bottles, Glaffes, and Tobacco Pipes: The Wine and the Tobacco were all spile about the Room, and the little Fellows were almost trod under Foot, 'till more of the Tradesmen joyning with Nic. and the Esquire, John was hardly able to pull against them all, yet he never quit hold of his trusty Cudgel; which by the contranitent Force of two fo great Powers, broke short in his Hands. Nic. feiz'd the longer end, and with it began to Bastinado Old Lewis, who had slunk into a // Corner, waiting the Event of this Squabble. Nic came up to him with an insolent menacing Air, fo that the old Fellow was forc'd to skuttle out of the Room, and retire behind a Dung-cart: He call'd to Nic, thou infolent Jackanapes, time was when thou durst not have used me so, thou now takest me unprovided, but old and infirm as I am, I shall find a Weapon by and by to chastise thy Impudence.

When John Bull had recover'd his Breath, he began to parly with Nic. Friend Nic, I am glad to find thee so strong after thy great Complaints; really thy Motions Nic. are pretty Vigorous for a consumptive Man. As for thy worldly Affairs Nic, if it can do thee any Service, I freely make over to thee this profitable // Law-suit; and I desire all these Gentlemen to bear witness to this my A& and Deed, yours be all the Gain, as mine has been the

Charges, I have brought it to bear finely: However, all I have laid out upon it goes for nothing, thou shalt have it with all its Appurtenances, I ask nothing but leave to go home.

Nic. Freg. The Counsel are see'd, and all Things prepared for a Tryal, thou shalt be forced to stand the Issue: It shall be pleaded in thy Name as well as mine: Go home if thou can'st, the Gates are shut, the Turnpikes locked, and the Roads barracado'd.

fishain J. Bull. Even these very ways Nic that thou toldest me, were as open to me as thy self? If I can't pass with my own Equipage,

what can I expect for my Goods and Waggons? I am deny'd Passage through those very Grounds that I have purchased with my own Money; however, I am glad I have made the Experiment, it may serve me in some stead.

John Bull was so over-joy'd that he was funder going to take Possession of Eccles doun, that nothing could vex him. Nic (quoth he) I am just a going to leave thee, cast a kind look

upon me at parting.

Nic look'd fower and grum, and would not

open his Mouth.

J. Bull. I wish thee all the Success that thy Heart can desire, and that these honest Gentlemen of the long Robe may have their Belly full of Law.

(35)

Nic could stand it no longer, but flung out of the Room with disdain, and beckon'd the Lawyers to follow him.

J. Bull. Buy, buy Nic, not one poor Smile at parting, won't you shake your day-day, Nic? Buy Nic: With that John march'd out of the common Road cross the Country, to take Posfession of Ecclesdoun. Junkirk

CHAP. VIII. Of the great Joy that John express'd when he got Possession of Ecclesdoun. Furlish

WHEN John had got into his Castle, he seem'd like Ulysses upon his Plank after the had been well sous'd in Salt-water; who (as Homer fays) was as glad as a Judge going to fit down to Dinner, after hearing a long Cause upon the Bench. I dare say John Bull's Joy was equal to that of either of the two; he skip'd from Room to Room; ran up Stairs and down Stairs, from the Kitchen to the Garrets, and from the Garrets to the Kitchen; he peep'd into every Crany; fometimes he admired the Beauty of the Architecture, and the vast Solidity of the Masons Work; at other times he commended the Symetry and Proportion of the Rooms. He walk'd

about the Gardens; he Bath'd himself in the Canal, swimming, diving, and beating the liquid Element, like a milk-white Swan. The Hall resounded with the sprightly Violin and the martial Hautboy. The Family trip'd it about and Caper'd like Hail-stones bounding from a Marble Floor: Wine, Ale and October slew about as plentifully as Kennel-Water; finfamthen a Frolick took John in the Head to call up some of Nic Frog's Pensioners that had been so mutinous in his Family.

J. Bull. Are you glad to fee your Master

in Ecclesdoun-Castle? Bunkirk

All. Yes indeed, Sir.

J. Bull. Extremely glad? All. Extremely glad, Sir.

J. Bull. Swear to me that you are fo.

Then they began to damn and fink their Souls to the lowest Pit of Hell, if any Person in the World rejoyc'd more than they did.

J. Bull. Now hang me if I don't believe you are a parcel of perjur'd Rascals; however take this Bumper of October to your Master's Health.

Then John got upon the Battlements, and

looking over he call'd to Nic Frog.

Nic? I hope the Cause goes on swimmingly

paris Nic; when dost thou intend to go to ClayPool, Nic? Wilt thou buy there some HighHeads of the newest Cut for my Daughters?
How comest thou to go with thy Arm ty'd

Renain up:

up? Has old Lewis given thee a rap over the Finger-ends? Thy Weapon was a good one when I weilded it, but the Butt-end remains in my Hands. I am so busy in packing up my Goods, that I have no time to talk with thee any longer: It would do thy Heart good to fee what Waggon Loads I am preparing for Market; if thou wantest any good Office of mine, for all that has happen'd, I will use thee well Nic; buy Nic. Holland

** John Bull's Thanks to Sir Roger, and Nic Frog's Malediction upon all Shrews, the Original Cause of his Misfortunes, are reserved

for the next Volume.

FINIS.

BOOKS Sold by John Morphew, near Stationers-hall.

THE Examiners for the Year 1711. To which is added, an Explanatory Index.

The Four Volumes of the Atalantis, cal-

led the Memoirs of Europe.

An Appendix to John Bull still in his Senses, or Law is a Bottomless Pit. Printed from a Manuscript, found in the Cabinet of the famous Sir Humphry Polesworth; and publish'd (as well as the Three former Parts) by the Author of the New Atalantis. Price 3 d.

Some Remarks on the Letters between the L-d T-nd, and Mr. Secretary B-le. In a Letter to the Author of the Remarks on the

Barrier-Treaty.

Five extraordinary Letters supposed to be Writ to Dr. B upon his Edition of Horace, and some other Matters of great Importance.

The Conduct of the Allies, and of the late Ministry, in beginning and carrying on the present War, the 7th Edition. Pr. 6d.

Some Remarks on the Barrier-Treaty, between Her Majesty and the States-General. By the Author of the Conduct of the Allies. To which are added, the faid Barrier-Treaty with the Two separate Articles; part of the Counter Project; the Sentiments of Pr. Eugene Eugene and Count Sinzendorf, upon the said Treaty; and a Representation of the English Merchants. 2d Edit. Pr. 6 d.

The Picture of a Modern Whig; First and

Second Part. By Dr. Davenant.

T--l--nd's Invitation to Dismal, to Dine with the Calves-head Club. Imitated from

Horace, Epist. 5. Lib. 1. Price 1 d.

Some Advice humbly offer'd to the Members of the October Club, in a Letter from a Person of Honour. The Second Edition, price 2 d.

A Learned Comment upon Dr. Hare's Excellent Sermon, preach'd before the Duke of Marlborough, on the Surrender of Bouchain. By an Enemy to Peace. The fecond Edition. Price 2 d.

A New Journey to Paris: Together with fome fecret Transactions between the F—h K—g, and an Eng— Gentleman. The Third Eddition Corrected. Price 2d.

Some Reasons to prove, that no Person is obliged by his Principles, as a Whig, to oppose Her Majesty, or Her present Ministry. In a Letter to a Whig-Lord. Price 3 d.

The Character and Principles of the prefent Set of Whigs. The Third Edition with

Additions. Price 3 d.

The new way of felling Places at Court: In a Letter from a small Courtier, to a great Stock-Jobber. Price 2 d. triof for the second second allowed the compared to long. ACTUAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE ASSOCIATION OF THE STREET, LINE OF THE STREET, The state of the s 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 A e time of the control the Miller of the Land

AN

APPENDIX JOHN BULL

Still

In His SENSES:

OR,

Law is a Bottomless-Pit.

Printed from a Manuscript found in the Cabinet of the famous Sir Humphry Polesworth: And Publish'd, (as well as the three former Parts) by the Author of the NEW ATALANTIS.

The Second Edition. Led.



LONDON.

Printed for John Morphew, near Stationer's-Hall, 1712. Price 3 d.

7 http://dist. the Min Shar White half - manufacture of the last

AN

APPENDIX

TO

John Bull Still in his Senses, &c.

CHAP. I.

The Apprehending, Examination, and Imprisonment of Jack, for Suspicion of Poisoning.

HE attentive Reader cannot have forgot, that in my last Part, the Sto-polithory ry of Pau Ptschirusonker's Powder was interrupted by a Message from Frog. I have a natural Compassion for Curiosity, being much troubled with the Distemper my self; therefore to gratify that uneasy itching Sensation in my Reader, I have procur'd the following Account of that Matter.

Pan Ptichirnsonker came off (as Rogues usually do upon such Occasions) by Peach-

(4) ing his Partner, and being extremely forward to bring him to the Gallows; Jack was accus'd as the Contriver of all the Roguery. And indeed it happen'd unfortunately for the poor Fellow, that he was known to bear a most inveterate Spight against the old Gentlewoman, and consequently, that never any ill Accident happen'd to her, but he was suspected to be at the bottom of it. If she prick'd her Finger, Jack, to be sure, laid the Pin in the way: If iome Noise in the Street disturb'd her Rest, who could it be but Jack in some of his nocturnal Rambles? If a Servant run away, Jack had debauch'd him: every idle Tittle-tattle that went about, Jack was always suspected for the Author of it:
However, all was nothing to this last Affair
of the temperating, moderating Powder. The Hue and Cry went after Jack, to Apprehend him, dead or alive, wherever he could be found. The Constables look'd out for him in all his usual Haunts; but, to no purpose. Where d'ye think did they find him at last? Ev'n smoaking his Pipe very quietly, at his Brother Martin's; from whence he was carry'd, with a vast Mob at his Heels, before the Worshipful Mr. Justice Overdo. Several of his Neighbours made Oath, That of late, the Prisoner had been observed to lead a very dissolute Life, renouncing ev'n his usual Hypocrify, and Pretences to Sobriety: That he frequented Taverns and Eating-Houses, and had been often guilty of Drunkenness and Gluttony at My Lord-Mayor's Table; That he had been seen in the Company of Lewd Women: That he had transferr'd his usual religious Care of the engross'd Copy of his Father's Will, to Bank Bills, Orders for Tallies, and Debentures: These he now affirm'd, with more literal Truth, to be Meat, Drink, and Cloth, the Philo
Tale of sophers Stone, and the Universal Medi-

cine: That he was so far from shewing his customary Reverence to the Will, that he kept company with those that call'd his Father a cheating Rogue, and his Will a Forgery. That he not only sat quietly and heard his Father rail'd at, but often chim'd in with the Discourse, and hugg'd the Authors as his Bosom Friends: † That

thors as his Bosom Friends: † That instead of asking for Blows, at the the Tub. Corners of the Streets, he now be-

stow'd them as plentifully as he begg'd them before: In short, That he was grown a meer Rake; and, had nothing lest in him of old Jack, except his Spight to John Bull's Mother.

Another Witness made Oath, That Jack had been overheard bragging of a Twick he had found out to manage the old formal Jade, as he us'd to call her. 'Damn this numb'd-'Skull of mine (quoth he) that I could not 'light on it sooner. As long as I go in this 'ragged tatter'd Coat, I am so well known,

that I am hunted away from the old Wo-

that I am hunted away from the old Woman's Door by every barking Curr about the House, they bid me Desiance; there's no doing Mischief as an open Enemy, I must find some way or another of getting within Doors, and then I shall have better Opportunities of playing my Pranks, besides the Benefit of good keeping.

Two Witnesses Swore, that several Years ago, there came to their Mistriss's Door, a young Fellow in a tatter'd Coat, that went by the Name of Timothy Trim, whom they did in their Conscience believe to be the very Prisoner, resembling him in Shape, Stature, and the Features of his Countenance; that the said Timothy Trim being taken into the Family, clap'd their Mistriss's Livery over his own tatter'd Coat; that the faid Timothy was extremely officious about their Mistriss's Person, endeavouring by Flattery and Tale bearing, to set her against the rest to the Family, clap'd their Mistris's Livery of the Servants; no Body was so ready to fetch any thing that was wanted, or reach what was drop'd; that he us'd to shove and elbow his Fellow-Servants to get near his Mistress, especially when Mony was a paying or receiving, then he was never out of the way; that he was extremely diligent about every Bodies Business but his own; that the faid Timothy, while he was in the Family, us'd to be playing Roguish Tricks; when his Mistress's back was turn'd he would loll

follout his Tongue, make Mouths, and laugh at her, walking behind her like a Harlequin, ridiculing her Motions and Gestures; if his Mistress look'd about, he put on a grave, demure Countenance, as he had been in a fit of Devotion; that he us'd often to trip up Stairs fo fmoothly that you could not hear him tread, and put all things out of Order; that he would pinch the Children and Servants, when he met them in the dark, fo hard, that he left the Print of his Forefingers and his Thumb in black and blue, and then flink into a corner, as if no Body had done it: Out of the same malicious Design, he us'd to lay Chairs and Joint-stools in their way, that they might break their Noses by falling over them. The more young and unexperienc'd, he us'd to teach to talk Saucily, and call Names: During his stay in the Family there was much Plate missing; that being catch'd with a couple of Silver Spoons in his Pocket, with their Handles wrench'd off. he faid, he was only going to carry them to 3 the Goldsmiths to be mended; that the said .Timothy was hated by all the honest Servants. & for his ill-condition'd, splenetick Tricks, but especially for his slanderous Tongue; traducing them to their Mistress, as Drunkards, Thieves and Whore-masters; that the said Timothy, by lying Stories, us'd to fet all the Family together by the Ears, taking delight to make them Fight and Quarrel; particularly one Day fitting : E. O. .

sitting at Table, he spoke Words to this Effect: 'I am of Opinion (quoth he) That little fhort Fellows, fuch as we are, have better Hearts. and could beat the tall Fellows; I wish it came to a fair Trial, I believe, these flong Fellows, as fightly as they are, should find their Jackets well thwack'd. A parcel of tall Fellows, who thought themselves affronted by this Difcourse, took up the Quarel, and to't they went, the tall Men and the low Men, which continues still a Faction in the Family, to the great Diforder of our Mistress's Affairs: That the said Timothy carried this Frolick fo far, that he propos'd to his Mistress, that she should entertain no Servant that was above four Foot feven Inches high, and for that Purpose had prepar'd a Gage, by which they were to be measur'd: That the good old Gentlewoman was not fo fimple as to go into his Projects, she began to smell a Rat. This Trim (quoth she) is an odd fort of a Fellow, methinks he makes a strange Figure with that ragged, tatter'd Coat, appearing under his Livery, can't he go spruce and clean, like the rest of the Servants? The Fellow has a Roguish Leer with him, which I don't like by any means; besides, he has such a twang in his 'Discourse, and an ungraceful way of speaking through the Nose, that one can hardly understand him; I wish the Fellow be not Tainted with some bad Disease. The Witneffes

(9)

nesses farther made Oath, That the said Timothy lay out a Nights, and went abroad often at unseasonable Hours; that it was credibly reported, he did Business in another Family; that he pretended to have a squeamish Stomach, and could not eat at Table with the rest of the Servants, tho this was but a pretence to provide some nice Bit for himself; that he resus d to Dine upon Salt-sish, only to have an opportunity to eat a Calve's Head (his Favourite Dish) in private; that for all his tender Stomach, when he was got by himself, he would devour Capons, Turkeys and Sirloins of Beef, like a Cormorant.

Two other Witnesses gave the following Evidence, That in his officious Attendance upon his Mistress, he had try'd to slip in a Powder into her Drink, and that once he was catch'd endeavouring to stifle her with a Pillow as she was a sleep; that he and Ptschirnsoker were often in close for Conference, and that they us'd to drink together at the Rose, where it seems he was

well enough known by the true Name of Jack. prosysterian.

The Prisoner had little to say in his Defence; he endeavour'd to prove himself Alibi; so that the Trial turn'd upon this single Question, whether the said Timothy Trim and Jack, were the same Person? which was prov'd by such plain Tokens, and particularly by a Mole under the left Pap, that

B

here

(10)

there was no withstanding the Evidence; therefore the Worshipful Mr. Justice committed him, in order to his Tryal.

CHAP. II.

How Jack's Friends came to vifit him in Prison, and what Advice they gave him.

JACK hitherto had pass'd in the World for a poor, simple, well-meaning, halfwitted, crack'd-brain'd Fellow, People were strangely surprized to find him in such a Roguery; that he should disguise himself under a false Name, hire himself out for a Servant to an old Gentlewoman, only for an opportunity to Poison her. They said, That it was more Generous to profess open Enmity, than, under a profound Dissimulation, to be guilty of such a scandalous Breach of Trust, and of the sacred Rights of Hospitality. In short, the Action was universally Condemn'd by his best Friends; they told him in plain terms, That this was come as a Judgment upon him, for his loose Life, his Gluttony, Drunkenness and Avarice, laying aside his Father's Will in an old mouldy Trunk, and turning Stock-jobber, News-monger, and Busie body, meddling with other Peoples Affairs, shaking off his old serious Friends, and keeping Company with Buffoons and PickPick-pockets, his Father's sworn Enemies; That he had best throw himself upon the Mercy of the Court, Repent, and change his Manners. To say truth, Jack heard these Discourses with some Compunction; however he resolv'd to try what his new Acquaintance would do for him: They sent Habakkuk Slyboots, who deliver'd him the following Message, as the peremptory Commands of

his trusty Companions.

Misfortune: Matters have not been carried on with due Secrecy; however, we must make the best of a bad Bargain: Thou art in the utmost Jeopardy, that's certain; Hang, Draw and Quarter, are the gentlest things they talk of. However, thy saithful Friends, ever watchful for thy Security, bid me tell thee, That they have one infallible Expedient lest to save thy Life: Thou must know, we have got into some Understanding with the Enemy, by the means of Don Diego Dismallo; he assures us there is no Mercy for thee, and that there is only one way lest to Escape; it is indeed somewhat out of the common Road, however, be assured.

Jack. Prithee tell me quickly, for my Heart is sunk down into the very bottom of

my Belly.

Hab. It is the unanimous Opinion of your Friends, that you make as if you hang'd your

B 2 felf

felf; that they will give it out that you are quite dead, and convey your Body out of Prison in a Beir; and that John Bull, being busied with his Law-Suit, will not enquire further into the matter.

Jack. How d'ye mean, make as if I had

hang'd my felf?

Hab. Nay, you must really hang your self up in a true genuine Rope, that there may appear no Trick in it, and leave the rest to

your Friends.

Jack. Truly this is a matter of fome Concern; and my Friends, I hope, won't take it ill, if I enquire a little into the means by which they intend to deliver me: A Rope, and a Noofe, are no jesting Matters!

Hab. Why fo mistrustful? hast thou ever found us salse to thee? I tell thee, there is one

ready to cut thee down.

Jack. May I presume to ask who it is that is entrusted with that important Office?

Hab. Is there no end of thy How's and

thy Why's? that's a Secret.

Jack. A Secret, perhaps, that I may be fafely trusted with, for I am not like to tell it again. I tell you plainly, it is no strange thing for a Man, before he hangs himself up, to enquire who is to cut him down.

must needs know it, I tell thee it is Sir Roger; he has been in Tears ever since thy Missortune. Don Diego and we have laid it so, that

Roffingham

he

(13)

he is to be in the next Room, and before the Rope is well about thy Neck, rest satisfied, he will break in, and cut thee down: Fear not, old Boy; we'll do't, I'll warrant thee.

Jack. So I must hang my self up, upon hopes that Sir Roger will cut me down, and all this upon the Credit of Don Diego: A fine Stratagem indeed to save my Life, that depends upon Hanging, Don Diego, and Sir

Roger!

Hab. I tell thee there is a Mystery in all this, my Friend, a piece of profound Policy; if thou knew what good this will do to the Common Cause, thy Heart would leap for Joy: I'm sure thou would not delay the Experiment one moment.

Jack. This is to the Tune of All for the better. What's your Cause to me, when I am

hang'd?

Hab. Refractory Mortal! If thou wilt not trust thy Friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full Moon, that thou wilt be hung up in Chains, or thy Quarters perching upon the most conspicuous Places of the Kingdom. Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with Hanging, they talk of Empaling, or breaking on the Wheel; and thou chusest that, before a gentle suspending of thy self, for one Minute. Hanging is not so painful a thing as thou imagines. I have spoke with several that have undergone it,

(14)

they all agree it is no manner of uneafiness; be sure thou take good notice of the Symptoms, the Relation will be curious; it is but a kick or two with thy Heels, and a wry Mouth or so: Sir Roger will be with thee in the twinkling of an Eye.

Jack. But what if Sir Roger should not come? will my Friends be there to Succour

me?

Hab. Doubt it not; I will provide every thing against to Morrow Morning, do thou keep thy own Secret, say nothing: I tell thee, it is absolutely necessary for the Common Good, that thou shouldst go through this Operation.

CHAP. III.

How Jack hang'd himself up by the Perswasson of his Friends, who broke their Word, and left his Neck in the Noose.

JACK was a profes'd Enemy to Implicit Faith, and yet I dare say, it was never more strongly exerted, nor more basely abused, than upon this occasion. He was now, with his old Friends, in the state of a poor disbanded Officer after a Peace; or rather a wounded Soldier after a Battle; like an old Favourite of a cunning Minister after the Jobb is over; or a decay'd Beauty to a cloy'd Lover in quest

(15)

quest of new Game; or like an hundred such & things that one fees every Day. There were new Intrigues, new Views, new Projects on foot; Jack's Life was the Purchase of Diego's Friendship, much good may it do them. The Interest of Hocus and Sir William Crawly, which was now more at Heart, made this Operation upon poor Jack absolutely necessary. You may easily guess that his Rest that Night was but small, and much disturbed; however the remaining part of his Time he did not employ (as his Custom was formerly) in Prayer, Meditation, or finging a double; Verse of a Psalm, but amused himself with disposing of his Bank-Stock; many a Doubt, many a Qualm, overspread his clouded Imagination. 'Must I then (quoth he) hang up ' my own personal, natural, individual Self, with these two Hands! Durus Sermo! What if I should be cut down, as my Friends tell me? There is fomething Infamous in the very Attempt; the World will conclude I had a guilty Conscience.

Is it possible that good Man, Sir Roger, can have fo much pity upon an unfortunate Scoundrel, that has perfecuted him fo many Years? No, it cannot be: I don't love Favours that pass through Don Diego's Hands. On the other side, my Blood chills about ' my Heart, at the thought of these Rogues, with their bloody Hands grabbling in my Guts, and pulling out my very Entrails:

Hang

' Hang it, for once I'll trust my Friends.' So Jack resolv'd, but he had done more wisely, to have put himself upon the Tryal of his Country, made his Defence in Form. Many things happen between the Cup and the Lip, Witnesses might have been brib'd, Juries manag'd, or Profecution stop'd. But so it was, Jack for this time had a sufficient Stock of Implicit Faith, which led him to his Ruin, as the Sequel of the Story shews: And now the fatal Day was come, in which he was to try this hanging Experiment. His Friends did not fail him at the appointed Hour, to fee it put in practice. Habakkuk brought him a fmooth, strong, tough Rope, made of many a ply of wholesome Scandinavian Hemp, compactly twisted together, with a Noose that flip'd as glib as a Bird-catcher's Gir. Jack shrunk and grew pale at first sight of it, he handled it, measur'd it, stretch'd it, six'd it against the Iron-bar of the Window to X try its strength, but no Familiarity could reconcile him to it. He found fault with the length, the thickness, and the twist, nay, the very colour did not please him. 'Will nothing less than Hanging serve (quoth Jack)? 'Won't my Enemies take Bail for my good Behaviour? Will they accept of a Fine, or be fatisfied with the Pillory and Imprifonment, a good round Whipping, or Burning in the Cheek?

(17)

Habakkuk. Nothing but your Blood will appease their Rage; make haste, else we shall be discover'd: There's nothing like surprising the Rogues. How they will be disappointed, when they hear that thou hast hast prevented their Revenge, and hang'd thine own felf?

Jack. That's true; but what if I should do it in Effigies? Is there never an old Pope, or Pretender, to hang up in my stead? we are

not so unlike, but it may pass.

Hab. That can never be put upon Sir

Roger. Larl of Oxford
Jack. Are you sure he is in the next Room? Have you provided a very sharp Knife, in case of the worst?

Hab. Dost take me for a common Lyar? Be fatisfy'd, no Damage can happen to your. Person, your Friends will take care of that.

Jack. Mayn't I quilt my Rope, it galls my Neck strangely? besides, I don't like this running Knot, it holds too tight, I may be stifled all of a sudden.

Hab. Thou hast so many If's and And's; prithee dispatch; it might have been over be-

fore this time.

Jack. But, now I think on't, I would fain settle some Affairs, for fear of the worst: Have a little Patience.

Hab. There's no having Patience, thou

art fuch a faintling, filly Creature.

Fack.

Jack. O thou most detestable, abominable, Passive Obedience! did I ever imagine I should become thy Votary, in fo pregnant an Instance; one how will my Brother Martin laugh at this Story, to fee himself out done in his own Calling? He has taken the Doctrine, and lest me the Practice. No sooner had he utter'd these Words, but like a Man of true Courage, he ty'd the fatal Cord to the Beam, tom of a Tub, the infide of which he had often Grac'd in his prosperous Date. Footstool Habakkuk kick'd away, and left poor Jack swinging, like the Pendulum of Paul's Clock. The fatal Noose perform'd its Office, and with most strict Ligature, squeez'd the Blood into his Face, 'till it assum'd a purple dye: While the poor Man, heav'd from the very bottom of his Belly for Breath, Habakuk walk'd with great Deliberation into both the upper and lower Room, to acquaint his 30. Friends, who receiv'd the News with great Temper, and with Geers and Scoffs instead of Pity, Jack has Hang'd himself (quoth they!) let us go and see how the poor Rogue swings. Then they call'd Sir Roger. Sir Roger (quoth Habakkuk) Jack has hang'd himself, make haste and cut him down. Sir Roger turn'd first one Ear and then t'other, not understanding what he faid.

Hab. I tell you Jack has hang'd himself up. Sir Roger. Who's hang'd?

Hab?

Hab. Jack.

Sir Roger. I thought this had not been hanging Day.

Hab. But the poor Fellow has hang'd him-

self.

Sir Roger. Then let him hang. I don't wonder at it, the Fellow has been mad these

twenty Years. With this he flunk away.

Then Jack's Friends began to hunch and push one another, Why don't you go and cut the poor Fellow down? Why don't you? and why don't you? Not I (quoth one,) not I (quoth another,) not I (quoth a third,) he may hang 'till Doomsday before I relieve him. Nay it is credibly reported, that they were fo far from succouring their poor Friend, in this his dismal Circumstance, that Ptschirm tooker, and several of his Companions, went in and pull'd him by the Legs, and thump'd him on the Breast. Then they began to rail at ? him for the very thing which they had both advis'd and justify'd before, viz. his getting into the old Gentlewoman's Family, and putting on her Livery. The Keeper, who perform'd the last Office, coming up, found Jack swinging, with no Life in him; he took down the Body gently and laid it on a Bulk, and brought out the Rope to the Company. This, Gentlemen, is the Rope that hang'd Jack; What must be done with it? Upon which they order'd it to be laid among the Curiofities of Gresham College, and it is call'd Fack's

Jack's Rope to this very Day. However Jack after all, had some small Tokens of Life in him, but lies at this time past hopes of a total Recovery, with his Head hanging on one Shoulder, without Speech or Motion. The Coroners Inquest supposing him Dead, brought him in Non Compos.

CHAP. IV.

The Conference between Don Diego Diffmallo, and John Bull. greaffreffain

Uring the time of the foregoing Transaction, Don Diego was entertaining

John Bull.

D. Diego. I hope, Sir, this Day's Proceeding will convince you of the Sincerity of your old Friend Diego, and the Treachery of Sir Roger. Earl Exterio Toger. Earl Exforts

J. Ball. What's the matter now?

D. Diego. You have been endeavouring, for feveral Years, to have Justice done upon that Rogue Jack; but what through the Remissiness of Constables, Justices and pack'd Juries, he has always found the Means to escape.

7. Bull. What then?

D. Diego. Consider then, who is your best Briend, he that would have brought him to condign Punishment, or he that has fav'd him. By my Perswasion, Jack had hang'd himself, if Sir Roger had not cut him down.

J. Bull. Who told you that Sir Roger has

done fo?

D. Diego. You seem to receive me coldly; methinks my Services deserve a better Re-

turn.

7. Bull. Since you value your felf upon Hanging this poor Scoundrel, I tell you, when I have any more Hanging work, I'll fend for thee; I have some better Employment for Sir Roger: In the mean time, I defire the poor Fellow may be look'd after. When he first came out of the North-Country into my Family, under the pretended Name of Timothy Trim, the Fellow feem'd to mind his Loom and his Spinning-wheel, till some body turn'd his Head; then he grew fo pragmatical, that he took upon him the Government of my whole Family: I could never order any thing, within or without doors, but he must be always giving his Counsel, for sooth: Nevertheless, tell him, I will forgive what is past; and if he would mind his Business for the future, and not meddle out of his own Sphere, he will find that John Bull is not of a cruel Disposition. " .

D. Diego. Yet all your skilful Physicians fay, that nothing can recover your Mother, he flurch, but a piece of Jack's Liver boil'd in her Soup.

J. Bull. Those are Quacks: My Mother abhors such Cannibal's Food; she is in perfect Health at present: I would have given many a good Pound to have had her so well some time ago. There are, indeed, two or three troublesome old Nurses, that because they believe I am tender-hearted, will never let me have a quiet Nights Rest, with knocking me up: Oh, Sir, your Mother is taken extremely ill! she is fall'n into a fainting Fit! she has a great Emptiness, and wants Sustenance! This is only to recommend themselves, for their great Care. John Bull, as simple as he is, understands a little of a Pulse.

FINIS.

BOOKS Sold by John Morphew, near Stationers-Hall; and A. Dodd, at the Peacock without Temple-Bar.

THE Examiners for the Year 1711. To which is added, an Explanatory Index. The Conduct of the Allies, and of the late Ministry, in beginning and carrying on

the present War. 7th Edition. Pr. 6 d.

Some Remarks on the Barrier-Treaty, between Her Majesty and the States-General. By the Author of the Conduct of the Allies. To which are added, the faid Barrier-Treaty with the Two separate Articles; Part of the Counter-Project; The Sentiments of Prince Eugene and Count Sinzendorf, upon the faid Treaty; and a Representation of the English Merchants. 2d Edit. Pr. 6 d.

Some Advice humbly offer'd to the Members of the October Club; in a Letter from

a Person of Honour. 2d Edit. Pr. 2 d.

A Journey to Paris: With some secret Transactions between the Fr --- King and an Eng-Gentleman. 3d Edit. Pr. 2 d.

The Characters and Principles of the pre-

fent Set of Whigs 3d Edit. Pr. 3 d.

The Four Volumes of the Atalantis.

The D. of M—h's Vindication: In Anfwer to a Pamphlet lately Publish'd, called Bouchain; or a Dialogue between the Medley and the Examiner. 3d Edit. corrected. Pr. 2 d. The Picture of a Modern Whig; First and

Second Part. By Dr. Davenant.

Some Remarks on the Letters between the L—d T—nd and Mr. Sec—tary B—le. In a Letter to the Author of the Remarks on the Barrier-Treaty. Pr. 3 d.

John Bull Still in his Senses: Being the Third Part of Law is a Bottomless Pit. Printed from a samous Manuscript sound in the Cabinet of the samous Sir Humphrey Polesworth; and Publish d (as well as the two former Parts) by the Author of the New-Atalantis. Pr. 6 d.

JOHN BULL's

Last WILL and TESTAMENT,

As it was Drawn by a

W E L C H Attorney.

PREFACE

TO THE

Arther of Grangery.

By an Eminent Lawyer of the Temple.

Hac uti his Tabulis, Cerisve Scripta funt, ita do, ita lego, ita testor. Itaq; vos Quirites Testimonium prabitote.

Rosini Antiq. Rom. lib. 8. cap. 6

The Second Coition, Corrected by the Author's own Hand.

Lead

London, Printed, and Sold by S. Popping, at the Raven in Pater-Noster-Row. 1712

(Price 4 d.)

The second second . Mount of pine soft with the soft of the soft n. a lib. E in. in in you took an

PREFACE

To His Grace the

Archine p of Conferting.

By an Eminent Lawyer of the Temples

May it please your Grace,

Part of his Institutes of the Laws of England, tells us, that the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury is the Court wherein all Testaments are provid, and all Administrations granted; where the Party Dying within his Province hath Bona Notabilia in some other Diocess than where he Dieth, &c.

Thi

This then being premised, it is to be hop'd that your $G \leftrightarrow ce$ will not think me Impertinent in this my present Application to your $G \leftrightarrow ce$; for to whom could I so properly address a Thing of this Nature? To whom could I more naturally apply to in my Discourse about a Will, than to him who is the Head of that Court, which must give the Sanction to it?

Pardon me, my Lord, for this Trouble, which I had never given your $Gr \leftarrow ce$, had not this Case been the most Extraordinary that has yet been heard of (I may venture to say)

even in Christendom.

I know not whether your Grace was ever acquainted with the Person, whose Will I here offer to your Grace's Consideration; tho'indeed I have some Reason to think that your Grace heretofore might have known him, as being the most Famous Clothier, and Greatest Trader, in Europe, and the most Remarkable Man in the Kingdom of Great-Britain; Remarkable, my Lord, both in his Senses, and out

of his Senses too, the latter of which your Grace will soon perceive by this his Extravagant Last Will and Te-

Stament.

I must confess, my Lord, for my own Part, that no Man within the Four Seas had greater Respect and Love for John Bull, whose Will this is, than myfelf; no Man would have gone farther to have ferv'd him; no Man admired his Perfections more: -But - this his Last Will has astonish'd me, my Lord, and fill'd me with nothing but Ideas of Madness and Ruin; Madness of the Defunct Devifor, and Ruin of his poor Children. -In whose Behalf, my Lord, as I am always pitiful to the Unfortunate, fo I now unfeed address your Grace; and with fo much the more Assurance, as I well know your Grace's Readiness in Assisting and Relieving the Distresfed. On which Account I beg your Grace's Patience, while I offer a few Reasons why this Ruinous Will of my Friend John Bull should not stand Valid.

great frikain

by an Act of 34, 35. Hen. 8. cap. 5. it is Enacted, that Wills made of any Mannors, &c. by any Woman-Covert, or Person under Twenty-one Tears of Age, Ideot, or by any Person non defane Memory, shall not be taken to be

Good and Effectual in Law.

Now I grant that John Bull cannot come under the Two first Predicaments, that is to say, we cannot call him by the Title of Feme-Covert; neither can we tax him with Nonage; neither will we charge him with Ideosy, as having heretofore done Things both Noble and Rational: — But, my Lord, if we plainly show, that this said John Bull was non de sane Memory at and before the making this Will, then I think our Argument proving the Invalidity of John Bull's Will must stand good.

I shall not pretend to find Fault with the Will itself, no, not so much as that Paragraph which gives his Estate to the Church, because the Statute of Mortmain has been very lately

and very wifely Repealed.

And

And therefore as a Will, be it ever fo well and accurately drawn, yet if the Testator be not de fane Memory, the Will can never be valid; so in order to anul this Will, we shall attempt to prove that this John Bull for several Months before his Death was non compos mentis, or, non de sane Memory.

To prove which we shall shew your Grace what were John's Sentiments, and what were his daily Declarations, sometime before he fell into this Frenzy, or into this his mad Alteration of Opinion, which produced this Amaz-

ing Will.

First, He has been often heard to declare, That the Interest of his Children was what lay nearest at his Heart.

Secondly, That his chiefest Care was to promote his Family, and to se-

cure his Trade to his Children.

Thirdly, That he abominated Popery; and that he would difinher any of his Children who should be of that Religion; often calling her Holinels

ness Signior a Bubonia the Scarlet Whore of Babylon, Antichrift, Idolater, and what not.

Fourthly, That he loved his Neighbour South as his own Child, and that he would spend the last Peny of his

Money to serve him.

Fifthly, That the Neighbour Corporation of Frog-Town were always his best Friends, and that he would never be otherwise than a firm Friend to them.

Sixthly, That his Neighbour Lewis Baboon, Vintner, was the vilest of Mortals, the most Perjured, Faithless, Tricking Fellow in the Universe; that he was the Pest of the Countrey; that if his Estate, which was too Exorbitant already, should be any larger, it would be impossible to Live by him.

All this, my Lord, and much more, can we prove beyond all Contradiction. -- But, my Lord, view his Will, and there your Grace will find, that instead of Loving his Children, caring for his Trade, his Religion, or his Neighto be dispos'd of by Lewis Baboon, the only Enemy he had in the World.

This unaccountable Turn and Alteration of Opinion all his Life-time he never offered to give a Reason for; and all that we are able to fay in that Case, even on his Behalf, will only aggravate his Distraction and Insanity: For what Mortal will not conclude him Mad, that hears the Story of his Conversion, (as he himself was pleas'd to term it,) which in short is this.

Sometime ago John Bull went to his Parish-Church, where his Parism got up in the Pulpit, and instead of Preaching the Word of God, and the Way to Heaven, he fell into a Foul Billing gate Rant, calling Poor John a Thousand hard Names, such as Blood-thirsty Villain, False-hearted, Instalous, Wretched, Empty, Hypocritical, Sophister; Impudent, Boasting Pretender; Schismatical Impostor; a Treacherous, False-hearted, Knave; an Obstinate, Moody, Wayward, and Selsenceited, Hypocrite and Enthusiast; with

with an infinite Number of vile Appellations, much more becoming the Mouth of a Dray-man or Oysterwench than a Divine; telling him too at the same Time, that he was a Slave, and should be damn'd if he offered to fave his own Goods, or his Life; nay, he should be damn'd if it was for the Saving his own Soul. — This, my Lord, angered John much, fo that the next Day in his Wrath he gets him 'fome Nails and a Hammer, and nails up the Pulpit Door. —This every one thought was but a Moderate Revenge for fo High an Affront. — But now, my Lord, behold how unaccountably and fantastically John Bull changes his Opinion; — no sooner had he nailed up the Parson's Pulpit fast, but he fell to Kiffing the Parson's Post rs in the most Amorous Mannet imaginable, Kneeling down, and Adoring him, and crying out that he was a Slave to all Intents and Purpoles; and that he would never quarrel or fight on any Pretence what soever: Nay, my dearest Doctor, (would he often fay,) to prove how willing I am to endure any Thing, I will fight every Fellow I meet; and he that says I am not Passive, I'll knock his Brains out. Then would he go and break Folks Windows, pull their Houses down, drag every one he met in the Kennel, calling them Quarrelsome Rascals, Mutinous Dogs, and Breakers of her Majersy's Peace; Rogues that would not let him pass the Streets in Quiet.

But not to tire your Grace with a long Detail of John Bull's mad Pranks, I will only add this, — That in about Three Years after he was thus first taken ill in his Cranium, John Bull, by the Persuasion of a Knavish Steward which he kept in his House, makes this Will that I here present to your Grace: This Steward's Name, my Lord, was Roger Bold; he was originally a Welsh Attorney, a Fellowalways us'd to the Knavish and Tricking Part of the Law, accustomed continually to take Fees on both Sides; 3 and as he was a Wicked and Treacherous Fellow, so he commonly favour-

B 2

ed and undertook the unjust Side of the Cause. This Man, as he had persuaded his Master to Make a Will, so he took Care to Draw it himself; which he has done in so slagrant a Manner, that I doubt not but when your Grace has perus'd it, you'll be of the same Opinion with me, that this Pettisogger was very roundly Feed for it by Lewis Baboon, whom in the very Literal Meaning of the Roman Appellation of a Person less Heir in Testamento per as Silibram. we we may justly term (in this Case) Familia Emptor.

To conclude; no fooner was this Mad, this Scandalous Will Drawn, but John Bull fent his Chaplain, with fome other of his Servants, to Market to buy Hemp; which they did, and knowing pretty well their Master's Intentions, Bought it ready Manusa-Ctured. This Hemp, my Lord, grew on Lewis Baboon's Estate; and some say therefore that it was given by the said Lewis; but be that as it will, no some did the Load of Hemp come Home,

Home, but John Bull fingled out a strong Rope, and by the Help of his Trusty and Faithful Servants, (if I may use the Expression,) fairly hanged himself, having first pinned this Verse of Thomas Sternhold's on his Breast.

Pfalm 4. Verse 9.
In Peace therefore lye down will I,
Taking my Rest and Sleep;
For thou only will me, O Land,
Alone in Sasety keep.

My Lord, this Story is so Notorious, that it would be bringing of Witnesses to prove that the Sun shines, should I endeavour to add Evidence for the Truth of it; therefore I will not attempt a Thing so ridiculous, lest I myself, while I am taxing another with Madness, should incur the same Censure.

And now, my Lord, I leave it to your Grace's Judgment, whether there needs farther Proof of John Bull's Infanity, or no: To me (with wast Deference to your Grace's Penetration

tration be it spoken) it plainly appears that this Testator, John Bull, was wholly uncapable by the Act of Hen. VIII. (as is before shew'd) to Devise by Will.

On which Score we hope this Mad this Illegal Testament, may never be Prov'd in your Gr—ce's Court; nor Administration Granted, to the great Detriment of John Bull's Distressed Children, in whose Name I am to render your Gr—ce Infinite and Hearty Thanks for the many Blessingsthey have already obtain'd thro' your Gr—ce's Means.

And may your Grace enjoy yet a much longer Term of YEARS, with the greatest Addition of Hap-

piness.

That thereby your Gr—ce may have not only the Pleasure of Doing farther Good, but likewise the Satisfaction of Receiving the Grateful Acknowledgments of your Goodness from all those who are really Lovers of Religion and Countrey.

That thereby the Church and Nation may yet reap the Benefit of having so great a Patriot.

That thereby the Hopes of a worthless gaping Crew may be entirely

defeated,

Is the Hearty Prayer

Of your Gymce's

most humble Admirer,

Philonomus Eleutherus.

JOHN

FOHN BULL's

Last WILL and TESTAMENT,

As it was Drawn by a

WELCH Attorney.

In the Name of Peace. Amen.

Imprimis, John Bull, having been lately in my Senses, as it plainly appears in my History, set forth to that Purpose by an able Hand, do in this my Last Will and Testament—Give and Bequeath my Life and Spirit to Jacobitism and Insatuation.

Item, My Body to Buried in the

Churchyard of Slavery.

Item, To my very good Neighbour Lewis Baboon, whom I declare to be my Sole Executor, all my Goods and Chattels.

Item,

him and his Heirs for ever, to be manag'd and dispos'd of by him the said Lewis Baboon, as he shall think fit, without Impeachment of Waste; yet notwithstanding which, it is my pofitive Will, that the faid Lewis Baboon shall let my Three Farms to my pretended Kinsman Don Chevalero L'Ab- The foresen jurado, he paying what Rent the faid Lewis shall demand.

Item, I Bequeath to him the faid Lewis Baboon, and his Heirs for ever, my Neighbour Charles South's Estate; King of Jain and on my Credit it is but Just and Reasonable he should have it, otherwife he would not be so Rich and so Great as his Neighbours.

Item, I leave entirely my Shop and Trade to my Executor Lewis Baboon, together with all my Tools, still giving a Free Liberty to my Children to carry on my Cloathing Trade if

they can without them.

Item, To my Dear Children I leave a safe Trade to Terra Australis Incognita, whither they may export

the Cloth they make.

Item, To my Dear Children, in order to support their Trade, I give an Empty Purse. — I order my Steward, Roger Bold, to fee this Item perform'd, and for his Pains I give him what little

Money is left in it.

Item, For a farther Encouragement to this their faid Trade, I ordain in my Will, that Lewis Baboon shall hold the Strings of the faid Purfe, fo that they may not hoard up Money in it without the faid Lewis Baboon's Leave.

> Item, I give Full Permission to my Children to Sell what Wooll they will to Lewis Baboon, for Fear they cannot Manufacture it themselves. This likewise will be a good Expedient to keep their Rascally Weavers from being too Proud.

Item, I leave to my faid Children a great Chest full of Broken Promises and Crack'd Oaths; likewife a vast

Cargo

Cargo of Ropes made with Sand, and Chains forg'd out of true Southern Wind; also a whole Side-board of Golden Promises, and Leaden Performances; which were all Presents made to me by my Friend Lewis Baboon.

Item, I give to each of my Children a dainty Pair of Crutches, nicely cut out of a Windshaken Piece of Timber call'd Bona fide; — these they may safely rely on in Time of Need.

Item, To my Dearly Beloved Children I Bequeath a Ship-load of Wooden Shoes, to be given them by my

Executor Lewis Baboon.

Item, To all my Protestant Friends, I leave each a Bench to sit on, in my Executor Lewis Baboon's Pleasure Boats.

Item, To my Good Neighbour
Nicholas Frog, Mayor of Frog-Town, Fisher of Johns
and to all his Brethren the Aldermen,
I bequeath and devise each a Chain,
to be provided at the Charge of Lewis Baboon.

Item, My Protestant Nephew I leave to the Good Will and Courtely of Lewis Baboon.

Item, To my Dearly Beloved Wife,

Ah Poor Woman! I Bequeath to

her a Pair of Spectacles.

Item, To all those who depended on my Friendship, I devise Caps and Bells.

Item, My Religion I Bequeath to her Holiness Signiora Bubonia, who shall have Power to Amend, Alter, and Add to it, as she shall in her great Wisdom think fit.

Item, To Holy Mother Church, I Give and Devise all my Abby Lands, which have been so long and facrile-giously detain'd by me from her.

Item, My Sences and my Underflanding I give to the Reverend the Parson of our Parish, who is herewithal desired to lock them up safe in the Vestry.

Item, My Confcience I likewise give to him the sast Parson of our Parish, ready Saddled and Bridled; pray Doctor use the Beast gently.

Lastly,

The porc

Ar Jacherar M

Laftly, To Five Hundred and odd of my Acquaintance, whose Names may be found recorded in my Shopbook, I bequeath a large Bundle of Rods, which Rods, according to the Saying of the Wiseman I would have well Applied.

JOHN BULL.

Sign'd in the Prefence of

Matthew Pint-pot. Africe

Arthur Skipkennel. ats . Morr

Abigail | Earwig, ats. Masham Her Mark.

THE

THE

CODICIL

Annex'd to the WILL of

John Bull, &c.

John Bull, Clothier, being willing to De in Peace, and with a quiet Conscience, cannot but think it highly Reasonable that those from whom I have received Signal Services should be by me as signally rewarded.

To this End, and that the Odious Charge of Ingratitude may not be laid on my Memory, I Give and Devise as follows.

Imprimis, To my true and trusty Servants, as Rewards for their great Care in getting me Hemp to hang myfelf, felf, they being most of them Originally Beggars, I give Horses to Ride

on, and Stalls to put them in.

Item, My Honest Steward Roger & Ore ford Bold, for the many Bold Strokes he to Treasure has struck, and for his great Trouble in drawing this my Will, I leave immediate Trustee for my Children, with whose Money he has hereby Authority to pay his own Debts, and likewise to applyas much of the rest as he pleases to his own proper Use.

Item, To my Learned and Able Council who gave their Opinions on this my Last Will, I leave them their Fees to be paid by Lewis Baboon.

Item, To all or any Servant or Servants who have or may have done me any Extraordinary Piece of Service either by losing Goods, Limbs, Life, or Freedom, — I Give and Bequeath a single Copy of my Countenance.

Item, To my Head Workman John Victor, for his Malicious Endeavour to to persuade me not to make this Will; and likewise for his Felonious and Treacherous Attempt to save me from

Hang-

Hanging, I Devise his Pockets full of Calumny, Malice, and Ingratitude — With Leave to march quietly out of my House; — but on this Condition, — that he never comes in it again.

JOHN BULL.

Sign'd in the Prefence of

Matthew Pint-pot.

Henry Town-bull.

Abigail Earwig, Her Mark. A

REVIEW

OF THE

STATE

OF

John Bull's Family,

Ever since the Probat of his Last Will and Testament.

With some Account of the two Trumpeters, the Hirelings of Roger Bold.

Nulla Timore geram, Lex est mihi fola Voluntas.

Mouf. le Cles.

London: Printed for J. Moor, near St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1719. Price 3 d.



A

REVIEW

OF THE

STATE

OF

Of John Bull's Family.

ment of John Bull hawing been before publish'd
in the World, I have nothing left
but to relate to the Reader the
confus'd State of his Family ever fince he Hang'd himself. The peace
A 2 JOHN

JOHN BULL being much in Debt at the Time of his Decease, which his Knavish Steward, beforemention'd, Roger Bold, should have taken Care to pay, but did not, caus'd a General Meeting of his Creditors.

First, Because they knew the said Roger Bold had received the Rents and Profits becoming due on the Estate of the said John Bull. And,

Secondly, Suppos'd, and with good ground believ'd, the said Roger Bold had laid out the said Incomes for his own proper Use. And what still look'd more Villainous than the rest, was, That those very Men that had earn'd their Money the hardest, by Opposing his Master's Great Enemy Lewis Baboon, should french Ling.

lie and perish, while the aforesaid Roger Bold mortgaged the Estate of his late Master to Match his own Children.

But John Bull's Inferiour Servants being extreamly afflicted with Hardships, upon the Non-payment of their Wages, resolv'd to desire a Superior Fellow-Servant to speak to the said Roger Bold, and ask him the Reason why the said Wages were not paid; who thus address'd the said Steward.

SIR,

"I can but wonder what
"fhould be your Reasons,
"why you do not pay our
"Fellow-Servants their Wa"ges, they are ready to be
"run into a Goal; their
"Wives

Wives and Families are " ready to starve; and Lewis Baboon being left Heir, is " resolv'd to take no manner " of Care of our Families;

" and truly we are in a fine

« Case?

To which the faid Steward reply'd.

SIR,

As you say, Lewis Baboon is left Heir in Testamento per Æs & Libraen; and if any one should oppose the Right of. Don L' Abjurado's Possessing the Three Farms of our late Master, by what Means (if I part with my Money) can I supply him; and also keep the Power in my own Hands?

(7)

Upon which, the other Servant reply'd,

" But, Sir, we understand there is a Commission to fit upon the Assairs of our late Master's Family, and with the Money receiv'd upon Account of Rents, and that rais'd upon the Mortgage, you intend to Fee such Commissioners to act wholly for your own Interest.

Which undoubted Affertion this faid Steward endeavour'd to clear, but it was as plain as Noon-Day, tho' he fet his Rascally Hirelings to work an ungrounded Surmise into the Minds of People, That one Mr. Dolphin, the former Steward.

ard, had hid his Master's Money, or converted it to his own Use; which is as false, for John Bull's Servants say, They were never better paid than in the said Mr. Dolphin's Time; and it is well known, that the said Mr. Dolphin did not save half the Money in a great many Years as the said Roger Bold did in a very sew.

But while these Things were in Agitation, there was a great Stir among John Bull's Tenants, about one or two Articles in his last Will and Testament, Whether Lewis Baboon should have the sole Making their Manusactures? For if it be so, John Bull's Tenants were to pay the same Rents as when they did it themselves,

and so must inevitably starve: Now Roger Bold had Feed some of these Tenants, by which, and by spreading of salse Rumours, many of the said John Bull's Tenants were prevail'd upon to come in and sacrifice their Interest: But this was left till the Sitting of the Commission.

Another Thing that infected John Bull's Family with Distractions, was, That the greatest Part of them did not like that Don L' Abjurado should be their Landlord, but would have the Nephew of John Bull: Now this Matter prov'd of great Concern, and bred great Disturbance, insomuch that John & Bull's Tenants fell out, and were ready to cut one another's Throats about it; and

some neither lik'd Don L' Abjurado, Lewis Baboon, nor the Commission that sat the last Week on John Bull's Family Business; and it is very remarkable, That most of those unpaid Servants are such as espouse the Interest of John Bull's Nephew, which is the Reason Roger Bold takes the Opportunity to humble them; but 'tis generally thought he'll be BOBB'D, for they wont be so foon out-witted.

Now these Men that would have John Bull's Nephew, are such as Rent very great Farms, and have a great deal of Money, but are so wise, that they don't care to throw it away upon Hocus Pocus, that spits in Children's Mouths, and makes Aqua Interna; while

while the other fort, having nothing of their own, want any Body that will but take a Delight in Rascals, and prefer them.

Now you must know these People don't pretend to do it themselves, but are in hopes, as soon as ever Lewis Baboon has humbled 'Squire South, he'll Title Don Chevalero, one of John Bull's Chaplains, dearly beloved Babes of Grace.

But, however, John Bull's Money'd Tenants know how to keep him out, and play their Cards when they fee Time ferve: And fo I think we have but a very little to

fear from that Corner.

Yet the Wrong that John Bull's Family suffers from the Hirelings of Roger Bold is B a very

very great, and sufficiently argues the Badness of that Cause, that has nothing to appear for it: And indeed I can't but think it very necessary to observe by what sly Ways and Methods the said Rrger Bold procur'd these two Hirelings to savour his Cause.

The one of these Hirelings was a Fellow who had formerly been in the Interest, of John Bull's Nephew, but that sly Roger had taught him with very good Essect:

Quis nisi Mentis inops oblatum respuat Aurum.

This Miscreant, with the vilest Language, reproach'd those Judicious Tenants that would not permit Lewis Baboon to follow the Trade, because he would would Trade upon his Neighbour's Stock; now they did not oppose it as the Act and Deed of their late Master, but as Roger Bold's, knowing sull well that the said Roger had perswaded a Non-Compos to it, for his own Private Interest; but the said Tenants stuck fast to their Principles, and cast the Filth behind the Door.

But as to the second, the Poverty of whose Paternal Cottage drove him for Shelter into some of John Bull's Stables, he seem'd perfectly unregarded, even by the meanest Groom; and had not Roger Bold, some Time after, had Occasion for a desperate Fellow, with a grave Stock of Impudence, who could facrifice his Conscience to Interest, and be so truly

truly ill, as to believe that really good, which Custom had riveted in his Servile Nature, and he before thought it wholly barbarous, he might, till even now, have lurk'd about in a black Wrapper, with nothing more than Pity.

This Man (if I may so call him) would have amus'd the World by a seeming Argument, but should any one have credited the Sayings of this Crocodile, he must have certainly

fwallow'd deadly Poison.

Thus are fomented the many Divisions that Daily reign in John Bull's Family, and the greatest Whore cry'd Whore sirst, and branded the Money'd Men of John Bull's Family with giving up their Interest to a People who had no Landlord; and that

that these said Tenants had no Mind to one neither, which was evidently false; for these faid Tenants never complain'd of their Landlord, but always obey'd his Will with the great-est Exactness, 'till this Sly Roger had alienated the Mind of their Master from them; neither did they ever shew any Dislike of it to their said Landlord, but aim'd at the Extirpation of this evil Weed.

I am loth to let you depart without one Moral Reflection, That tho' this Ambition and Tricking go on for a Time, yet furely the Almighty Being will not be also mock'd by a Trimmer, but certainly plead his

Cause in his own Time.

Vale.

Advertisement.

THE Following SCENE not being very Common, and baving in it Something Extraordinary, the Reader may, if he pleases, find it in a Play left Imperfect by Ben. Johnson, called, MORTIMER His FALL. MORTIMER is Introduc'd with this SOLILOQUY.

Mortimer

HIS

FALL:

MORTIMER.

His Rife is made, yet! and we now stand rank't,
To view about us all that were above us!

Nought hinders our Prospect, all are even,
We walk upon a Level. Mortimer

Is a great Lord of late, and a New Thing!
At what a divers Price do divers Men

Act the same Thing! Another might have had

Perhaps the Hurdle, or at least the Ax,

For what I have this Crownet, Robes, and Waxander.

(181)

There is a Fate that flies with tow'ring Spirits

Home to the Mark, and never checks at Conscience.

Poor plodding Priests, and Preaching Friars may make

Their hollow Pulpits, and the empty Isles

Of Churches ring with that round Word: But we
That draw the subtil and more piercing Air,
In that sublimed Region of Court,
Know all is good we make so, and go on,
Secur'd by the Prosperity of our Crimes.
To Day is Mortimer made Earl of March:
For what? For that, the very thinking it
Would make a Citizen start! Some Politick
[Tradesman]

Curl with the Caution of a Constable!

But I, who am no Common-council-man,

Knew Injuries of that dark Nature done,

Were to be throughly done, and not be left

To Fear of a Revenge: They're light Offences

Which admit that. The great Ones get above it.

Man doth not nurse a deadlier Piece of Folly

To his high Temper, and brave Soul than that

(19)

Of fancying Goodness, and a Seal to live by
So differing from Man's Life. As if with Lions,
Beasts, Tygers, Wolves, and all those Beasts of
[Prey

He would affect to be a Sheep! Can Man Neglect what is so to attain what should be. As rather he will call on his own Ruin, Than work t'affure his Safety? I should think When 'mongst a World of bad none can be good. (I mean so absolutely good and perfect As our Religious Confessors would have us;) It is enough, we do decline the Kumour Of doing monstrous Things: And yet if those Were of Emolument unto our Ends. Even of those the Wiseman will make Friends, For all the Brand, and fafely do the ill, As Usurers rob, or our Physicians kill:

FINIS.

((,) un din februari della aggittation To the first of the control of the c and the second last and the second section is a second section of the second section is a second section of the second section is The state of the section is a gram of the senate of March of the figure of the form grant to the second A Secretary of the second of t 411

. . .

THE

STORY

OFTHE

St. Albins GHOST

OR THE

APPARITION

O F

Mother H A G G T.

Collected from the best Manuscripts.

Sola, Novum, Dictuq, Nefas, Harpyia Celano Prodigium canit, & tristes denuntiat Iras. Virg.

L O N D O N:

Read.

Printed in the Year 1712.

2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 A 1 1 A The state of the s

THE

STORY

OF THE

St. Albans

GHOST.

Can scarcely say whether we ought to attribute the Multitude of Ghosts and Apparitions, which were so common in the Days of our Foresathers, to the Ignorance of the People, or the Impositions of the Priest. The Romish Clergy sound it undoubtedly for their laterest to deceive them, and the Supersition of the People laid themselves open to receive whatsoever They thought proper to inculcate. Hence it is, that their Traditions are little else, than the Miracles and Atchiever ments of unbody'd Heroes, a Sort of spiritual Romance, so artfully carry'd on, and deliver'd

in so probable a Manner, as may easily pass for Truth on those of an uncultivated Capacity, or a credulous Disposition. Our Sectarists indeed still retain the Credulity, as well as some of the Tenets of that Church; and Apparitions, and fuch like, are still the Bug-bears made use of by some of the most Celebrated of their Holders-forth to terrify the old Women of their Congregation, (who are their furest Customers) and enlarge their Quarterly Subscriptions. I know one of these Ambidexters, who never fails of Ten or Twenty Pounds more than Ordinary, by nicking Something Wonderful in due Time; he often cloaths his whole Family by the Apparition of a Person lately executed at Tyburn; or, a Whale seen at Green-wich, or thereabouts; and I am credibly inform'd, that his Wife has made a Visit with a Brand new Sable Tippet on, fince the Death of the Tower Lions.

But as these Things will pass upon none but the Ignorant or Superstitious, so there are others that will believe nothing of this Nature, even upon the clearest Evidence. There are, it must be own'd, but very sew of these Accounts to be depended on; some however are so palpable, and testify'd by so good Authority, by those of such undoubted Credit, and so discerning a Curiosity, that there is no Room to doubt of their Veracity, and which none but a Sceptic can disbelieve. Such is the following Story of Mother Haggy of St. Albans, in the Reign of King James the First, the mighty Pranks she plaid in her Life-time, and her Apparition afterwards, made such a Noise, both at Home and Abroad, and were so terri-

People, to this Day, cannot hear the Mention of her Name, without the most dismal Apprehensions. The Injuries they receiv'd from the Sorceries and incantations of the Mother, and the Injustice and Oppression of the Son and Daughter, have made so deep an Impression upon their Minds, and begot such an Hereditary Aversion to their Memory, that they never speak of them, without the bitterest Curses

and Imprecations. I have made it my Business, being at St. Alb ns lately, to enquire more particularly into this Matter, and the Helps I have receiv'd from the most noted Men of Erudition in this City, have been Considerable, and to whom I make my publick Acknowledgment. The Charges I have been at in getting Manu-scripts, and Labour in collating them, the Reconciling the Disputes about the most material Circumstances, and adjusting the various Readinos, as they have took me up a considerable Time, fo I hope they may be done to the Satisfaction of my Reader. I wish I could have had Time to have distinguish'd by an Asterism the Circumstances deliver'd by Tradition only, from those of the Manuscripts, which I was advis'd to do by my worthy Friend the Reverend Mr. Whispen, who, had he not been Employ'd otherways, might have been a very proper Person to have undertaken such a Performance.

The best Manuscripts are now in the Hands of the Ingenious Dr. G—apth, where they are left for the Curious to peruse, and where any Clergyman may be welcome; for however he



(6)

may have been abus'd by those who deny him to be the Author of the Display, and tax'd by others with Principles and Practices unbecoming a Man of his Sense and Probity, yet I will be bold to fay in his Defence, that I believe he is as good a Christian, as he is a Poet, and if he publishes any Thing on the late Daniel d Ministry, I don't question but it will be interspers'd with as many Precepts of Reveal'd Religion, as the Subject is capable of bearing: And it is very probable, those Refin'd Pieces that the Doctor has been pleas'd to own, fince the Writing of the Dispensary, have been look'd upon, by the lewd debauch'd Criticks of the Town, to be dull and infipid, for no other Reafon, but because they are grave and sober; but this I leave for others to determine, and can fay for his Sincerity, that I am affur'd he believes the following Relation as much as any of us all.

fpun Yeoman of St. Alb ans, and liv'd in good Repute for some Years: The Place of her Birth is disputed by some of the most celebrated Moderns, tho' they have a Tradition in the Country, that she was never Born at all, and which is most probable. At the Birth of her Sarch Daughter Haggite, something happen'd very fremarkable, and which gave Occasion to the Neighbourhood to mistrust she had a Correspondence with Old Nick, as was confirm'd afterwards, beyond the Possibility of Disproof. The Neighbours were got together a Merry-making, as they term it, in the Country, when the old Woman's High-crown'd Hat, that had been thrown upon the Bed's

Bed's Tester during the Heat of the Engagement, leap'd with a wonderful Agility into the Cradle, and being catch'd at by the Nurse, was metamorphos'd into a Coronet, which according to her Description, was not much unlike that of a German Prince; but it soon broke into a thousand Pieces. Such, cries old Mother Haggy, will be the Fortune of my Daughter, and such her Fall. The Company took but little Notice what the faid, being furpris'd at the Circumstance of the Hat. But this is Fast, says the Reverend and Honourable Lumby Hosp d, and my Grandmother, who was a Person of Condition, told mefays He, she knew the Man, who knew the Woman, who was, said she, in the Room at that Instant. The very same Night, I saw a Comet. neither have I any Occasion to tell a Lye as to this Particular, Says my Author, brandishing its Tail in a very furprifing Manner in the Air, but upon the Breaking of a Cloud, I could discern, continues be, a Clergyman at the Head of a Body of his own Cloth, and follow'd by an innumerable Train of Laity, who coming towards the Comet, it disappear'd.

This was the first Time Mother Haggy became suspected, and it was the Opinion of the Wisest of the Parish, that they should Petition the King to send her to be try'd for a Witch by the Presbytery of Scotland. How this past off I cannot tell, but certain it is, that some of the Great Ones of the Town were in with her, and 'tis said she was Serviceable to them in their Amours: She had a Wash that would make the Skin of a Blackamore as white as Alabaster, and another, that would restore the Loss of a Maidenhead, without any Hindrance of Business, or the Know-

ledge of any one about them. She try'd this Experiment so often upon her Daughter Haggite, that more than Twenty were fatisfy'd they had

her Virginity before Marriage.

She foon got such a Reputation all about the Country, that there was not a Cow, a Smock, or a filver Spoon lost, but they came to her to enquire after it; All the young People flock'd to have their Fortunes told, which, they fay, the never mis'd. She told Haggite's Husband. he should grow Rich, and be a Great Man, but by his Covetousness and Griping of the Poor, should come to an ill End. All which happen'd so exactly, That there are several old Folks in our Town, who can remember it, as if it was but Yesterday.

She has been often feen to ride full gallop upon a Broom-Stick at Noon-Day, and swim over a River in a Kettle-Drum. Sometimes she wou'd appear in the Shape of a Lioness, and at other times, of a Hen, or a Cat; but I have heard, could not turn herself into a Male Creature, or walk over two Straws across. There were never known fo many great Winds as about that Time, or so much Mischief done by them: The Pigs gruntled, and the Screech-Owls hooted oftner than usual; a Horse was found dead one Morning with Hay in his Mouth; and a large overgrown Jack was caught in a Fish-Pond thereabouts with a filver Tobacco-Box in his Belly; several Women were brought to Bed of two Children, Some miscarry'd, and old Folks died very frequently.

These Things could not chuse but breed a great Combustion in the Town, as they call it, and every Body certainly had rejoyc'd at her

Death, had she not been succeeded by a Son and Daughter, who, the they were no Conjurers, were altogether as terrible to the Neighbourhood. She had two Daughters, one of which was marry'd to a Man who went beyond Sea; the other, her Daughter Haggite, to Avaro, Mulbrough whom we shall have Occasion to mention in the

There liv'd at that Time in the Neighbour-hood two Brothers, of a great Family, Persons of a vast Estate and Character, and extreamly with kind to their Servants and Dependants. Haggite by her Mother's Interest, was got into this Family, and Avaro, who was afterwards her Husband, was the Huntsman's Poy. He was a Lad of a fine Complexion, good Features, and agreeable to the fair Sex, but wanted the Capacity of some of his fellow Servants: Tho' he got a Reputation afterwards for a Man of Courage, but upon no other Grounds, than by setting the Country Fellows to Cudgelling or Boxing, and being a Spectator of a broken Head and a bloody Nose.

There are several authentic Accounts of the Behaviour of these Two, in their respective Stations, and by what Means they made an Advancement of their Fortunes. There are several Relations, I say, now extant, that tell us, how one of these great Brothers took Avaro's Sister for his Mistress, which was the Foundation of his Preserment, and how Haggite, by granting her Favours to any one who would go to the Expence of them, became extreamly Wealthy, and how Both had gain'd the Art of getting Money out of every Body they had to do with, and by the most dishonourable Me-

thods.

thods. Never perhaps, was any Couple for match'd in every Thing as these, or so fit for one another: A Couple so link'd by the Bonds of Iniquity, as well as Marriage, that it is impossible to tell which had the greatest Crimes to answer for.

It will be needless to relate the Fortune of the Brothers, who were their Successive Masters, and the Favours they bestow'd on them. It is sufficient that the Estate came at Lady, who was the Admiration of the Age she liv'd in, and the Darling of the whole Country, and who had been attended from her Infancy by

Hargite.

marfforgush Then it was Avaro began his Tyranny; he was entrusted with all the Affairs of Confequence, and there was nothing done without first his Knowledge. He marry'd his Daughters to function fome of the most considerable Estates in the fridge Neighbourhood, and was related by Marriage Manufactor one Baconface, a fort of Bailiss to his Lady. John He, and Baconface and Haggite got into Posseffion, as it were, of their Lady's Estate, and carry'd it with so high a Hand, were so haughty to the Rich, and oppressive to the Poor, that they quickly began to make themselves odious; but for their better Security, they form'd a fort of Confederacy with one Dammyblood, Clumzy their Son-in-Law, Splitcause an Attorney, and Moufe a noted Ballad-Maker, and fome others. As foon as they had done this, they began so to domineer, that there was no Living for those who would not compliment, or comply with them in their Villany. Haggite cry'd, Lord, Madam, sen to her Mistress, It must be so; Avaro swore,

((11)

By G-d, and Baconface shook his Head, and look'd difmally. They made every Tenant pay a Tax, and every Servant confiderably out of his Wages toward the Mounding their Lady's Estate, as they pretended, but most part of it went into their own Pockets. Once upon a Time, the Tenants grombling at their Proceedings, Clumzy, the Son-in-Law, brought Marines in a Parcel of Beggars to fettle upon the Estate. Thus they liv'd for some Years, till they grew Richer than their Mistress, and were, perhaps, the Richest Servants in the World: Nay, what is the most Remarkable. and will scarcely find Belief in future Ages, they began at last to deny her Title to the Estate, and affirm, she held it only by their Permission and Connivance.

Things were come to this pass, when one of the Tenants Sons from Oxf—Ord preach'd up Obedience to their Lady, and the Necessity of their Downfall, who oppos'd it. This open'd the Eyes of all the honest Tenants, but enrag'd Avaro and his Party, to that Degree, that they had hir'd a Pack of Manag'd Bull-Dogs, with a Design to bait him, and had done it infallibly, had not the Gentry interpos'd, and the Country People run into his Assistance. These, with much ado, muzled the Dogs, and petition'd their Lady to discard the Mismanagers, who consented to it.

Great were the Endeavours, and great the Struggles of the Faction, for fo they were call'd, to keep themselves in Power, as the Histories of those Times mention. They stirr'd up all their Ladies Acquaintance to speak to her in their behalf, wrote Letters to and fro, swore

and

and curs'd, laugh'd and cry'd, told the most aboninable and inconsistent Lyes, but all to no Purpose: They spent their Money, lavish'd away their Beef, Pudding, and Ottober, most unmercifully, and made several Jointed-Babies to shew for Sights, and please the Tenants Sons about Christmas.

Sport Old Drybones was then the Parson of the Parish, a Man of the most notorious Character, falishmy who would change his Principles at any Time to serve a Turn, preach or pray Extempore, talk Nonsense, or any Thing else, for the Advancement of Avaro and his Faction. He was look'd upon to be the greatest Artist in Legerde main in that Country; and had a Way of shewing the Pope and little Master in a Box, but the Figures were fo very small, it was imposfible for any Body but himself to discern them. He was hir'd, as is suppos'd, to tax the New Servants with Popery, together with their Mistress, which he preach'd in several Churches thereabouts; but his Character was too well known to make any Thing credited that came from him.

There are feveral Particulars related, both by Tradition and the Manuscripts, concerning the turning out of these Servants, which would require greater Volumes than I defign. It is enough, that notwithstanding their Endeavours, Counthey were Discarded, and the Lady chose her new Servants out of the most honest and substantial of her Tenants, of undoubted Abilities, who were tied to her by Inclination as well as Duty. These began a Reformation of all the Abuses committed by Avaro and Baconface, which discover'd such a Scene of Roguery

to the World, that one would hardly think the most mercenary Favourites could be guilty of To Pan wil

whereth Avaro now began to be very uneafie, and to be affrighted at his own Conscience; he found nothing would pacifie the enrag'd Tenants, and that his Life wou'd be but a sufficient Recompence for his Crimes. His Money which he rely'd on, and which he lavish'd away to Bribe off his Destruction had not Force enough to Protecthim: He could not, as it is reported, Sit still in one Place for two Minutes, never Slept at all, Eat little or nothing, Talk'd very rambling and inconfistent, of Merit, Hardships, Accounts, Perquisites, Commissioners, Bread and Bread-Waggons, but was never heard to mention any Cheese.

> He came and made a Confession in his own. House to some People he never saw before in his Life, and which shews no little Disorder in his Brain; That, whatever they might think of him, he was as Dutiful a Servant as any his Mistress had. Haggite rav'd almost as bad as he, and had got St. Anthony's Fire in her Face; but it is a question, says Dr. Gmpth, whether there was any Thing Ominous in that, fince it is probable, the Distemper only chang'd it's Situation.

Mean while, it was agreed by Baconface and to others, that a Consultation should be call'd at Avaro's House, something Decisive resolv'd on, in order to prevent their Ruin; and according-ly, Jacobo the Messenger was sent to inform the Joseph Cabal of it.

- Dismal and horrid was the Night of that infernal Confultation, nothing heard but the melancholly





lancholly Murmuring of Winds, and the Croaking of Toads and Ravens; Every thing feem'd Wild and Defert, and double Darkness overspread the Hemisphere: Thunder and Lightning, Storms and Tempest, and Earthquakes. feem'd to Presage something more then Ordinary, and added to the Confusion of that Memorable Night. Nature sicken'd, and groan'd, as it were, under the Tortures of universal Ruine. Not a Servant in the House but had Dreamt the strangest Dreams, and Haggite her felf had feen a Stranger in the Candle. Fire languish'd and burnt Blue, and the Crickets fung continually about the Oven: How far the Story is true concerning the Warming-Pan and Dishes, I cannot say, but certain it is, a Noise was heard like that of rolling Peafe from the top of the House to the bottom; and the Windows creak'd, and the Doors rattled in a manner not a little terrible. Several of their Servants made Affidavit, That Haggite lost a red Petricoat, a Ruff, and a Pair of Green-Stockings, that were her Mother's, but the Night before, and a Diamond-Cross once gave her by a Great Man.

'Twas about Midnight before this Black Society got together, and no fooner were they feated, when Avaro open'd to them in this manner. We have try'd, says he, my Friends, all the Artifices we cou'd invent or execute, but all in vain. Our Mistress has discover'd plainly our Intentions, and the Tenants will be neither flatter'd, nor frighted, nor brib'd into our Interest. It remains therefore, and what tho' we Perish in the Attempt, we must Perish otherwise, that once for all we make a Push at the

very

very Life of ___ When, Lo! fays the Manufoript, An unufual Noise interrupted his Discourse, and Jacobo cry'd out, The Devil, the Devil at the Door. Scarce had he Time to speak, or they to listen, when the Apparition of Mother Haggy entred; But, Who can de-fcribe the Aftonishment they were then in? Haggite founded away in the Elbow-Chair as the fat, and Avaro, notwithstanding his boasted Courage, flunk under the Table in an Instant: Baconface screw'd himself into a thousand Postures; and Clumzy trembled till his very Water trickled from him. Splitcause tumbled over & Joint-Stool, and Moule the Ballad-Maker broke a Brandy-Bottle that had been Haggite's Companion for some Years: But Dammyblood, Dammyblood only was the Man that had the Courage to cry out G-d D-m your Bl--d, What occasion, for all this Bustle? Is it not the Devil, and is he not our old Acquaintance? This reviv'd them in some Measure; but the Ghastlyness of the Spectacle made still some Impression on them. There was an unaccountable Irregularity in her Dress, a Wanness in her Complexion, and a Disproportion in her Features. Flames of Fire issued from her Nostrils, and a sulphurous Smoak from her Mouth, which together with the Condition some of the Company were in, made a very noisome and offensive Smell; and I have been told, fays a very Grave Alderman of St. Albans, Some of them fato her Cloven Foot.

I Come, says she, at length, (in an hollow Voice, more terrible than the celebrated Stentor, or the brawny Caledonian) I Come, O ye Accomplices in Iniquity, to tell you of your Crimes, to bid you desift from these Cabals, for

ye /

they

they are Fruitless, and prepare for Punishment that is Certain. I have, as long as I could, affifted you in your Glorious Execrable Attempts, but Time is now no more; the Time is coming when you must be deliver'd up to Justice. As to you, O Son and Daughter, said she, turning to them, tis but a few revolving Moons, e'er you must both fall a Sacrifice to your Avarice and Ambition, as I have told you heretofore, but your Mistress will be too Merciful, and tho' your ready Money must be refunded, your Estate in Land will Descend unto your Heirs. But you, O Baconface, you have Merited nothing to fave either your Life or your Estate, be contented therefore with the Loss of both: And Clumzy, says she, you must share the same Fate, your Infolence to your Lady, and the Beggars you brought in upon the Tenants will require it. Dammyblood, continues she, turning towards him, you must expect a considerable Fine; but Splitcause and Mouse may come off more easily. She said, gave a Shriek, and disappear'd; and the Cabal dispers'd with the utmost Consternation.

FINIS

THE WALL DOOR STATE CONTRACTOR

HISTORY

OF

Prince MIRABEL's

Infancy, Rise and Disgrace:

With the fudden Promotion of

NOVICIUS.

IN WHICH

Are Intermix'd all the INTRIGUES both AMOROUS and POLITICAL relating to those Memorable ADVENTURES: As also the CHARACTERS of the Old and New FAVOURITES of both SEXES in the COURT of BRITOMARTIA.

Collected from the MEMOIRS of a Courtier lately Deceased.

LONDON: Lead.

Printed for J. Baker, at the Black Boy in Pater Noster-Rom. 1712. Price 1 s.





THE

INTRODUCTION.

HOW often have you and I, my Dear Palemon, in reading over the Lives of the Ancient Heroes, been diffress'd to find out a Character equal to the Illustri- har fore ous Mirabel? How have we tortur'd the Histories of Alexander and Cæsar, and lengthned out their Glories to make them meet our Heroes? How far Pericles, that wise Athenian General, and Timolean the Brave Corinthian, have been Distanc'd in our Esteem, when we came to Comparisons ? With what Transports have you and I ran over the Scatter'd Wonders of his Heroick Course, and dwelt sometimes a full Day upon one Important Action? How Passionately have we long'd to see all his Beauty Collected, and even the Accidents of So Momentons a Life gather'd up and made Sacred to Posterity? In fine, How eager have we been to see any fine Draughts of that Great Original, and even

the smallest Features touch'd by a Masterly Hand? What has been so ardently coveted, my Dear Palemon, is at last answer'd to whomh our Wishes? The History of Mirabel, with all his important Actions, memorable Events, and minute Circumstances of his Life is fallen into my Hands, attended with this Particular, that whereas the greatest Heroes are seldom trac'd up higher then the first Dawn of Reason, in these MEMOIRS a Remarkable Occurrance at his Birth is mention'd, with all the surprising Events of his Infancy. You know how Incredulous I am in Affairs of this Nature, and therefore may conclude that what I have pronoune'd to be Genuine, is grounded upon Authorities not to be shaken: But it's possible you will be Inquisitive, and pulb my Confidence in this kind to an open discovery of the means whereby so Valuable and Authentick a Manuscript came into my Hand: I shall endeavour to give you as much Light into the Secret as may convince you of the Truth of the Facts related, tho' I cannot without breaking my Trust make it entirely Demonstrative. The first Scene of Life from his Birth to his admission into the Court of Britomartia, was Drawn by the Old Cava-(hunched liero Mirabel, and Seal'd up carefully, with an Inscription which sufficiently made out the import of the Contents. This, amongst many other valuable Collections, was fold after his Decease.

Decease, thro' the Incuriousness of the Family, and fell into the Hands of a Verruoso, after baving pass'd several Stages of Inspection without due regard: This Person having got so great a length of his Character, and being in constant Attendance npon the Court of Britomartia, and withal, observing in his Mein and Countenance all the strong Presages of a surprising Greatness, had the Curiosity to continue the Journal of every remarkable Event that related to Mirabel: He saw in him all the Prudence, Conduct, Capacity and Genius that was requisite to the forming of one of the brightest Characters in the Court, and rising to a Superiority over all in time, and therefore design'd those Minutes of that great Man's Life as a Standard for every Courtier to Rife by. This Virtuoso dying just at the close of Mirabel's Resignation of his Court Employments under the Emperor Autantio, left these MEMOIRS in the Hands of his Jatrico, which is the same as a Physician in this Climate, who continued the Remarkable Passages of his Life to the great Revolution in the Court of Britcmartia, and dying, left them to Rofferio, a Mandarine of the Empire, who himself but a small time surviv'd the Change. The branches of that Family not being sufficiently acquainted with the Worth of Such a Regiftry, pasi'd it in common, with the Anti-

Antiquated Books and loose Papers; amongst which, a Friend of mine happen'd to light upon it. The several Passages Recorded, and Periods of time are mark'd by the respective Authors, and by the several Punctualities observ'd through the whole Series of the History, it looks as if it was design'd to be plac'd amongst the Archives of the Empire.

These MEMOIRS are digested into Three Parts; The First Part (for I join that of the Cavalerio's and Vertuoso's together) carries him through the several Stages of his Infancy, Touth and Manhood, the agreeable Mixtures of Business and Amour, to the Resignation of all his Commands under the

Emperor Aurantio: King AMM. 2.

In that Scene you will discover a promising Bloom, a bold disclosure of Greatness, a vigour of Soul not to be match'd, an Address irresistable with the Fair; a dexterity

in Business surpassing all Mankind.

The Second Part begins with the Reassumption of his Command, and a perfect Recovery of the Emperor's Favour, and Enlargement of his Commission; then leads you through a variety of important Business devolv'd upon his Hands by the Death of the Emperor; enters you into all the private Negotiations at Home, the Struggles of two Juncto's of the same Party in the Court of Britomartia

upon the Empress Palatina's Accession to the Sinn Empire, opens the Foreign Cabinets, briefly Descants upon Mirabel's Godlike Labours, his uninterrupted Successes and Triumphs; sets the first Attempt of Novicius's Treache- furley ry upon Mirabel and his Friends in a true Light; Vindicates the Resentment of Mira. bel; and in fine explains the Reasons for his abandoning Novicius and his Junctillo: In this Scene youll find the Influences of Mirabel's Conduct Abroad and at Home, the prudent Settlement of the Court of Britomartia, in order to a vigorous Promotion of his future great Undertakings Abroad. Here you will find him Terrible in Arms, Humbling Tyrants, Thundring on the Plain, Routing Millions of Opposers, forcing Passes almost inaccessible, extending his Glorious Arms to the Cliffs of Alpino, and leaving a Monument of Immortality behind him. In this Mirrour you will see the liveliest Image of Ingratitude, Novicius rais'd by Mirabel's peculiar Care, and cherish'd by his Beams, basely Supplanting him; as likewise a formidable Power rais'd out of low and despicable Interests, improv'd by constant Application, so as to

shake the first Favourites of Britomartia.

The Third Part opens with the Second At- Harley tempt of Novicius to Undermine Mirabel markovery and his Partizano's; Discloses the Secret of Novicius's Admission to the Empress; his

Reception

Reception; the Measures concerted about a Change; the ridiculus Accidents concurring to it; the Characters of both Sexes concern'd in it; the contrariety of Sentiments in which it was founded. Amongst these loose Papers was found a small Manuscript carefully ty'd round, written in a different Character, wherein was a Plan for the Exterpation of the whole Line of Mirabel; the gradual Steps that were to be taken, the Opportunities that were to be made use off; the Numbers of those that had join'd and of those that would come in; The Neuters. The Friends of Mirabel were all prick'd down; several Topicks of Slander were Writ at full length, which were to be scatter'd Abroad to lessen his Character amongst the People, and various Schemes Caten drawn to Ruin his Interest with the Empress.

This is certainly the most valuable piece of the Collection, because it lets one into the darkest Part of the Secret, and agrees so exactly with the Measures taken to bring about his Disgrace, that I am more and more confirm'd in the Genniness of the Plan; so that the Blow which seem'd to the World to come unexpected, had been gathering Strength for some time, and the labour'd Contrivance of Mirabel's Enemies from the very Minute of their thrusting themselves into Power; but they were oblig'd to wait the Courtesie of Time for a favourable Opportunity of blasting the Merit of Prince Mirabel, which they knew

larbornigh

was fix'd deep on the Hearts of the Britomartians, and must for ever have dispair'd of shaking it in the Course of Honour, and

open Road of Sincerity.

Here, my Dear Palemon, you must expect a chill Fit, at Reading over the Base and Ungenerous Methods taken by Men of affected Love for the Rules of Honour and their Country: Here you'll see all Sacrific'd to dire Revenge and mad Ambition: Here you'll find all the Secret Engines of Treachery at work, and no vile Stratagem left unattempted to

carry on the Black Design.

You see, my Dear Palemon, it's not a sufficient State Revenge barely to exclude from high Trust and Dominion! but there must be Crimes of the first Magnitude accompany all Favourites in Diserace, to make them expire in Dishonour. They must pay for all the Sweets of their delicious Life in bitter Restections, and submit to the same Indignities as if they were guilty of the Crimes imputed, and must suffer a sort of Widowhood some time in the Esteem of the People, overcast with Clouds, and cover'd with Veils.

You will from henceforth think there is less Humanity practis'd in Courts, then in the most Savage Dens and Wildest Caves: You will from henceforward be in Love with rude Mountains and uncultivated Hills, and never covet the Momentary Sunshine of that Climate were chilling Blasts succeed and de-

Stroy

stroy the Memory of those kindly Beams. I know you will dwell with Wonder upon that part of the History which informs you by what a mean and contemptible Interest so strong a Frame was first loosen'd and then dissolv'd, and will be at a stand which to admire, either the Folly, or Madness of the first Attempt. You will be amaz'd to think a Power so well Guarded, so Meritorious, and every Day rendring it self more confiderable, should not be able to make a Stand against two of the weakest Politico's, without the Support of Alliances, Fortune, or even Names of much Credit in Britomartia: It will be no Surprize to you that the Madonna's had a great Hand in this Change; their Influences Spread wide, and extend to every part of Life; but there were very few concern'd here, and those of the loxest Character. Still what will alarm you, is, that all this great Machine could be mov'd by such weak Instruments, who were all Diffident of each other, that knew not how far to carry it, or what buttom to fix upon, and the Records of Britomartia generally agree they ow'd the short Success of their Project more to the Humour of Novelty, then reigning in the People, than to any well conducted Measures of their own: But you'll say, Palemon, they were bold Projectors, and what they wanted in Policy they made up in the greatness of the Attempt.

If this succeeds, send me word, and the next

Mail shall wast you over the Second.

THE

THE SECRET

HISTORY

OF

Prince Mirabel's

DISGRACE, &c.

N tracing the Fall of Great and Illustrious Men, it can be no Waste of Time to make a short Descant upon their blooming Appearances in the World, to mark the Early Steps they made, and keep a-breast with them through the whole Race of Honours they have ran, in order to form right Apprehensions of the Force of their Genius, and that by observing the several Measures taken towards their Promotion, their Deportment in the Height of Favour, the Secret Springs of Court-Competition, and in fine, weighing all the Circumstances concurring to their Difgrace, we may the better determine how far their own proper Merit

Merit contributed to their Promotion, and whether they were crush'd by the Weight of their own Ill Conduct, by the Ascendant of their Enemies, or born down by an irresistible Fate.

Some have in all Ages been advanc'd to the highest Pinnacle of Honour, meerly through a capricious Fancy without any Substantial Merit, and being look'd upon as State-Minions, support their Lustre only with the reflected Beams of their Prince's Favour. Others have been promoted by a specious I shew of Merit, and a little exteriour Addrefs; but not being equal to all the extenfive Branches of fo great a Charge were foon laid afide, and buried in Oblivion, Ambition and pushing Spirit of a third fort has put them upon folliciting large Trusts, which they had not Steddiness and Temper enough to manage; and their Heads not being well-pois'd, they have been presently over-turn'd, and became the Sport of Fortune, whilst another Class of Men have been rais'd purely to ferve a Turn, or gratify the Spleen of separate Interests, and so being meer Tools of Necessity, or in the Quality of Stipendiaries to a more powerful Agent, are of no farther Use when the Turn is ferv'd, and seldom arrive to the full Manhood of Greatness.

> I shall not in the ensuing History pretend to lay down any Cautionary Schemes to Favourites

vourites in Power, there being no Rules of perpetuating a Man's Greatness so infallible, but what a thousand unforeseen Accidents may dissolve; and tho' the Term of Favour seems to be either shorter or more lasting, in proportion to the Conduct observed in those High Stations, yet there are some certain Criss's which the coolest Heads, and warmest Hearts, cannot get over, but are oppress'd by the Malignity of a Prevailing Faction.

In Courts it's rarely found that Two Great Favourities have equal Confidence with their Prince, and it's fafer to be in the middle Rank of Court Stations, than to be but one Remove from the first Post of Favour where there is a Competition a foot. For if one has never fo little the Ascendant, and finds his Rival claiming a Parity in the Prince's Favour, he foon ripens that Indulgence to a Monopoly, and then by having entire Posfession of the Royal Ear, has various Opportunities of fowing Jealousies of his Adversary's Demeanour, 'till he has improv'd them to a Difgust, especially where the Prince leans to any degree of Credulity, and has not Strength of Mind to distinguish between the real and important Services of the one, and the plaufible Infinuations of the other.

There is likewise a certain Diathesis, as the Physicians call it, in the Passions of the B 2 MulMultitude as well as in the Blood, at which time all the fluggish Humours are discharg'd, and during that Ferment, the greatest Men are liable to be born down the Stream of

Popular Refentments.

Tho' the Infancy of most Persons is deservedly pass'd over, as containing little of Importance, yet his tender Minutes had something too remarkable in them to be neglected: For not to mention that he came into the World with the Membrane Amnios entire, which encloses the Fatus, and is by those who Divine by Amniomancy, allow'd a certain Presage of good Fortune, and gives the rise to that Proverbial Saying, of The Child is wrapt in his Mother's Smock:

I say, not to say any great Stress upon that, his Infancy was attended with two considerable Events.

At Six Years of Age sporting with a Companion of his in the Fields, his Play-fellow was suddenly blasted with a Flash of Lightning, and struck down to the Ground, whilst only a Skirt of this Young Hero's Garment was sing'd. Unmov'd at the Spectacle, he endeavour'd with all the officious Marks of Kindness to recover him, and make him speak: But perceiving them ineffectual, he sat down by his side, and dress'd his Infant Friend out with Grass and Chaplets of wild Flowers, 'till a Servant, who was sent out in

in fearch of him, came and conducted him home.

So miraculous an Escape, and such a Prefence of Mind upon so frightful an Accident, sill'd the Neighbouring Plain with Amazement: From that Hour the Men of Reslexion began to entertain strong Ideas of his Future Greatness; and it was the common Topick of Conversation, for some time, that his Tutelar Genius had rescu'd him from that eminent Danger, in order to be a Publick Blessing and Benefactor to Mankind.

In the same Year, approaching too near the Cage of a Vultur which was kept in the Court-yard of the Dome, and thrusting his Hand into the Cage in derision, the Vultur being throughly vex'd, and hungry withal, seiz'd his Hand in one of her Talons, which was in some measure defended by a thick Glove he had on: The brave Youth no ways shock'd at the Danger of this Assault, pluck'd a tame Pigeon out of his bosom, and lur'd the ravenous Bird from the Prey he had under his Claws with so cheap a facrifice, 'till he found an Opportunity to disengage himself.

These Events how trifling soever they may seem, and not worthy to be rank'd amongst the stupendous Actions of his advanc'd Years, yet considering the Bravery and Intrepidity with which they were en-



counter'd, and at an Age when Fear and Weakness possess the whole Frame, were fure Prophecies of a Mind not easy to be disturb'd by any Appearances of Danger, and never to be broke by the most pressing Menaces of Fate.

It is not my Province at this time to Bla-

zon his Family, to run back into a Gulph of Antiquity, and fetch his Defcent from the Ruins of old Troy, from the Persian on Imperial Line, (tho' the Court of Honour in Britomartia would be no loser in that refearch) suffice it that he immediately descended from an Honest, Loyal, and Reweby putable House: The old Cavaliero Mirabel foon found by the turn of his Soul he was fitted for the Enterprising part of Life; for fetting at Table one day when he was very young, with some Persons of distinction in the Palatio di Minturno, one of the Company giving a lively Description of the Bran very of the first Founder of the House of Aurantio, and fetting forth the Generous Succour he gave to his distressed Country; this Gallant Youth, keeping his Eves fix'd upon the Person, broke forth into this surprising Question, And are there no more Countries left to redsem? I would lay out a thoufand Lives in so Glorious a Cause.

This early sense of Liberty, join'd with a glorious Emulation of treading the fame

Path of Honour with that Immortal Hero in defence of his Country, gave a pleasing Alarum to the whole Board, and refembled the faying of Themistocles, when he was but raw in Arms, That the Trophies of Mil-

tiades would not let him fleep.

This Elevation of Soul foon discovering it self in all the indifferent Actions of Life as well as in the more refin'd, gave his Father fuch Transports as he was not able to conceal; but cherishing these Seeds of Glory in him, and cultivating them with the No-blest Examples borrow'd from Livy, Polybius, Cornelius Nepos, and Plutarch, he promis'd himself a Glorious Harvest from so rich and luxuriant a Soil.

Having run through all the Exercises proper for a Gentleman who was to come abroad in the World, and from the hopeful Dawn likely to make a bright Figure on the Theatre of it, his Father's Inclinations (concurring with his own, determin'd all these blooming Hopes to the Emperor Salax's fing large

Court.

The Vein and Humour of the Court was so particular at that time, when young Mi-maritorou rabel was first entred, that a small Digression will find Pardon from the curious. The Emperor after a tedious Captivity being restor'd to a full Exercise of his Power, and ador'd by his Subjects, in full Peace at Home, and dreading no Interruption from Abroad,

was refolv'd to facrifice the remainder of Life to his happier Genius. As he was a Prince of the finest Tast of the Age, Amorous, Good-humour'd, and Degageé, he shew'd peculiar Indulgences to all that had any relish in his way. The Court was soon throng'd with all the Young and Gay Manderines of Britomartia, which are equal to our Men of Quality in this part of the World.

The Amorous Complexion of the Emperor, and the tender Frame of his whole Court, foon took Air: The lovelyest Madonna's of the Empire were fir'd with the warm Report, and flock'd thither in numbers, and could not fail of a kind Reception from fo indulgent a Monarch, they came dress'd out with all the Attractives of Nature and of Art, and none were found fo stubborn to oppose them. The Court fell nothing fhort of the description they had heard. Wherever they cast their Eyes they spy'd Cupids fluttering, and wanton Doves dispensing Love, and every Soul prim'd warm with Passion: None spread her silken Net in vain: Some fir'd with Ambition of making the Emperor captive, employ'd all their little tender Wiles to take him: The easy Prince, not jealous of the Snare, was foon entangled. Others imploy'd on less noble Quarry's succeeded in the Toils they had laid; no body was secure when Love

Jay

lay in Ambush in every corner, and in a short time the whole Court was taken Pri-

foners, and hugg'd the Downy Chain.

The Master of the Revels at that time was Dorferio, the most Elegant Judge of Jorfett. Pleasure in the Universe. His Tast was so refin'd that every Entertainment which fell under his Direction, exceeded the Poetical Banquet of the Gods. The Day was meafur d out by Wit, the Night by Love. The Emperor Salax sometimes would in a spor- & Charles tive Humour retire with his Madonna's into a large Room of polish'd Chrystals, and set like Paris upon the Prize of naked Beauty. At other times he would affect Jupiter Olympius upon a rais'd Throne, and keep his State till all his Goddesses approach'd him. and then dropping his Scepter, confess himfelf Mortal to the Venus of the Circle. In the Hot Months the Humour would take him to solemnize the Priapeja in Honour of the God Priapus; at which time there was a general Loose proclaim'd to Love.

On those Festivals, that wanton Deity's Altars smoak'd with the rich Steams of tender Victims: The Matrons rigid Vows were melted: the sprightly Widows risled of all their hidden Sweets: the Maids no longer confess'd a Virgin Bloom: the ravishing Blush was heighten'd in the amorous Congress, and opening Flowers were rudely torn

from their tender stalks.

The

Love's Revels, yet sometimes would change the Scene of his Diversion. He had a small Island in the Forrest of Jacobino, adjacent to his Palace, to which he us'd to retire with his Madonna's; the ambient Waters were prodigally stor'd with variety of Fowl. and the Island shaded from any Inspection. Though the Passage was but short from the main Land, yet the Emperor would have all the Ceremony observ'd, as if he had been to take a larger stretch: The Yatchs were richly enamell'd; the Deck was inlaid with all the Curiolities of Nature in Bealts, Birds and Fishes, and the most beautiful Variegations of Flowers; the Carving was so exquisite, that it wav'd in the Air upon the least Breeze; the Lining was of the richest Atlas's; on the cieling of the Cabin feveral amorous Adventures were lively represented, as Jupiter's love's with Danae and Io, and Europa, Mars cuckolding of Vulcan, Apollo pursuing Dapline, and many Rapes of Gods and Men.

In this Island a rich Tent was set up of an incredible Length, and convenient Breadth, with little Apartments running out from the main Area. Here it was that he kept a fort of a mad Festival, in imitation of the Lupercalia, which was in this manner: After the costly Banquet was ended, and Hercules's Bowl came in to crown the Feast, the

Ma-

Madonna's retir'd into their several Apartments, where they bath'd in Waters deep fcented with Orange Flowers and Jessamine: The Priest that attended those Religious Rites had the watch-word entrusted to him when the Madonna's should come forth, and as foon as the Emperor and his Mandarines were strip'd naked, and provided with Rods of Myrtle, every one took his station, according to the Direction of Babmajuo, the Master of those Ceremonies. Upon the word Congrediamur given by the Priest, the Madonna's arm'd, rush'd out naked, and gently tripping before their respective Lovers receiv'd the first tender Lash, upon which the Madanna's turn'd upon the Mandarines, and then mutually stroaking each other with these Myrtle Rods, 'till the Blood was put into a violent motion, they fell, upon a Signal given, into a regular Dance, and having perform'd their Parts, turn'd off in Pairs into the Apartments provided.

Those were the very Bowers of Bliss. All that the finest Flavours, the richest Viands, the softest Repose, the most transporting Charms of fine Limbs, azure Veins, the smoothest and fairest Skins, the most pointed Ogles, the eagerest Caresses, the warmest Sighs and gentlest Murmurs could inspire, were to be found in that Epitome of Hu-

man Race.

humour'd Man alive, fo the whole Court fashion'd themselves by his Humour: And what render'd those Entertainments so delicious was, that no Jealousy reign'd amongst these Knights of the Petticoat, and Ladies of the Battoon. Love's Darts were thrown promiscuously at each other, but the Stings did not pierce deep, or dwelt long enough to sester. Enchanting Musick sill'd up all the Vacancies of this Luxurious Life, and no Pleasure grew languid under their Hands. Past Delights met returning Joys in the Grand Round, and they beat quick Time in all their Recreations.

Thus complexion'd and thus entranc'd in Blifs was the Court of Britomartia, when Young Mirabel made his first Appearance: there happen'd to be a splendid Ball given there happen'd to be a splendid Ball given was introduc'd, and upon that occasion a Rendevouz of sparkling Dames, and glittering Dresses. Young Mirabel tho' at that time not distinguish'd by Titles, or considerable in Figure, yet had all the exterior Advantages that a fine Shape and Mien could give him, and his Soul was no less enrich'd with all the Properties of Knowledge that are necessary to a Gentleman.

He had all the Perfections of Mind and Body that were capable of making an entire Conquest over the Hearts of Women, and

En-

Engagements that few Perfons of his own Sex were prepar'd to resist. His Stature was of the most exact Eminence; his Limbs admirably proportion'd; his Features and his Voice interchangeably captivating; a full and serene Forehead; a sprightly Look; agreeable mixtures of white and red in his Complexion; his Gate free from affectation; a Freedom in his Deportment mix'd with Sweetness and Boldness, which inspir'd

Love and Respect.

The Simplicities of his Childhood were attended with an Air of Politeness, and there was a Natural Grace and Comeliness in every thing he said or did: From the first dawn of Reason he form'd his Manners by the best Models of Behaviour, and this Gracefulness was wonderfully improv'd by a progress in all the Gentile Exercises that belong to Youths of Quality: This join'd with such a decency of Carriage, such apt Motions, and such a freedom of Limbs, could not fail of making him look'd on with an Eye of Distinction in so curious and observing a Court.

Tho' the largeness of his Conversation with the best, and the Manlyness of his Temper, had fortify'd him with Presence of Mind to keep up all the Regularities of Behaviour amongst Persons of the First Rank, yet the Grandure of that Assembly gave him a momentary Surprize at the first

Glance,

Glance, and he lay upon the referve: However the Glimpses the whole Court, and especially the Madonna's had of his Person, gave a handle for many warm Discourses about him after the Ball was ended, and some conscious Colours in the Cheeks of those that commended him.

Where has this young beautiful Adonistiv'd to this day, that he has not been heard of, fays one, that he has not been the fubject of one Pastoral? Sure some happy Venus of the Plain has out of burning Jealousy kept him from the dangerous commerce of Courts and populous Assemblies. There is something in his Mien, says another, that breaths more than Rural; he has stole out to play from his suspicious Paramour, and learnt these Graces from more than one. A third sir'd beyond concealment, fairly confess'd the Flexibility of her Soul, and that he had captivated all her Senses.

wounded without premeditate Malice, and pierc'd the Hearts of the Fair without drawing his Bow. That Night Mirabel, tho' he had done so much mischief innocently to others, yet was not altogether free from Uneasiness: The quick Glances that darted from all those polish'd Chrystals in the fair Circle, sensibly charm'd his Soul, and retiring forthwith to his Chamber, he began

to expoltulate with himself, what fingularity of Behaviour he had practic'd, what indecency of Gesture, what Folly he had been guilty of; and running over the Conduct of the whole Night, he could not charge himself with one wrong step. At length, fays he, shall I place those melting Looks, those fond Messages from the Eyes of the Fair, those Love dispatches, to my Good Fortune? Shall I perswade my self they were owing to any Attraction on my fide? Forgive that Thought ye Powers if I flatter my felf unjustly upon this occasion ; but if there is truth in what the Vigour of my Blood inspires me with, be prosperous

to my Adventures.

He went to Bed, but not to Rest: His-Heart throb'd all that Night, and his Pulse beat high. Towards the Morning his Spirits were somewhat compos'd, and he slept confusedly for a few hours. During that short Repose, he fancy'd Mars and Cupid X at his Bed's feet exchanging hands, and agreeing to employ all their force and stratagerns to make him happy in Love, and terrible in War. Mars gently touch'd his Temples with his Spear, which was a Ceremony of Admission into his Service; and Cupid graz'd an Arrow over his Head. When he awak'd he reflected upon his Dream, and tho' no ways superstitions, yet the Trance was pleasing, and he embrac'd it as a good Omen. professor the

In a few days he was enter'd into Draco's Service, the Brother of the Emperor Salax, in Quality of an Honorato in the Family. Here he was in the way of being known, and the Madonna's, upon the first News, congratulated their own good Fortune in the Choice Draco had made. His Genius, bent to Arms, was cherish'd by Draco, and he soon made him a Vexillan in the Prætorian Cohorts.

From that moment his Soul beat strong to Action; the Plans and Fortifications he was continually making in his Apartment; the marking out Passes and Camps upon Charts; the remarkable Battles and Sieges he turn'd down in the Histories of the most daring Enterprizes, and that share the several Heroes had in them; with the pleasant Emotions he discover'd in all his Conversation upon Warlike Subjects, shew'd there was something more than Amusement design'd by these first Sketches of Glory; and that this noble Ardour for War could not be long restrain'd.

The distinguish'd Energy of Soul that flam'd in young Mirabel (amongst the many Admirers he daily gain'd) drew upon him the Envy of several young Cadeni of the same Age, and engag'd him in some slight Russles of Honour, and Prizes of Youthful Chivalry. Passing one day through the Horto di Privario, Chrysis, one of the Virgins

gins del Eminentia, that waited upon the Empress, being at a Window that look'd into the Garden with her Amoretto, upon Mirabel's casting his Eyes up carelesly that way, cry'd out with a Stinging Accent, That deadly Youth is not to be born, and fainted by her Lover's fide; but she foon recover'd. This unexpected Disorder wak'd all the Dormant Passions of her Lover's Soul, and he press'd her hard to explain the meaning of that sudden Transport, she either thinking he was too Importunate, or willing to have it pass'd over as asudden Flash of her Tongue, gave him a short Answer, telling him young Mirabel knew her meaning best: Distracted betwixt various Thoughts, and not daring to pursue his Enquiries farther, he, as in all such cases, turn'd it to the worst Construction, and fancy'd that Mirabel was either his Rival, or had made too free with his Mistresses Honour, and so took his leave of her.

The next Morning he meets young Mirabel upon the Parado, and whifpering him to a more convenient Place, told him he had injur'd him in the most sensible Part, and must have Satisfaction. Mirabel unapprized of what had pass'd and scarce knowing the Lady's Name, told him very calmly, That he had a property in his Eyes, and thought he might dispose of them as he thought sit. The Answer inflam'd the Lover more than



than before, and he immediately drew: As' young Mirabel never gave a just Occasion for Quarrels, so he never Declin'd them when they were sought, and after having told him he saw no manner of Occasion for Fighting, he drew, and at the second Pass disabled him in his Sword Arm.

The young Lover being fomewhat Feaverish with the Wound he had receiv'd, sent to excuse his Absence to his Mistress, That he was confin'd to his Chamber for a few Days, and withal gave her to understand that his Indisposition had proceeded from a Religious Zeal for her Honour. The Skirmish took Air in a little time: Chrysis's Amoretto, after a short absence, presenting himself before her in hopes of a more than ordinary kind Reception for running such a Hazard in her Service, she told him in an Angry Tone, If you had put out those two Eyes of Mirabel, there are Fifty Madonna's at Court would have pull'd out your Heart, and so retir'd into the Camero de Imperiali, with such a Severity of Face and Mien, as chill'd all the Blood in the young Lover's Breaft.

Tho' the Love of Arms was the Domineering Passion in the Soul of Mirabel, yet in a Court of so much Gallantry, where it was accounted almost Criminal not to be in Love, he could not Excuse himself from Sacrificing a few Doves to Venus upon some Occasions.

Afresh Vigor, came on briskly to the Second Charge: Clevanna thinking it in vain to resist, resign'd herself at Discretion, and Mirabel remain'd Master of the Field.

Clevanna recovering the Surprize, told him,
That his Carpet-Adventures were no ways
Inferior to those in War, and that as he
had perform'd Knights Service, so he should
not fail of his Reward, and presented him
with a Nota del Banko, for Five Hundred Chequins. Mirabel, after a thousand
Thanks for her Favour, and having pour'd
out the warmest Offerings of his Soul,
watch'd the Dusk of the Evening, and got
off unsuspected for that time.

But Adventures of this Nature being feldom conducted with the strictest Rein or Circumspection, the Secret was whisper'd, and in time became the Subject of Conversation. There were too many Officious Spirits at that time envying the Happy Rencounters of Mirabel and Clevanna, soon made the Emperor acquainted with the Intrigue.

Salax, the easiest and best Natur'd Prince of his Age, receiv'd the first Alarm with as even a Temper as if he had been no ways Interested in the Affair, and told these busy People, That Love observ'd no Distinctions; that his Court liv'd a lazy Life, and had little more upon their Hands than his Aquatico's in the Canal of Jacobino, to Feed and Love.

Amongst

 D_3

Amongst the many Instances of that Emthe Account of Love-Competitions, none show'd a cooler Proof than his Surprizing this Happy Pair lock'd fast in each others Careffes. The Emperor had been often imlevelamportun'd to be an Eye-witness of Clevanna's Perfidiousness, and more to Indulge his Curiofity than Revenge, at last confented to it. The Confident was Brib'd into the Plot against her Lady, and the Emperor giving Sout he design'd to pass that Night with Querovallia, such sayourable Minutes as these were not to be wasted in Sighs and fruitless Wishes: They both took the kind Alarm, and hasted to renew their stolen Joys: At Midnight the Treacherous Keeper of Love's Sacred Rites open'd the Door, and let in the Emperor and his Train.

The Spirits of the two Lover's being in a great Measure dislipated by a vast profusion of Love, and their Souls unbent in the late downy Trances, they fell an easy Prey to Nature, and Morpheus sat heavy upon their Eye-lids. The Emperor, besides that he caught Mirabel in the very Bosom of his Mistress, spy'd some distinguishing Tokens of

the late Amorous Riot.

Clevanna's Face lay above half expos'd, and the Balmy Dew perspir'd thro' every outlet of Her Rosy Cheeks; her Head Knot was loosed in the eager Fray, and lay carelessy upon her rising Breast, which with the gentle heave from every Breath, made the Disorder inexpres-

fibly fine.

The melting Drop that fell from her Eye in the last Extasy Chrystallis'd upon her florid Cheek, and look'd like a Snow Flower intermix'd with a Bed of Carnations: The lower Lip divided a small Space from the upper, Pouted with the Ferment that fo many warm Impressions had rais'd in it, whilst the fragrant Breezes from her Spicy Mouth spread the richest Odours round the Head of her Inchanted Mirabel. Marfform

A thousand gay Images presented themselves to her Soul upon that Occasion, and the former Joys beat warm upon her Fancy, fo that in the height of these Strong Viberations, the cry'd out in her Dream, Oh! Mirabel,

it's too exquisite for Sense.

At those words the Emperor discover'd a Confusion, and one might read a violent Conflict in his Breast. However he master'd the growing Passion, and only said, she was too lovely to be Engross'd, and too false to be oblig'd to Constancy. If ever he could be said to Love with anxious Thoughts, it was at that time, how Artfully foever he conceal'd it.

The pleasing Disorders, the melting Posture she lay in, and the wanton Marks that were spread all over the Parts in view, Stung him with fresh Desires, and he fancy'd her more Inviting in his Rivals Arms then

than ever she appear'd in his. Some advis'd him to Revenge the Affront, and cool both their Flames by a quick Dispatch. The Emperor receiv'd the Advice with the utmost Indignation, saying, Heavens forbid I should Sacrifice a Brave Man for offering this Violence to me, when my property in her at first was not the best Warranted, and so left them to their waking Enjoyments.

The Emperor was just gone out of the Apartment; but his Attendants not obferving the same easy Tread, gave the first Alarm to Clevanna, who waking in some Confusion, call'd for her Woman in haste, and ask'd her who had been so bold to intrude into her Chamber at that time of Night; she suspecting that Clevanna had been privy to the whole Scene, and had only well Diffembled a dead Sleep during the Emperor's stay in the Chamber, fell down at the Beds-Feet, excusing her want of Vigilance, and told her the Emperor had come in with the Master Key, look'd within the Curtains for some Minutes, and went away under a strange Disorder.

Notwithstanding these Artificial Tears and Excuses of her Woman, Clevanna was satisfy'd there had been sufficient precaution taken against the Emperor's interrupting them, had there not been some Treachery from within: However, dissembling her Resentment, she bid her retire and be ready at the first Call.

So unexpected a Surprise made a Commotion for some time in the Breast of Mirabel, har formy from the Thoughts of having injur'd for Good-natur'd and Beneficient a Prince, and various Thoughts struck cross his Mind how he should Demean himself when he came into the Imperial Presence: First he thought of throwing himself at the Emperor's Feet, and owning the violent Impulse that carry'd him into so great a Presumption: Then he confider'd this could not be done without a Repetition of the Injury, which would but inflame his Crime: Sometimes he thought of quitting the Court, and getting his Bread in some Foreign Service, for he concluded fo manifest a Violation could be hardly forgiven.

Clevanna, who knew all the Secret wind. ings of the Emperor's Soul, and had travel'd through all the foft Traces of it. told Mirabel he need be under no manner of perplexity about the Emperor's Refentment; that she would take upon herself to stand all the Storm, and after the first Flurry, Salax would become as gentle, as H. (has a dying Lover; and clasping him round, with stronger Wreaths, cry'd, Mirabel these precious Hours are due to Love, and not to Thought: Mirabel was always too forward upon Duty to want a Spur, and return'd the Caress with equal Flame: In that joyous Minute they forgot the unlucky Adventure of the Night, and Mirabel was

Greater

(42)

Greater than Salax, in that he Reign'd Monarch there.

arthorough

The Envious Day advanc'd, and Phosphorus gave early Notice of his approach, when Mirabel rose from the conscious Bed, and retir'd to his Apartment to consider of his Demeanour the next Day. He appear'd in the Prefence with his usual Gaiety, within Observation of the Emperor; but not pressing too forward for fear of giving Offence. The Emperor ey'd all his Paces and his Gesture, and seem'd rather pleas'd than offended. At length calling him up to his Chair, he told him by way of Raillery, Well Mirabel, I find you are not so ill belov'd but that when you are lock'd out of your own Lodgings you have Interest enough to procure better, and a good Bedfellow into the Bargain; and turning from him with a Smile, directed himself to a young Mandarine at his Elbow: Mirabel was visibly shock'd with the Tenderness of the Reproof, and show'd by his awful Silence and Homage, he was sensible of the Emperor's Goodness, and his own Temerity. Clevanna kept close all that Day. under pretence of a flight Indisposition: The Emperor could not be throughly at Ease till he had seen the Beautiful Criminal, and breaking up fooner than usual from the Company, he went to her Apartment. The

Ceveland

The Emperor entred the Room with any Air of referve, but setting down by her, after some flying Questions about her Indispofition, told her he would ventuer his own Judgment so far, as to tell her the Cause of it; she gave him her Hand, and the Emperor slightly examining her Pulse; said, Madam, you are something seavourish, I presume it came with a Fright, but I believe lying alone one Night, and composing your self, will bring you to Temper.

She was not at a Loss for the Emperor's Meaning, but recollecting her-felf, told him, That she could not tell how lasting her Disorder might be; but if her Door was broke open at Mid-night, as it had been the last Night, she might expect worser Consequences from such rude Practises, than a bare Fright; and since I cannot be safe in the Palatio de Imperiali, fays she, I must look out for some retreat, where I may be unmolested: And what fays the Emperor! Was Mirabel so drowfy that he left his fair Charge expos'd to danger: The Proof was so plain upon her, That she knew it would be impertinent to attempt an excuse; and so flying to the powerful Arms of well diffembled Tears and Fits, she contriv'd to fall into the Emperor's Arms.

Salax was difarm'd at once, and chafing the ebbing Veins of her Temples, and calling her back from the Porch of Death, with all the most endearing Accents, she reviv'd,

(44)

and pretending to be ignorant in whose Hands she was fallen, cry'd out with a Wildness of Look and Motion, I cannot survive the Frowns of my dear Lord and Emperor: I forgive you, Madam, fays the Emperor; but learn from hence to make your Gallantries lefs Publick. That mistake being hush'd, Salax, who was so tenaciously wedded to her Arms, told her, if she thought fit, he would be her Guard that Night, and Security against surprizes; she could not with any Colour refuse the Honour, tho' Mirabel's Image was drawn too lively upon her Mind to make room for any Competitor, but Salax was fir'd beyond denyal, with the Sight of the last enchanting Posture she lay in, that he did not confider how near he trod in his Subject's Steps. But these were wandring Fires, to be extinguish'd at pleasure: As yet, Mirabel had feen nothing that had warm'd his Heart beyond cooling: The lambent Flame only play'd round his Temples without scorching: All the Darts he had felt, were but fo many Flesh-wounds: His Heart still remain'd untouch'd, and he look'd too florid to bleed inwardly, till the fair Jenibella reach'd him a desperate Wound: She came to Court in her Bloom, beautiful to a Prodigy, bred up in all the Arts and Accomplishments necessary to a Court-figure. The first Glance of her, pierc'd deep into his Soul, and shot thro' every

every Fibre: Mirabel unus'd to yield, bow'd down a willing Captive to this fair One, but took fome time to make a decent Surrender of his Heart: The Passion was equal on Jenibella's Side, but better conceal'd for some Time. The Force she put on her Inclinations made them Rage the more: The more she stifled her Desire, the more she endeavour'd to smother the Flame, the fiercer it blaz'd, and master'd all her Vigi-Her Eyes, the little Traytors of the Soul, confess'd how ill prepar'd she was for a Defence. The inmost Fort was all in an uproar, and a Train of eager Paffions could not forbear murinying in all Parts of her Countenance. Confenting Blushes, vifible Disorders pass'd on both Sides, and fometimes a tender Representation from Mirabel, when a convenient Minute could be gain'd, which was return'd with as much Compassion as a just Reserve could warrant.

One Night, Draco gave a Ball at Court in Honour of his Birth, and in compliment to the Imperial House, it was grac'd with the gayest Concourse of young Mandarines and Madonna's of the Empire. Hither Mirabel resorted, wing'd with a Thousand Charms of Dress and Person: Mirabel knew too well what he ow'd to Draco's Favour, not to do the utmost Homage to that Ceremony, and therefore he was resolv'd to exert himself upon that Occasion: He danc'd that

Night

Night by the particular Command of Draco and show'd how much the Presence of that illustrious Assembly had Inspir'd him; his Body swimming; his Countenance erect; his Measures bold; his Air graceful; his Manner so inimitably Fine, that no Woman could look on and be indifferent: Some dazled with his Graces, vow'd he slew, others that are wav'd above Ground during the whole Performance; but allowing for the agreeable Mists that spread themselves before the Eyes of his Admirers, that Night Jenibella was wounded beyond Mercy, and all

her Senses were transfix'd.

She quitted the Ball in the Middle of Mirabel's Terformance and left the Madonna's to sustain the Execution; whether the was conscious of her own Weakness that she could not see any additional Grace in the Person of Mirabel, without giving herself up to unguarded Transsports, or that a sudden Shock of the Spirits, as she had all the Reason imaginable to expect it, might oblige her to be near the Air to prevent a fainting Fit, she took care to place herself as convenient as possible, and upon the first Signal given from her Blood, she retir'd without alarming the Company. She was just sainting in her Retreat, when a young Mandarin meeting her at the Door in that languid Posture, conducted her to a Chair.

Sex, was beyond all Government, when

she

she saw the sair Jenibella return in that Discorder; and her Officiousness did but encrease her Pangs: She press'd the sair Maid to tell her where the Pain lay, and getting no Answer from her that she could depend upon, she thought it might be a slight Disorder of the Stomach from indisposition, and gave her a large Draught of a rich Cordial she had by her; this, instead of remedying the Disorder, heighten'd it in an instant: The Spirits before were ready to mutiny, and they wanted only a small Provocation to kindle them into Rage and Wildness.

The Mother almost confounded with the ill Success of her Application, sent for a Consult of Physicians: They found her restless, her Pulse quick and intermitting, her Eyes glowing, a violent Palpitation of Heart, and very wild in her Answers: The Physicians told her, the old Lady, it was only a slight Hysterick Fit, at first, but that she had by too warm Cordials, put the Spirits into too violent a Motion. However, there was no dispute, but the young Lady after a Nights Composure, would do well.

Jenibella, took the Night Draught that was order'd with all the exactness imaginable, but knew withal, she was doom'd to watch and think. Had she drank the most capacious Glass of that forgetful River, had she laid down on Beds of Poppy, and had the deadly Nightshade for her Covering; or had some drowsy God sate with

Temples; not one short Minute of Repose could have been gain'd that Night.

In Love sure there are some Reliefs to be borrow'd, even from the Torments it gives. Tho' her Pains that Night were Acute, yet she confess'd afterwards, they were in a great measure temper'd by some pleasing Ideas she had rais'd to her felf. If Mirabel, fays she, knew the Torture I was in from the Wounds he gave, how foon would his Great Soul melt and sooth my Pain? How would those radiant Eyes sink into languid Fires, and deaden over my Misery? How gently would he draw the bearded Arrow out, and heal the bleeding Wound with his balmy Lips? What powerful Cure would he effect at once, which ne'er will yield to the most potent Drugs? Love is the Disease, and that lovely Man must be the Physician. Oh! I have drank deep of that Philter, and the Magick Potion rages in my Blood.

But then a gloomy Cloud lay hovering o'er her Soul, and shed desponding Thoughts and anxious Cares into her Breast! Could that sine Person of his, says she, escape being devour'd by so many subtle Eyes that saw him move? Could they look cooly on, and have no aking Eyes at the sight of so much Persection? What Heart in the Company was so impenetrable as not to be Wounded with such a slight

of Arrows? Sure there were fome Hearts as tender as mine, and equally succeptible of Passion, that will not fail to let him know he is born for Dominion over our frail Sex, and draw him off from his humble Love of me with gaudy Hopes of Honour, and the gay Bait of larger Fortunes. What her Fancy suggested she readily believ'd, and in that Agony her Spirits broke over all their Barriers: Her Tongue then took a loofe, and confess'd the Cause of all her Pain; yet, Mirabel, says she, let me fee the once before thou art lost to me for ever, tho' Death or Distraction wait on the Interview.

Jenibella's Mother, who had never In- Strong dulg'd the least Slumber from the very first Approaches of her Daughter's Illness, and had watch'd every Ramble of her Eyes. numbred each Pulse, and mark'd what time her Breath kept, could not be unattentive to the last words she drop'd: She was wholly ignorant of the little innocent Dalliances and Exchanges of wishful Looks that had pass'd between the Gallant Mirabel and the Fair Jenibella, and therefore could not tell what Conclusion to Form from this Difcovery.

Sometimes she thought it might proceed from a general Hurry of the Spirits, and a Confusion of Images which enter the Brain at that time, and just coming from the Ball,

the last Impression might be uppermost; but then she Resected again that such an Ardour of Expression so regularly thrown off, and with an Accent which bespoke the strongest Desires, could not well proceed from a

Mind altogether unconcern'd.

She footh'd her Pains, and told her,
Mirabel would be there the next Day;
That he had already fent to enquire after
her Health, hearing she had gone off so
abruptly from the Ball; and will he, fays
the Fair Delirant! Then I'll put on my
Crimson Suit for the Lady's of my Acquaintance say it is the most becoming colour I
Wear, and adds a pretty heightning to my
Complexion.

fecond Discovery, was plung'd still in farther Perplexities. To spread the least murmur of the Source of Jenabella's Disorder, she was sensible would be fatal to her Daughter's Reputation. To conceal it from the Person who was the occasion of it, would be equally as fatal, and the Hazard as great, if he should know it, and make an indirect use of it, which could not well be imagin'd otherwise, when it was in effect Petitioning for an Husband.

During that flutter and Variety of Thoughts, she resolv'd to make use of one Expedient. She had a Country Steward at that time in the House who writ an easy

Gentle-

Gentleman-like Hand, and wholly unacquainted with the Affairs of the Bean Monde, was resolv'd to make use of him

in that Exigency.

As the was Inferior to none of the first Rate of Sense, so she had an Artificial contriving Brain, and having a long Intercourse with the Politest Part of the World, and feen all the Fineness of Gallantry, she could not fail of touching the Passions very lively, and representing the Images of the Soul in the first Advances, the Progress and Consummation of Love with all their becoming Proprieties: Accordingly she sets down, and Indites a Letter as if it came from Mirabel, and gave it the Steward to Copy, and had it convey'd to her House with all the Ceremony, as if the Defign had been Foreign to her. The Letter ran thus:

Mirabel to the Fair Jenabella.

Jennings
Jennings
Jennings
The Rules of Decency did not debar me the Priviledge of waiting on you in this present Disorder, I could not content my self with depending upon uncertain Messages about a Health in which my Soul, and every thing that's dear to me is so anxiously concern'd: If the Tortures I endure for the slightest Pain you feel, could be any Relief to you, I would beg of Heaven that they might be still more exqui(52)

exquisite; or could the Sacrifice of my self be accepted by the Gods, in order to your lasting Repose, I would yield my self a willing Victim.

Your MIRABEL.

ther waited for an Interval of Sense to deliver her the Letter in: At last she perceiv'd some Gleam of Reason, and ask'd her how she found herself. It hangs about me, says she, and I cannot get rid of it: What is it my dear Child possesses you so strongly? replies her Mother: Something that can't be cur'd by all the labour'd Arts of Physick, the richest Drugs, or all the

pompous Train of Medicine.

Her Mother being then fully convine'd of the Source of Jenibella's Sufferings, thought that Minute favourable to her Project, and conjuring her by all the endearing Motives to fet up in her Bed to take the Physicians Prescription at the stated Hour; she prevail'd with her; she had the Letter then in her Hand, and under pretence of affishing the Servants that attended, drop'd it before her. After she had taken the Draught, her Mother perswaded her to sit up a while and refresh herself: Her Eyes (as in all Acute Distempers) were piercing at that time, and casting a Glance upon the Letter, she read the Inscription, To the Fair Jenibella.

Her

Her curiofity did not stop here, but she was Importunate with her Mother to know what Letter that was: One, says her Mother, that a Footman in a Blue Livery, trim'd with Gold Loops, brought; but she did not think sit to communicate it to her till she was Compos'd enough to receive it. When she heard the Colour of the Livery, she ey'd it with Impatience, and snatching it up in her Hands, tore it open with all the Eagerness that dying Men embrace a Reprieve; she run it over with her famish'd Eyes, and after the first Reading, went carefully over every Line, and weigh'd each Syllable.

The Mother prudently retir'd upon the first opening of the Scene; but lodg'd her felf in a convenient Quarter, where she could see all her Motions; the Language of her Eyes, and the several Turns of her Soul, unobserv'd. After she was tir'd with Reading, but not satisfy'd; she lodg'd the Billet next her throbbing Heart, and with a Gaiety of Looks, cry'd out, My dearest Migrabel, thou hast over-answer'd all my Wishes.

Her Mother finding the Plot succeed so well, came in, and taking no Notice of the Letter, or of what had pass'd, told her, Jenibella, you appear to me very much reviv'd, I hope the worst is past: I feel nothing, says the Fair One, but a little weakenes, and my Head is something Light.

3

From

From that Minute she recover'd sensibly and in a Day or two walk'd about her

Chamber.

When the Danger was past, her Mother walking with her in the Garden of the Palace, was rallying her upon the unguarded Hearts of young Virgins: That every one would choose her Lover by the inborn Laws of Nature at fuch a time, and she believ'd many had done themselves a Prejudice in suppressing the Flame; but you, my Dear Jenibella, says she, are too well asfur'd of my Indulgence, to conceal any Flame of that kind from me; you may be fure to meet with the most Generous Succour, whenever your Soul inclines to Love; am fatisfy'd you will never pitch upon a siender Merit, or make me Repent of the Liberty I have hitherto granted you. No, fays the Fair Jenibella, rest affur'd, where e're I Love, it shall be a Man of Perfection, the Pride of our Sex, and the Envy of his own. There is but one, my Dear Child, fays the Mother, of that Character in the Court, and Horas that's the Gallant Mirabel.

She found Jenibella too much Interested in that Charming Name, to keep an even-ness of Colour. The Blood was soon distributed thro every little Fibre, and the

Face drew strongly from the Heart.

After some small Expostulation, Jenibella confess'd, he was the only Man alive that she could Love, and told her Mother what Advances had been made on his side.

The Mother gently chid her for not acquainting her sooner with it, discover'd the Plot of the Letter, and that she found it abfolutely necessary to deceive her, in order to calm her Spirits, having gather'd some Hints of her Pathon from what she had dropp'd in one of her raving Fits.

feribella was Thunderstruck when she found her Joy only Imaginary: She could have dwelt upon that pleasing Delusion for many Ages, and was Angry for being unde-

ceiv'd.

At that instant Mirabel appear'd in the Garden, and making up to Jenibella with a killing Address, gave her Joy of seeing her abroad again; protested that he was none of the least Sufferers in her late Illness, and was glad that it had lest no more revengeful Marks behind it; then turning to the Old Lady, He told her that tho' she had the tenderest Concern in Jenibella by the right of Nature, yet there was a more powerful Sympathy from that of Love, which made her late Indisposition almost Distracting to him, as he shar'd the Parent's and the Lover's Care.

hafforege Mirabel had drawn off from the Fair One, and directed himself to the Mother, that he might not be Witness to the Confusion that was rising upon Jenibella at the unexpected fight of him.

> The old Lady told him, That fo Generous a Cavalier could not but be well esteem'd by the Fair, when he laid their Sufferings so much to Heart. Mirabel took a round in the Garden with them, and faid a Thousand tender Things to Jenibella, which she answered with expressive Looks: More would she have said, but

Virgin Modesty recoil'd.

The old Lady gave Mirabel a frank Invitation to her House that Evening, if no stronger Engagement lay upon his Hands. Had the Prize of Empire been Fought for that Night, and he the fairest Candidate in the List, he would have found a potent struggle in his Soul, whither he should have facrific'd to Love or Glory.

Mirabel conducted them Home, and his Presence spread a sparkling Joy thro' the whole Family. He found fo much Encouragement from the old Lady that Night, that his way was made easy, and from that time there was no need of putting Jenahella to the Torture to confess her Passion; Hymen was preparing to Light up his Torch.

In that full Stream of Blifs, when nothing but gentle Gales fann'd round them, and they were gently wasting to the Happy Port. Clevanna had got Intelligence of the whole Affair, and Stung with Rage and Jealousy, was resolved if the could not disunite the Happy Pair, yet to give some

spiteful Interruptions to their Love.

She fent for Mirabel one Evening, having put on more Graces upon that Occasion then Venus when she stood for the Prize of Beauty, and after a flight Animadversion upon his late Neglect and Coolness, she told him with an Air of Fierceness, That she did not send for him thither to revive a dying Passion in him, or Sollicite a continuance of his Favours; but to upbraid his Meaness: She thought, after having Transfer'd her Love from the Emperor upon him, the Obligation had been Invincible, and that she had Merit enough in her Person to fix the most Ambitious. How many, fays she, of the Greatest Mandarines have Sigh'd and Dy'd for a Good-natur'd Look from me, whilst you have prodigally Rioted over all my richest Stores? But your Conquest was easy, and so you rated it. Had you aim'd at fomething in your Choice equal to the Greatness my Love should have inspir'd you with, or fuitable to that Gallantry of Soul

you are form'd with, an Excuse might be admitted; But to be tamely caught by a baby Face, an awkard raw insipid Country Girl, and turn a Drudge for Life, is what very hardly found belief with me? Is this Mirabel! the Aspiring Mirabel? No! the Soul of thee is fled! thou art nothing but the dull Terristial Part of that Great Man!

Here he gain'd an opportunity of offering a word, and told her, No Person could set a greater Value upon those unmerited. Favours she had bestow'd, or carry'd an Heart suller of Gratitude to so great a Benefactres; but thought withal he was not restrain'd by those Obligations from pursuing an Object of so much Attraction as he was at present engag'd to.

She took Fire at the last Words: And are you Sold beyond Redemption? says she, Go Perjur'd Ungrateful Monster as you are, and hug the Chain for Life, and the Devil

go with the Purchaser.

Mirabel still supported his Temper, and told her, That he hop'd her Resentment would cool by Degrees; but whatever Fate he ran from her Frowns, he could not be brought off from his Engagements; That it would be an imbittering Circumstance to lie under her Displeasure; but his Honour was dearer to him then all other Considerations.

Honour! fays she, Name it not; you Vow'd you Swore Ten Thousand Times that an Empire wou'd not wean your Soul from me! That you had all that was Valuable under Heaven in my single Person, and that Death only should Dissolve the lasting Tie. Am I so strangely alter'd from what I was in the Orangery, when you resign'd up Soul and Life, and all your Ardent Powers to my Direction? Then raising herself up with a Majestick Air, and disclosing a Thousand wandring Beauties in her disorder'd Face, she said, That Bed shall

remain a Witness to your Perjuries.

Mirabel attempting to retire, she chang'd the Scene on a sudden, and falling from the heights of Rage, calm'd into the foftest Breaths: But Mirabel, says she, is it possible I should survive this Separation? You have gone to deep into my Soul to wear you out, and how insupportable will it be to me to wear the Image of the Man I Love, beyond the boasted Charms of Royalty, and yet be for ever Divore'd from the Enjoyment of him? Nothing but lingring Pains or quick Distraction can befall me, when once I hear that dreadful Sentence pronounc'd against me, of your being Lost, or which is equal, Marry'd. Sure there is a Resolution in all Noble Breasts, that melts at the Tears of the Unfortunate! and can you be all Rock and Adamant, that have



have made me so? Heavens knows you had my Soul entire! whilst the Emperor pleas'd himself with Enjoying only the outward Shell of my Love: I would have stripp'd the Throne for you; torn out every Pearl from the Imperial Crown, run away with Scepter and Globe, and only lest him the Naked Name of Emperor, for the Support of you: Nay, would even sly this Minute with you, arm'd with the richest Plunder, and range about the Universe, rather then have you fall a Prey to any Woman's Arms but mine: Are you engag'd this Night, says she, clasping him in her

Mirabel, finother'd with Kisses; such passionate Remonstrances, and struck with the Memory of past Endearment, was just upon the point of Sinking in his Resolution; but disintangling himself, with all the Good Manners that warm Circumstance would admit of, rally'd Reason to his Aid, and was just taking his Dutiful leave, when, from the softest Measures, her Tongue beat, she flew at once into the quickest Time, and shrillest Key in Nature: Well Miscreant, says she, since nothing will move thee; but thou hast fat all this while a Witness to my Folly, Treason, Love and Madness! and what enrages me more, the Degeneracy of my Spirit, and I have made my felf more Ridiculous by my Complaints, then I

was at first Bewitch'd, in Granting thee more then human Blessings: Be assur'd, and take it from a Woman, mad with Revenge, Disdain, and slighted Love, that I'll blass thy growing Fortunes, and try what Magick there is left in my Perswasion, to work thy Ruin with the Emperor: Go and proclaim my Folly to the little puling Chit you are grown so fond off, and to make your Constancy appear the more Illustrious, tell her I would have Damn'd my Self to Disengage you. In the midst of thy Nightly Revels I'll haunt thee, and be thy Evil Genius where e're I meet thee.

Mirabel would have offer'd a word of Pacification; but as he knew it would have fed the Flame, and fpread the Fire wider, he paid his humblest Homage and retir'd.

Mirabel was no sooner gone, but Clevanna threw herself upon the Bed, and conjur'd up all the Furies, Discord, Hatred, and a meager Train of rueful Passions to assist her; But then she endeavour'd to compose herself, in order to form a solid Revenge, and lay it right. First she thought of Impeaching him to the Emperor of having spoken Undutifully of him; but she consider'd the Emperor would look upon that as the effect of a Love Quarrel between them, and so that Project expir'd in the first Motion.

Charles

(62)

Then she was resolv'd to make him Refund all the Chequinna's she had presented him with; but that being likely to bring fome Questions upon the Stage, of little Advantage to her Reputation, that drop'd likewife.

At other times she thought of blasting things fenibella's Reputation; but that was impregnable, with Ten Thousand more Chimera's that dy'd in thinking. At last she came to this Refolution, of going to Jenibella's House, and roup exposing Mirabel, and insulting the young Innocent; nay, she would have run out of her Lodgings that Minute, hot with the Glowing Embers of that Passion she had fpent upon Mirabel; but the Emperor fent a Meffenger to her to acquaint her that he would be with her in a few Minutes. She fearce could give a Cool return to the Meffage; but in the Raving Heat, Swore that Emperors and Kings, and all the Earth should bend to her Revenge.

Mirabel, who suspected she would execute her Malice in that very way she had propos'd to herself, prepar'd Jenibella before-hand, and instructed her how to act upon that Occasion. According to Mirabel's fore fight, Clevanna paid a Visit to Jenibella that Afternoon, and finding Mirabel in the Corner of the With Drawing Room, breathing Tenderness, and Rosy Love to Jenibella, she

the had not Patience to adjust the common Civilitys of her first Entrance; but Addressing herself to the old Lady, she broke out, like a second Aleto, into ungovernable Rage, That Sorcerer, says she, pointing to Mirabel, will first Bewitch, and then Debauch the young Jenibella; she may have yet escap'd the Enchantment; but every Minute he sets by her, he's instilling Poyson; he is Perjur'd, Base, and Ingrate, and the Honour of your House lies at Stake whilst he is in it. The young Couple sat unmov'd, rather expressing a pleasant Disdain of these weak Efforts then Fear or Indignation.

Old Jenibella, not to be impos'd on by these Fits, and knowing how loose Clevanna's Honour sat, all the while she was arraigning Mirabel, would have turn'd the Discourse, and offer'd her a fine Sherbet as agreeable to the Heat of the Weather.

Clevanna looking upon that as a fide Reflexion upon her Warmth and Passion, grew perfectly Frantick, and contracting all her wild Spirits into her Eyes, discharg'd them all at once upon the old Lady, and wishing Plagues and Fire, and Death to the whole Viper Brood, she slew out of the Room, crying, Cassandra was not believ'd till it was too late, neither can I.

Thus after a few Blazes of impotent Rage, Clevanna grew tamer by Degrees, and the remaining Passion turn'd wholly into Disdain: The Happy Pair had no Disturbance from without, which made the Harmony within more delightful: The joyous Hours kept tuneful Measures, and the Lovers Souls maintain'd the same Key. Thus they lay expecting the blissful Minute that should pronounce them One; and at length the Ceremony was perform'd privately in Et James the Temple of Jacobino. I shall draw a chapell. Veil over the Sacred Rites of Hymen, and only tell you they were perform'd to a punctuality. Next Morning their Looks discover'd a mutual Satisfaction, and Love danc'd in both their Eyes: Their Careffes were fo Innocent and Undifguis'd, that they feem'd to be Copies of the first Enjoy-ment in Paradise: Then Mirabel first knew the Sweets of Hallow'd Love; the boundless Range his Fancy took before, had been but a fort of Riding Post in Pleasure; he was a Stranger to the Peaceful Joys of Settled Love, but now brought home and Circumscrib'd by Reason's Laws, he found more pleasing Warmth from Vestal Flames, then all the lawless Fires he had Indulg'd before, and posses'd more substantial Bliss in the narrow Circle of those harfforest lovely Arms of Mirabella, then in the wide

Mirabel's

Mirabel's Soul being now perfectly at rest, and fix'd beyond alienation, he had nothing to do but to intend his growing Fortune in the World. To this end he survey'd himfelf with great exactness, and weigh'd every little Accomplishment the World was pleas'd to flatter him with, in the Scales of Reafon. Had he been liable to be carry'd away by the Gusts of Vainglory, and bended to the Abject Flatteries of Court Parafites, he might eafily have become an Opiniatre and been drawn into the Snare of believing a Thousand vain and empty Things, destructive to his future Promotion. He had enough whisper'd to him daily in his Ear, to raise him to a pitch of Ostentation, if his Soul had not been modell'd to a Manly resistance of all those soft Debasions: Fresh Beauties, and Gaudy Trains of Luxury were always playing in his Eyes; but he had a Firmness of Mind not be broke through by all these Enchantments. He could not be so far unknown to himfelf as not be sensible how great a Proficient he was in the Rules of Politeness. and Good Breeding. He was allow'd by all to be a perfect Master of those refin'd Arts; but he was easily convinc'd there was more requir'd to make a finish'd Courtier, than the bare external Ceremonies of Life, or making a good Figure in the Drawing-Room, The Study of a Court, with the

the violent Motions, veerable Humours, and sudden Disgusts, the faithless Vows, the treacherous Smiles, the fecret Mines, the Pits and Precipices that all Adventurers in that uncertain Bottom are expos'd to, is of it self a point of Critical Learning: But then to determine rightly for the Glory of the Prince, and the Good of the Publick; to understand the several Interests of Forreign Powers, and the Fineness of Courts, and in fine to have Address and a true Dexterity in the Management of the several Parts of that large Province, is what falls to the share of very few Complexions, and is very often the work of an whole Century to produce a Confummate Person in that kind.

This Goal of Perfection our Hero, Miraharthorough bel arriv'd to, just when he was full blown, and resolv'd to act in all his future Meafures equal to the Great Genius he was born with; tho' his Soul from the first Dawn of Reason, gave in strongly to Great and Gallant Actions, still he Dedicated some Intervals to State Affairs, without taking off his edge to the War. Those who play'd only on the Surface of his Actions, fancy'd his Soul entirely form'd to Love and Gallantries of the Field; but Salax, the Emperor, who was the best Judge of Men and Manners that Age produc'd, and had larger opportunities of examining his Merit, in those familiar Conferences he held with his Brother

(67)

ther Draco in the Presence of Mirabel, soon L. you discovered such a Race of Spirit; such lively Apprehensions; such a penetrating Judg-ment, and so nice a Capacity for the most arduous Affairs, that he was big with Presages of his approaching Greatness: To quicken these lively Sparks, and add a proper Lustre to them, the Emperor gave a distingushing Proof of the high Opinion he had form'd of him, and to prepare the World to entertain his Merit under all the Advantages possible, he made him a Manda- speer. and Draco ascended the Imperial Throne. Now Mirabel's way to Grandeur lay smooth, To Look and nothing in the Road to Interrupt the Glorious Prospect: He was first admitted to the Honour of Cubicilario to the Person D. of the of the Emperor, and afterwards made chamber Legato of all the Forces of Britomartia, general and a Cabinet Director of the Empire. Then Mirabel had an opportunity of difplaying all those fine Parts which had been Ripening under the Disguises of Love and War: Then that noble Energy of Soul was exerted, and he shin'd in Council as bright as he had done in Arms. Mirabel was too well acquainted with the impetuous Humour of the new Emperor, not to apprehend fome stubborn Difficulties in the Province he was engag'd in. It requir'd a Temper of the finest Composition to Model such a varietv

riety of Humours and Passions as then Reign'd in the Court, to any degree of Uniformity, and the nicest Hand to Steer between the Rocks and Shelves which lay on every fide. The Emperor Draco was of a Religion different from that of his Predeceffors, and Worship'd the Pagods which had been banish'd Britomartia for some Ages: This open'd a Gap for all the Panim's of that Perswasson, and they broke in like a Torrent from all Quarters of the Empire; their intemperate Zeal made the whole Court and Empire uneasy, and still all their extravagant Measures met with Countenance from the Emperor. The Em-Culch press, a violent Zealot, bred up in all the Rancour and Inveteracy those Principles inspire, and having a strong Ascendant over the Emperor, gave way to every rigorous Motion those furious Panims made. and introduc'd the long exploded Superstition into the Empire. Draco, infatuated with the fenfeless Dreams of Merit, was mighty benisicent to these Locusts, who promis'd him strange Things beyond the Mountains in Exchange for the Goods of this Life, and he, poor Credulous Prince, confided in their impious Lies; and that no Enterprize might Prosper, he made one of the vene-Comfelor rable Tribe Prime Conciliario, who could be of no other use to him then either to Perplex or Betray his Councils. This eagerness

for Propagating the Ancient Idolatry, still blinded his Senses, and the News of a Lunatick, or Idiots being Converted to his Perswasion, was look'd upon as a vast Accession to his Empire. Into these wretched Hands and Principles the Unfortunate Draco was fallen, upon his first admission to Rule: Mirabel, whose Soul always strongly inclin'd to liberty of Reason and Principle, finding the Religious Rights of the Empire Invaded. could not fit down a tame Spectator of these Violations: The Struggles in his Breaft at that time were Violent, betwixt Duty to his Prince and Love to the Publick. Emperor had, from his first Appearance at Court, lodg'd an indulgent Eye over him, and by his Interest with his Brother, rais'd him to a Pitch of Distinction, and still continued to multiply Royal Favours upon his Head. The Reflexion fo fine a Soul must necessarily make upon his Sovereign's Bounty, could not but dispose him to judge tenderly, even of those Measures which were not fo strictly Regular, and his Duty restrain'd him for some time from expressing fo much as a Coolness to the Proceedings of fo indulgent a Master; but still there was a Superior incentive from Honour, from an inborn Principle of Virtue, and Regard to the Good of the whole, which continually prompted him to meditate the Interests of the Community, without giving the least

Umbrage of Slack'ning in his Allegiance to the Emperor; Mirabel in short kept up to Marabal the Punctualities of Duty; but the Emperor concluding from his backwardness in applauding those Destructive Projects he was engag'd in, and not forwarding every irregular Step he took, Closeted him one Day to lift his Opinion of that instant Posture of Affairs: Mirabel was always too much upon his Guard to be drawn into a rash Determination, and knew the Emperor's devoted Zeal too well to divert a Refolution which his senseless Panims had told him was Meritorious; whereupon he thought it the most prudential way to decline coming fully to the point in Questi-on, and excus'd his Reluctancy to some Paces he could not think fo entirely conducive to the Welfare of the Imperial House; That all his Thoughts, Desires, and most ardent Wishes were centred in the Prosperity of his Majesty; That he had declin'd Interesting himself too warmly in fome Measures that were consulting at that time, from a Deffidence of his Experience, and the Event of them; but that in all those Affairs with which his Majesty had entrusted him, he might depend upon their being Executed faithfully, and referr'd himself entirely to his Disposal. Draco tho' he could not refift the Charm with which he deliver'd his Sentiments, yet was

not perfectly fatisfy'd with his Answer: He discover'd plainly a flush of Duty and a strong Passion for the Honour of the Imperial Family; but still there was not that flowing Freedom and hearty Consent to all the violent Motions that had been made fince the Emperor's Accession to the Throne. Draco that had been constantly fames flatter'd by his Panims and Juridico's, that reiss all things both Divine and Human were resolv'd into his Absolute Will, had a wonderful Command upon his impetuous Temper at that time, and forbore urging Mirabel's implicit Compliance to the Sovereign Dictates. Whether he thought to draw him into a Familiarity, and good Opinion of all those irregular Proceedings by time and gentle usage, or whether he was check'd by the Sincerity of his Demeanour, or ftruck with the Awfulness of an unshaken Principle; or in fine, Whither his bare Countenance in the Court, and Popularity amongst the Mandarines might not take off the edge of his Resentment. These being Secrets Lodg'd in the Breast of Draco, we have no warrant for a Determination; but he dismis'd him civilly, intimating how much Life a chearful Concurrence on his fide would give to his future Undertakings. Still Mirabel refolv'd to maintain his Integrity, and not to be warp'd from the strait Line of Virtue, by the Dazling Beams

(72)

Beams of Court Grandure; but for a Specimen of the Abject Temper of Princes who resign themselves up to the Discretion of a Pestilent Brood of Ecclesiasticks: The Emperor had form'd this Plot upon Mirabel, by the Advice of his Panims, some Days before, and as they are never able to conceal their Passion for Tyranny and Usurpation upon the Minds of all Mankind, one boldly ask'd Mirabel the next Day, What was the result of the Conference betwixt the Emperor and him: Mirabel soon appriz'd of the force of that Question; told him, That Princes Secret's were not be entrufted in the Hands of every Impertinent Enquirer, and bid him Mind his Lamp, and be punctual in offering up Incense to his Pagods; This Panim was the Empress Draconia's chief Sacristo, and he not forgetting the Pride, Revenge, and thirst of Villany, belonging to his Order, went forthwith to the Empresses Apartment, and condol'd the unhappy State and Ignominy the Holy Tribe was expos'd to; That the Pagods and Temples were neglected, and a Contempt put upon their Sacred Worship from those who liv'd upon the Emperor's Bounty: To fuch a Novice in Royalty, such a Superstitious and Priestridden Woman, who would have fleec'd the whole Empire to have enrich'd these Pamper'd Slaves, a cooler Representation would have furnish'd out sufficient Rage; she all Fire Fire and Impatience, ask'd him, If any Person within the reach of her Power had made bold with their Sacred Rites. The Panim train'd up in the Black Science of Pious Frauds and Perjury, told her, Mirabel was the Accursed Man; she imploring the Assistance of all the Furies, Gods and Devils upon her Undertaking, vow'd a Revenge peculiar to the Natives of Ausonia, Mand took the Sacred Misteries from the Panim's Hands, to consecrate the Malice.

Once she had Thoughts of sending for Mirabel, and proving the force of her Charms and Authority over him; but having secur'd the Soul of the Emperor, whom he had reduc'd to the tamest Condescensions, she thought it the stateliest and the surest Method to Exasperate the Emperor so far as to deny him Access, and make his Ruin inevitable. To this end she put on Juno (for in that Air she was most Prevailing) and was resolv'd to be the Thunderer of the Night, if she fail'd of her Demand.

Draco unappriz'd of what had pass'd, approach'd his haughty Consort with his usual Submission; she impatient of Delays, when Revenge call'd for Execution, ask'd him, If he had given a particular Toleration to Mirabel to Affront the Pagods and the venerable Panims? The Emperor reply'd, That she could not but be convinced

how Rigid an Observer he was of all the Sacred Rites, and that no Vaffal of his thou'd offer the least Violation to them with Impunity; but that he wou'd be answerable for Mirabel's Conduct in that Affair. After a warm Debate, Draco fent for the Panim, and (with a faving Right to the Independancy of the Great Altar) conjur'd him to acquaint him with the Reason of this Representation to the Empress: The Panim, trusting to the slavish Bigottry of the Royal Pair, to the Havin bigothy of the Royal Tan, told him, with an Air of confidence, That foroug Mirabel had not treated his Sacred Character with that Respect and Veneration he thought his due, in that the Honour of the Gods was Prophan'd, If ever the Emperor was obstinately Good, it was upon that Occasion, and gathering up an Artificial Courage at that Juncture, told her Saucy Sacrifto, The Honour of the Pagods should be always Sacred with him; but that he could not part with so faithful a Servant in Compliment to every Busy and Officious Tale that was brought him, and charg'd the Panim to keep within the Bounds of his Holy Function for the future.

As this unexpected stiffness enrag'd the Empress beyond Pacification, so it struck such a Damp upon all the Pious Incendiaries of the Court, that they never after appear'd in open Hostility against Mirabel.

Īţ

It was no common Dexterity in this Favourite to infinuate himfelf fo strongly into the Affections of the Emperor, and make his Person and Services be thought so neceffary to him, that even the Potent Enmity of Draconia, and the inexorable Malice of fueen the Panims, were not abie to shake, in the Opinion of the Emperor; such a Fecility mone attain'd to but himself: Roffenio, a Rockett studious in his Compliances with the Emperor's Principle, had not the Good Fortune to escape the Storm; but the Conduct was wanting: His ready Concurrence to the hasty Measures of the Emperor at his first Accession to the Imperial Throne, was taken as a Mark of Approbation, and look'd upon as a Pledge of entire comformity to every Arbitrary Motion his Prince should prefer; so that hesitating in one Punctilio, after he had taken such large Strides in the Service, made it look more like a Caprice of Humour then a Restraint from the pure Dictates of Vertue, and that he had a Mind to Article with the Emperor, as he should find it most conducive to his Interest. Now Mirabel's Soul was of another turn, tho' he knew all the Fineness of Court Policy; yet he made use of it rather to ward of Danger, than run himself into it, by Practifing and Intriguing: From his first Admission to a share in the Administration,

nistration, he demeaned himself towards the Emperor with the greatest Simplicity, and undisguis'd Duty, never Interested himself in Affairs, or Aspir'd to any Station, where regard to the Publick, and Duty to his Prince should be found incompatible, tho' many things pass'd every Day, which he could by no means give into, yet they not being of his immediate Province, his Prudence restrain'd him from making open protests: His Coolness to all the indirect Measures that were taken, express'd a sufficient Disgust, and the Emperor after the first Tryal, was very tender of driving him to Extremitys.

There was one Difficulty (in which Mirabel's Post, as Lagato of all the Forces of Britomartia involv'd him) which was almost insuperable to his fine Genius and Dexterity: The Emperor refolving to new Model the Army, and reduce all by Degrees to Pagan Superstition, gave Orders, that all the Military Men of his Recommendation, should be adimitted to their respective Posts without Distinction, or Qualifying themselves according to the Decreto's of Britomartia. Mirabel had it at Heart to preserve that formi-dable Branch of Power uncorrupted, and humbly Represented to his Imperial Majesty how disgustful such a mixture of Sentiments would be to the Subject, who expected the Arms of the Empire should be

lodg'd in the Hands of the Reformato's (which were the Prevailing Number) and that he durst give his Parole for their Fi-delity and Obedience: The Emperor took Fire at this Remonstrance, and told him, He little expected an Interruption from him, in an Affair that fo much concern'd the Security of his Royal Person, and that he had vouch'd for his Conduct to the Empress a little too hastily. Mirabel, with all the Mastery of Address, beg'd the Emperor to consider how entirely Devoted the Reformato's were to his Interest; That the Introducing Men of a different Persuasion might give an Umbrage to Gallant Souls, (who were all to a Man implicitely at his Command) to think they were under a suspicious Character, and abate the Ardour they had for his Majesty's Service, from the feeming Neglect put upon them in the Preference of others: That he had a due Regard to the Personal Merit of those his Majesty had been pleas'd to fix so distinguishing a Mark of Favour upon; but that an uncontroulable Zeal for his Honour, and the Interest he wish'd his Majesty in the Hearts of his People, had drawn him into that Freedom.

Mirabel's Advice had always the good Fortune to be interpreted equal to the Candour and Sincerity with which it was given, and tho' the Emperor was fully prepar'd



to give him a dismission, still there was a Superiority of Genius, or commanding Force, rous in what Mirabel said or did, which could not be refisted. The Emperor at his departure, told him, Since those small Indulgences went fo much against his Stomach, he would take that Affair entirely into his Hand and bid him remember to keep the Reformato's in Obedience, and he would Answer for those of his own Choice. This Storm fo happily weather'd, Mirabel had little upon his Hands during the Course of that short Reign, but only to Pay his Court, and keep himself upon proper Reserves: Draco from that time grew impetuous in all his Measures, and tho' his Panims were continually torturing him about the Honour and Establishment of the Pagods throughout the Empire; yet there was a Race of Ecclesiaftick Montalti amongst the Reformato's, that contributed equally to his Tyranny and Unlimited Sway: An abject Mercenary Crew, that had Sold all their Interest in Heaven for the sake of Preferment on Earth. and would have submitted to all the Violations of Birth-Right, Law and Reason, so they might have the Command, in their turn, over the Consciences and Minds of the deluded Vulgo. These Spiritual Cheats had so far posses'd the Mind of Draco with Unreserv'd Submission, that he soon was encourag'd to break through all the Fundamentals

Fundamentals of the Empire, and laid waste all the standing Decreto's by his Dispenfing Power. The Montalti were fatisfy'd fo long as the Sacrifices came whole to the Temple, and without the least Reluctance would have blended with the Worship of the Pagods; but Draco prefuming too far upon their solemn Perjuries, and breaking in upon the Revenues of their Temples, they foon show'd how prevailing Nature was above Principle, and left the Unfortunate Draco a pity'd Monument of their

Hypocrify and faithless Vows.

This sudden Change of the Montalti, threw the whole Empire into terrible Convulfions; which being heightned by a Spuriato the Empress Draconia endeavour'd to impose Quee upon the People, threw all Degrees of Men into the utmost Rage and Confusion. This was soon attended with an Invasion from the Archon of Aurantio. The Emperor too late convinc'd of his Weakness, and the confidence he had repos'd in the Montalti was at a plunge for Advice: In that prefling Juncture he had recourse to Mirabel, who without reproaching him for his want of Precaution, and contempt of better Counfel, frankly told him, the only hopeful Expedient left, was to Summon the Mandarines and Proatins of the Empire, and Juliane fubmit the Redress of Grievances to their Judgment. There was too much Obstinacy

wove into the Soul of Draco, which he had by Traduction from his Predecessors, to admit of such free Enquiries, which would r necessarily Start in that Great Assembly, and deying Mirabei with a peculiar fierceness, tho' the Montalti, says he, have prov'd Apostates, yet furely I may depend upon the Reformato's in the Army; the Poylon is not spread so far I hope, and tho' the Priests of that Persuasion are vers'd in Subtle Arts to elude Religion and Allegience, when Profit or Revenge inspires; yet Men of Honour still retain their Loyalty without Distinctions: Mirabel touch'd with the Calamities of the Emperor, forbore enlarging his Grief, by declaring his Opinion; but being press'd, told him, he was apprehenfive the Malignity had diffus'd it felf thro' the whole Army, and therefore conjur'd him to call the Mandarines and Proatins together, which would be a more formidable Guard to him then all the Gallant Armado he depended upon: Draco's Fate was inevitable, and no perfuafion could bring him to Reason. Mirabel dutifully renew'd his Entreaties, till the Emperor imprudently told him, He should look upon him as a Traytor if he once more urg'd a Proposal so Derogatory to the Honour of his Imperial Crown, and feem'd Resolute to Decide the Fate of Empire by the Sword: Mirabel accompany'd him in that fatal Expedition, still begging him to comply, till at length

the Emperor told him, He look'd upon him as Impertinent, and if Success Crown'd the Day, he should be the first Inthus unseasonably provok'd, yet the Ties of Duty and Gratitude were so twisted with his Soul, that no Menaces of the Emperor could Divert him from his Duty; and to give weight to his Private Sentiments, he gain'd over a considerable Body of Mandarines to Second his Reprefentation to the Emperor: Thus Affociated, they made an Humble Address that he would even in the last Exigency of his Affairs, think of hearing his faithful People, and their own Lives and Fortunes should be concluded by his Majesty's Judgment. This rather heightned than affwag'd his former Opinion of Mirabel's Defection, and the Mandarines were all driven from the Presence with Threats and Contempt. The Disdain with which they were Treated, gave a visible Disgust to the whole Illustrious Body, and the Refentments were too visible to be conceal'd. The Danger was then too pressing to part tamely, and they all retir'd by Consent to a Choultry in the Town, to consult of the best Expedient for rendring the Unhappy Circumstances of the Prince's Obstinacy less Calamitous then it feeni'd to Presage: Some of the Mandarines irritated beyond

the Race of Duty and Temper, declar'd boldly, That the Bonds of Allegiance were Dissolv'd, by the Emperor's not accepting of their Advice, according to the Standing Decreto's of the Empire, and that they were necessitated to seek Protection from another Quarter: Others, fofter in their Reflections, pity'd the Malignity of his over-ruling Star, but were for waiting a more favourable Issue; Whilst a Third pronounc'd there was no Delay to be admitted; That a dull Neutrality at that time might Involve them in greater Calamities then they were at prefent endeavouring to Oppose, and that, as for their Parts, they had determin'd to be with the Archon of Aurantio by the next break of Light:

May Some Mirabel could not conceal a rising Surge of mix'd Passions; his Soul was Distracted between Horror and Pity; his regret at the Thoughts of abandoning his Old Master, threw him into violent Conflects, whilft Tenderness for his Bleeding Country abated the Rigour of his former Thoughts, and prompted him to think the latter the more forceable Call: That Coutage which an Embattell'd Army could not Shake, a Sense of Gratitude had rendred Languid, and he had no Power to move: At length, Summoning all the scatter'd Senses, he found the Good of the Community Superior to all other Obligations, and vielded

yielded up his Interest, the first Post in his Prince's Favour, and (what was of the last Struggle with him) Gratitude to the irresistable Motive of pure Vertue, and so extensive a Good: However, to take off the Surprize of his Departure, and qualify the first Motions of Rage the Emperor would probably be transported to, he left his Reasons behind him in a small Tablet, which (how short soever they fell of giving Satisfaction to the Emperor) none can Read without taking a part in the Agonies Mirabel felt in that necessary, but painful Defertion. The Archon of Aurentio, tho' join'd in his Progress by large Fluxes of the Populace, look'd upon them no more then confus'd Sounds; the Mandarines were the Persons on whom he rely'd to give Credit to his Undertaking: Among these, none could promise himself a heartier welcome than Mirabel, who, besides the Personal Merit he brought along with him, had fuch an Influence upon Draco's Army, that from the Minute he withdrew, every one began to suspect the Justice of the Cause he was engag'd in, and grew Dispirited. The Panick which seiz'd them at that time, prevented the Effusion of Blood, and open'd Aurantio's Passage to the Capitol.

Draco being driven from the Throne by his ill Conduct, the Brave Archon of Annantie succeeded to the Imperial Scepter,

G a who

who being train'd up in Arms from his Infancy, knew what value to put upon the accomplish'd Mirabel. The new Emperor, tho' frugal in his Talk, would now and then Indulge a Profuseness in asking Mirabel Questions about the impending War and feats of Arms, and dwell upon that Memorable Storm of Mastracio. He confess'd to him that he had a very doubtful Opinion of the Success of his Expedition to Britomartia, till his Arrival in the Camp; That his Presence was a more certain presage of Success then all the hope-ful Auguries of Antient Times; and, in fine, that his Single Person brought a greater Accession of Strength to his Cause, then a total Revolt of Draco's Army. As the Emperor Aurentio had many powerful Friends, so he had likewise drawn upon himself as potent Enemies, by his late Attempt upon Britomartia. The long neglected Shields were now furbish'd up, and the Rusty Armour began to Glisten in every Quarter: His Reign was likely to be a long Scence of Action, and promis'd a fruitful Harvest of Glorious Exploits, and Mirabel, whose Soul continually breath'd after Gallantry, had now a fair Opportunity of making a bright Figure upon the Warlike Theatre: He was made Legato afresh of the Imperial Forces, and sent to reduce some Rebels to Obedience in the Kingdom

ot

(85)

of Jerno: That Expedition did not cool heland under his Management: He foon brought them to pay Homage to the New Emperor, and return'd with the Spoils of Conquest: But this was too narrow a Field for his Great Soul; He long'd to be engag'd in the very Centre of Glory, wheer Danger gap'd / wide on every Hand, and daring Enterprizes inspir'd fresh Ardour; where unbroken Ranks fell in regular Heaps, and difcover'd a Noble Firmness in the last Stuggles of Life: 'Twas not long, before the Emperor gratify'd his Thirst of Glory, by fending him over to a fresh Campaign in Flandriaca. The unweary'd Marches and Countermarches Mirabel made to bring the Enemy to an Engagement, show'd his Eagerness of Soul; but the wary Generals of Liliana declining the Onset, he was forc'd to end that Campaign likewise, without that full Scope of Execution he had Propos'd. Some time after Mirabel was laid aside and divested of his Command in the Army, to the great Surprize of Britomartia. There was a Popular Story spread at that time, and obtain'd amongst the Vulgar, to make his Difgrace more Colourable, and according to the Custom of the Britomartians, made its way without Enquiry. The Charge laid against Mirabel was Betraying a Secret by a partial Indulgence to Mira-15, halfor bella, who made her Sister, then sojourning for bornouth G 3

in

in the Court of Liliana, Privy to the whole Affair. The Imputation was so Scanda-lously false, that it never mov'd the Soul the Consciousness of his own Vertue.

The truth of the Story lies thus: Aurantio having form'd a Defign upon Dundiria, and engag'd the Governor to a Revolt, he consulted Tolbozio, his Prime Scrivan, about forwarding the Execution of his Project. 'Tolbozio, who always affected a Referve in Council, and courted the affistance of more Heads, in order to Screen his avow'd Treachery, told the Emperor, that it being an Affair more peculiarly depending upon Military Advice, it was necessary to join a Man of the first Experience in those Affairs, to the Measures Debated: He was too well acquainted with the Emperor's Sagacity not to know who would be the Man first call'd upon to expedite that Project: The Emperor fell into the Snare he had laid, and nam'd Mirabel as the only Person sit for the Prosecution of the Defign: Talbozio, when he had fix'd the Emperor in his Choice, declin'd the Interest of an Affair (he pretended) he was no ways Equal to, and told his Imperial Majesty that the Civil Part of the Administration was a Weight he was but just Capable of Sustaining: The deluded Emperor imputing his diffembled Modesty to a sincere

cere Diffidence, Acquitted him of that Part of the Charge, and apply'd himself entirely to Mirabel. Talbozio, who was but a New Convert to the Reformato's, and had chang'd his Principle purely to Estab-lish the Religion of Polythesia, under a popury legal Cover, fail'd not to acquaint the Court of Liliana with the first Motions of that Concert. He being from the first Ope of Manhood given up to private Luxury, and Love of the Fair Sex, could not withstand the Sollicitations from those soft Quarters. The King of Liliana, knowing fronch his Weak Side, fent over privately Cambon passe, who had waited upon Valeria, one suches of his discarded Mistresses: She soon found valers a way to his Heart, and a free access to all the Private Councils of Britomartia: This Madonna was sufficiently instructed of before the came over, to be made barely a Property of Pleasure, much less of his impotent Offerings, and therefore assumed a Privilege of knowing what pass'd at the Consulto's; she broke in upon all his Consultation. His open the Closet of his Soul. He, divided between Caution and Love made. divided between Caution and Love, made a stand for some time; but she, well acquainted with her Influences, and his Fears, brought him intirely under Subjection: She gain'd the Secret, and, under his Protection, convey'd it to Liliana;

but least there should be any Engines wanting to the Ruine of Aurantio, and the Reformato's, Talbozio kept a Panim in his House, who was a Sacristo to him formerly, to whom he had given Passports, and fent him over to Liliana with Weekly Intelligence: With these Helps the Enemy could not fail of being more then once affur'd of the Defign in Hand. Whilst Mirabel was busy in laying Schemes for the Execution of it, the Secret was broke on the sudden, and the Unfortunate Governado put to the Torture: Aurantio foon appriz'd of the Misfortune and Defeat of his Project, was astonish'd, and knew not where to fix the Miscarriage: He found Mirabel active and warm upon the Defign to the very last; nay, he was fatisfy'd, according to the Plan laid. that Mirabel was refolv'd to fignalize himfelf upon that Occasion, and penetrate into the Heart of Liliana: That he had thro' the whole Circle of the Affair, acted with fuch Freedom and Openness of Soul, that he could not suspect him: Talbozio, who had quitted the Affair very early, in order to deceive the more plaufibly, was charg'd home by the Emperor. He taking Advantage from the backwardness he express'd at first, to any Concerns fo Forreign to his Capacity, and renewing his Vows and Wishes for the Emperor's Prosperity Prosperity and Success, gain'd so far upon that Prince, that he had not Power to press it any farther, tho' he was satisfy'd Mirabel was Innocent.

The whole Empire was in a Flame upon the Miscarriage, and Mirabel being laid aside at that Distracted Juncture, gave the Populace an occasion to fix the Blemish upon him: But alas! the Cause of his Difgrace was more remote: Aurantio, by too partial a Connivance, had fuffered the best Posts of Britomartia to be Engross'd by his Favourites of Belgiana, put a distinguishing Mark upon their Services and Councils, and had not fo well afferted the Precedency belonging to the Britomartians in the Army. Mirabel, always just to the Glory of his Country, repre-fented to his Majesty that many Subjects of Britomartia were very Deserving, and would be found Equal to the highest Trusts, and answer the Considence his Majesty should please to Repose in them: That the Difference his Majesty made in Promotions was a great Discouragement to those who coveted nothing so much as to lay down their Lives, and Sacrifice their Fortunes in his Service, and that the Army of Britomartia wanted but a little Encouragement to exceed all the Troops of the World, and make him the greatest Emperor. Aurantio, tho' possess'd with

Holand



a Thousand adoreable Qualities, had the Missortune to pass a wrong Construction upon this Humble Advice, and told Mirabel, in the Language of Liliana, He had found a great many more Tutors then he expected, since he came to Britomartia; but that he would take care to lessen the Number. Mirabel looking upon that short Answer as a Courtly Dismission from the Service, resign'd his Commission that Night to the Emperor, and retir'd from all Publick Employments.

FINIS.

HISTORY

OF

Prince MIRABEL's

Infancy, Rise and Disgrace:

With the sudden Promotion of

NOVICIUS.

IN WHICH

Are Intermix'd all the INTRIGUES both AMOROUS and POLITICAL relating to those Memorable ADVENTURES: As also the CHARACTERS of the Old and New FAVOURITES of both SEXES in the COURT of BRITOMARTIA.

PART II.

Collected from the MEMOIRS of a Courtier lately Deceased.

LONDON : Lead.

Printed for J. Baker, at the Black Boy in Pater Noster-Row. 1712. Price 15.

Where may be had the First Part. Price 1 s.



THE

HISTORY

OF

Prince MIRABEL, &c.

PART II.

HO' the Emperor Aurantio thought Knilliam fit to accept Mirabel's Surrender of markoray all his Commands, and to dispose of his Office of Legato of all the feneral Forces of Britomartia to Scomarin, a Lilia- fehonberg nian, and of Prefecto of his Body Guards fehonberg to Ricardino, Son to Riverio the Mandarine, Efivers. who was a Person much unequal to his Glorious Predecessor, his Majesty could not altogether part with the Esteem he had con-tracted for him. The Princes Draconia, who by Proximity of Blood, and the Death of her Sister, the Empress, was now become

Heir

Heir Apparent to the Throne, had given all true Loyalists hopes of a Successor that fhould even outgo their most forward Expectations, in the Birth of Prince Wilhelmino, who was now of Years enough to be taken out of the Hands of his Female Governours, and committed to the Care of the other Sex. Wherefore as the Laws of the Country left it in the Breast of the Monarch then Reigning to provide him fuch Instructors as should Qualify that young Prince for the Exercise of all Royal Vertues, so his Uncle could cast his Eye harborage Affable and Prudent Mirabel, and the Lear-fr furnific med, Pious and Irrefutable Burnesso. The first was Commission'd to Officiate in alishury Chief Direction of his Highness's Family, to Superintend and Determine all Affairs whatfoever relating to it, and to give Directions touching his Education and the Precepts that were to be made use of in conveying Princely Accomplishments to Him. The Duty incumbent upon the Last, who was in Sacristo's Orders, was to Instill fuch Principles of Religion into Him as were agreeable to the Establish'd Faith, to lead Him by the Hand as it were into the

Pleasing Scenes, and Delightful Prospects of

Human

Human Literature, to furnish his Mind with all things necessary for its Improvement, to embellish it with the Treasures of Rome and Greece, and Cultivate it so, as it might, in due Process of time, bring forth Fruit fuitable to the Richness of its Soil, and the Labours of him that was Industrious in its Tillage. This Gentleman went by the Name and Title of his Preceptorio, and both Mirabel and He had the Satisfaction to see their young Pupil make such Advances, in his Studies, as shew'd his Genius as Uncommon as were those of his Instructors. His Birth, and the Bright Examples that were daily produc'd for his Imitation, fir'd him with the Noblest Ardor, and his Rich Blood was more than ordinarily warm'd at Heroical Atchievments, especially when Burnesio gave Him the Recital of the Emperor Aurantio's Delive-rance of his Native Country, Belgiana, from Foreign Invaders, and the Preservation of that, which he was Advanced to the Throne of, from its Domestick Enemies: But above all, his Pleasure were most Exquisite, and He felt an inconcevable Delight when Mirabel's Actions were made mention of; His Courage, Address, Military Experience and Affection for his Country, shot Him up to an Emulation of Soul far beyond his Years, and he had **fcarce** A 3

ther.

- Strilliam

scarce reach'd a Lustre and a half, when through the Directions of these Great Men, he surpriz'd the whole Court by a Ripeness of Judgment that might have otherwise spoke Him of Years of Maturity. Milliam The Emperor saw the Progress he made in the Knowledge of the several Arts and Sciences, and flatter'd himself from thence with Images of his Nephew's future Greatness. He saw likewise, and would have markorough Rewarded Mirabel's Excess of Industry and Fidelity, in Preparing and Forming this young Prince for the Pursuit of Honour and Glory; but he; poor Aurantio! had his Affairs so perplex'd between the Treachery of his own Domesticks and the pariament Artifices of the Montalti, who were for getting all the Power into their own Hands, and leaving Him the Shadow of Royalty without the Substance, that he had scarce the choice of his own Servants. However, after he had been forc'd, thro' the Obstinacy of his Mandarines and Proatines, who refus'd him their Assistance, to put a Glorious End to the War he was enter'd ffenching into, against the Cailif of Liliana, to make a Disadvantagious Peace; through the Ties of which that Perfidious Potentate took an opportunity in a short time to break; and he found the Decays of Nature growing upon upon Him, thro' a long Infirmity, and the Death of Prince Wilhelmino, who was fourthe fnatch'd away from him and his People, to shew that what is Immoderate, tho Perfection it self, is but of short Duration. He took it into his purpose, upon his being forc'd to have Recourse to Arms again by the Violation of the foregoing Treaty. not only to make Mirabel Commander in Chief of all the Forces in Britomartia, but his Ambassador Extraordinary to the States of Belgiana; there not only to Negociate Affairs for the Security of his Dominions and those of his Allies, but also to Recommend him as fuch to the Princess Draconia, 18.fm to whom likewise he soon after, by the fame fatal Necessity that gave a Period to the Reigns of other Crown'd Heads who were his Predecessors, bequeath'd the Government and good of his People. Not but Endeavours were underhand form'd to prevent Aurantio from tak-Khilliam ing such Resolutions before his Death, and a certain Female Favourite to his Imperial Majesty, who had Married a Mandarine of great Quality, as well as Conduct Printy and Bravery, was fet at work to prevail with him some time before his last Moments, to give into other Sentiments, and dispose of that High Dignity and Trust to her Husband, tho' she fail'd in her Ad-

dreffes, and had not the same Power over a dying Prince, which he had when he was in more healthful Circumstances; For when he took his leave of his Sifter; that was to be his Successor, he not only marboroughlest Impressions of Mirabel's Constancy. Courage and Loyalty upon her, but made it his last Request that she would so far Indulge the Wishes of a dying Prince, and the future Prosperity of her People, as to take Mirabel, whose Qualities were equal to the greatest Undertakings, not only for her General, but her Prime Counsellor.

The Empress Palatina, for so we must now call, her, had too great a Deference for the Entreaties of the Dead, and too Living, not to close in with Aurantio's Defires, and therefore instantly gave Orders for his Credentials as M. ordinary and Plenipotentiario to pass the merall Seals, as also his Commission of Legato. Now Mirabel no sooner appear'd in the Convention of the States of Belgiana, whither he was fent by his Royal Mistress, but his Looks, his Voice, and his Demeanour, won them over to the highest Expectations, from his approved Valour and Conduct, and he had scarce condol'd with them on the Death of the Emperor Aurantio, their

their Thalasiarcho and Legato, and told them the Empress Palatina would continue the same Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, with their Commonwealth, as had been observed by her Predecessor, but he instantly renewed their former Engagements with Britomartia, and gave Orders to all the Commanders of their Troops to pay Obedience to Mirabel as their Supream Commander, to whom was assigned an Honourable Pension of as many Gold Chequins as amounted to Ten Thousand Pound

in Britomartian Money.

Having given an Account of the Success of his Negotiations Abroad, to Palatina and her Ministry, (the chief of whom, where Delphino, the Prime Thefaurario, Roffenio, Pro-Consul of Irene, and Luteolo the Scrivan of her Cabinet,) and Concerted Measures for Opening the Campaign and Peland Punishing the Lilianians for their late Breach of Faith, he went to the Army final that were drawing together on the Frontiers of Belgiana, in order to penetrate into the Enemy's Country, and carry the Desolations of War amought those that had highly deserved them. But since the Transactions that will hereaster be taken Notice of in this History, make it necessary for us to enter into the Characters of

fome

fome Perfons in great Employments at this time, in order to Account for some Changes. at Court that will follow in due Course, I am here to acquaint the Reader, that Delphino was a Mandarine that having been posses'd of several Posts of great Consequence during the last Reign, but dismis'd from them by the means of some Foreigners who came over from Belgiana with Aurantio, was now thought fit for the Wisdom and Fidelity which he Discharg'd 'em with, to be entrusted again. His grown Friendship for Mirabel was Inviolate, his Duty to his Sovereign not be Sufpected, and his Love for his Country Unfeign'd and truly Affectionate. He understood the Managment of the Schaceario perfectly well, was vers'd in State Oeconomy to a Nicety, and could Distinguish between what would redound to the Publick Advantage, and what not, as well as any Man breathing. He was Frugal, Temperate, Just and Prudent, and amidst the Vanities of a Court, exercis'd himfelf in the Austerities of a Cloister. In short, not an Action of his Life was blame-worthy enough to put him out of Countenance, and he did as much Honour to the Office he bore, as that Office Entitled him to. Had Roffenio's Quachesse lities been adequate to his, he would not under

under the Pretence of Religion have been a Favourite of Superstition; he would have fhewn a much greater Regard to a Neice whose Birth was never so much as call'd in Question, than to a Supposititious Nephew, whom the Laws of his Country had renounc'd and difclaim'd: He would have rather takenPart with Honest, Well-Meaning, Sober and Moderate Reformato's, than have come into the Measures of the Furious, Extravagant, Mad, unpremeditate Sacristo's of the Montalti's Party. But, as has been 11 faid in the First Part, Roffenio was a Mandarine of Arbitrary Principles, and for Subjecting all others to the Will of his Prince, which was a Doctrine preach'd up in all the Temples of that Persuasion, without any Retrospect to the Revolution under Aurantio, or the Decreto's of the Empire, Avidim which he had folemnly Sworn to the Obfervance of, or the Rights and Immunities of the Subject, which were thereby Rescu'd and Preserv'd from all manner of Infringements: Not but his try'd Experience in Political Affairs, and his Knowledge in Foreign as well as Domestick, might have been of Weight enough to Recommend him to the New Empress's Choice, without any Plea from Confanguinity; but where Bigotry prevails, there Reason

Reason loses its Mastery, and we seldom find but-too Warm a Zeal for Indifferent Things in Religious Worship, such as Ceremonies, has as bad, if not a worse Effect than a meer Indolence, or no Concern at all for Things of that Nature. He was likewise Proud, Vindictive and Ambitious, as will be made appear hereafter, and subject to the greatest Uneasiness, upon the least Disapointment, or Disregard had to his Counsels. Luteolo was the same in Principle, tho' not in Judgment, he carried a Wonderful deal of Sagacity in his Countenance, valued himself upon smooth and empty Periods, profess'd an unaltrable Affection to the Well-Being of the Reformato's Religion in his Discourse, while he carried the Air of a Judaico in his Countenance, and to enrich himself, would have been a Proselyte to their Pagods. He was Covetous, Self-Conceited, and Ignorant to the last Degree: Fearful of Accidents that were almost impossible; ever out of the way in his Questions, and to no manner of Purpose in his Answers. He had a Fluency of Speech indeed, which he Inherited with his Title and Estate from his Father, who function had been Grand Cancellario, but no Bottom or Foundation to Exercise it upon. To get rid of him he studied Disguises, but

was always feen thro'; he would have deceiv'd the World, but he could not; for whatever Projects were on Foot between Roffenio, (who could not so much as brook a Rival, much more a Superior in Dignity, as Delphino was, and him) he was the Sir Martin Marall that still spoil'd 'em: However, what he wanted in Policy was made up in Gravity, and he look'd and walk'd like a Statesman, tho' he acted what was the Reverse of that Character. But the Archon of Danmonia, who was Seneschall's reconstitute to the Royal Houshold, and call'd for severy Ones Attention, by his outward as well as inward Attraction, was a Personage of a quite different Complexion: The Roses and the Lillies mix'd in his Countenance, and what was next to Majesty. display'd itself in his Demeanour. He had the Advantage even of Mirabel himself in hand the Beauties of the Body, and if he fell short of him in the Faculties of the Mind. it was so very little, that none but Mirabel's being present at the Council-Board could shew the Distinction. His Courage was not short of the Legato's, tho' his Knowledge in Military Affairs was Inferior to his, for want of Experience; and what he was unacquainted with in the Camp. was more then compensated by his Know-

ledge in the Cabinet. His Zeal for the Liberties of Britomartia was a Main Instrument of fetling Aurantio upon the Throne, who needed no other Recommendation whereby to prefer him to the Post he was now Invested with, and his hearty Endeavours for Securing the Succession in the Fancyer Reformato Line, could not but continue him O.hm in it at Palatina's Accession to the Throne. Neither was it possible for him, that had for the Sake of his Country express'd fo much Loyalty to a Prince that was a Stranger, not to be in great Esteem with one that follow'd the same Noble Schemes, and was a Native. Whether Villario, who was Camerario to the same Royal Family, mistrain deserv'd this Character, the Records of those Times make it Difficult for me to Determine : because, several Reports have taken Air concerning his Conduct at the Demise of his late Master, whom he serv'd in that Quality, as well as some Transactions that occur'd after: Tho' leaving those Points in Question to be Discuss'd by the Curious, it may be affirm'd that he was Gentle, Affable and Courteous, had figna-Iiz'd his Courage in the Field, and given very Eminent Tokens of his Skill in Negotiations in Foreign Courts, tho' he was more of the Gentleman than the Soldier, and

and was fam'd for Urbanity more than Warlike Performances. As his Education had led him to all Exercises worthy of his Station, so he had made no small Proficiency in them, and if he did not want Honesty, those have no Sense of doing Injury to true Merit, that say he wanted any thing else to perfect the compleatest Character.

Seymorio was the last that made up the Juncto: A Man whose Vices must Transmit him to Posterity, tho' his Vertues fall short of that Honour. Of Illustrious Parentage and Extraction, but subjected to base and servile Compliances. Haughty to the last Degree, and Deaf to the Entreaties of Penniless Merit, but always Humble and Awake to the Voice of those Clients, that had Gold, more Powerful than Desert to Plead for them: Witness the time when he was Expell'd the Britomartian Senato, which he was Oratorio of, for Bribery, keler and the many Places he Sold, and Sums hed Defrauded the Nation of, when he was Treasurer to the Navigatorio: A Patriot in kavy Pretence, but a Traitor in Fact: A Reformato in Shew, but a Polytheist in Principle, To conclude, he was every thing for the Sake of Interest, but nothing for the true Good of the Publick; and if he had a Matchivillian

Matchivillian Head (for his worst Enemies must hold him to be well Read in the Arts of Policy) he turn'd it to the Destruction of the Constitution, rather than its Preservation, which it should have been

Employ'd for. These were the Members which the New Motley Jungo was compos'd of, at the from whence it is easie to judge that Mimarkers Rabel had no small Difficulty to Concert Measures which should be conformable to their different Opinions and Inclinations: But fuch was that Happy Man's Dexterity, that he so behav'd himself in the First Campaign he made, by taking feveral strong Towns from the Enemy, after he had in vain offer'd them Battle, and Enlarging the Frontier of Belgiana, that he return'd laden with Laurels to the Court of Britomartia, where his good Services were for well accepted by the Empress, as to obtain for him a Pension of Ten Thousand Chequins per Annum, and a Mandarine's Title of the first Rank, next the Princes of the sulcount Blood. The Senato was then Sitting, which consisted of Two Assemblies, call'd the Mandarines and Proatins, who were call'd together by the Royal Decreto to confult about the Arduous Affairs of the Empire, and to Raise and Establish Funds for

for the Operations of the War, which their Mutual Safety had compell'd 'em to enter into. The first of these Venerable Bodies, wherein Mirabel himself had a Vote, was compos'd of the Nobility of the Empire; the last of select Persons from among the Gentry, to Represent the Commonalty, which was more Numerous than the other. Mirabel took his Place amongst the Mandarines, many of whom would have Distinguish'd that House's Sense of his fignal Atchievements, by a Vote in his Favour; but it so fell out that Roffenio fockesser and Luteolo, who began to grow Jealous of hospitaling his growing Greatness, had the Prevailing Party; and that Affair was drop'd by his Friends, who found they had not Interest enough to carry it. However, the House of Proatins were Unanimous in his Behalf, and even Ill-natur'd Seymorio, when he found it in vain for him to try to Stem the Current of his Applauses, made a Motion that he might have their Thanks for his Great Services, as the Retriever of the Honour of the Britomartian Empire. Frisk This was approv'd of by a great Majority, tho' done with a Design to blacken the Memory of the Deceas'd Emperor, who was the very Prince that Dignify'd him with that Employment, by the Exercise of which he so much Merited their B Esteem.

freeling the Esteem. Accordingly Mirabel was attended by a Deputation from the Proatins, with feynow the Proud Segmonio at their Head, who pay'd him the Compliment agreed on, and had the following Answer return'd to it:

Nothing can add to the Satisfaction I take in the Empress's most Gracious Acceptance of my Hearty and Sincere Endeavours for the Publick Service, but the Obliging and Favourable Sense which the House of Proacommons tins is pleas'd to Express of them; of which Honour no Man can be more truly sensible than my self. Our Success is chiefly to be Imputed to God's Bleffing upon her Majesty's bappy Conduct, and the great Bravery of ber own Troops, and those of her Allies.

The Modesty of this Reply made him highly agreeable, not only to those whom it was given to, but the whole Nation in general, excepting such as were in the Interest of mekner.the Depos'd Draco, and he was wasted Holland over to his Command in Belgiana, at the proper Season of the Year, with the Good Wishes of every individual Person that had at Heart the Honour of his Sovereign and the Prosperity of his Country. Here new Scenes of Action open'd themselves, and the Brave, the Gallant Mirabel, who was every where during the Siege, and present

in the most Hazardous Undertakings, after having wrested the strong Fortress of Bonia form out of the Enemies Hands, propos'd the forcing of their Lines, which was very practicable, in order to draw them to a Decisive Engagement; but the Deputies of Belgiana deny'd their Assent to it, and he was forc'd, contrary to his Natural Ardor, to Content himself with the Surrender of Two more Lilianian Towns that open'd -their Gates to his Invincible Troops, after a Siege of some Days. Not but the Glory of this Campaign was much added to by the Measures he Concerted for the next: and the Negotiations he enter'd into with his Mistresses Allies at the Close of it, were productive of as furprizing Events as ever occur'd in History: But such was the Malignancy of some pretended Patriots Tempers, and the Force of Envy, that is always bufied in leffening the most exalted Worth, that neither of the August Bodies, of which the Grand Senato was form'd, rehiment presented him with their Thanks; tho' he had the Pleasure to see himself much advanc'd in the Empress's good Graces, and the Esteem of those about her, who had the greatest Affection for her and their Country. At his Arrival in Britomartia, he found the Mandarines and Proatins at Variance, and great Diffentions arifing be-B 2 tween

tween them, about the Promulgation of a certain Decreto to compel such as Dissen-Fted from the Establish'd Worship to offer Sacrifice at the Altars of the Temple; which feem'd, in the Opinion of the greatest Part of the former, to favour of too much Hardship and Severity, that should not be impos'd upon Scrupulous Consciences. The latter, who had a Majority of Hinchesthe Montalti amongst them, at the Insti-chaster Sation of Roffenio, the Pro-Consul, and Luteolo, the Scrivan, stifly insisted upon passing the Decreto, and sent it up to the Mandarines for their Consent; but they were for more Moderate Measures, and rejected it, after a serious Perusal. This bred ill Blood amongst them, and the Sef-Farley Sides. Novicius, who was Oratorio of the Proatins, and had Recommended himself to Mirabel's Friendship and Conversation by a Thousand little Artisector fions ended with Altercations on both with both Parties: With these he was for fending, such as were not of the Religion in Vogue, to Heaven Vi & Armis: With those, it was, in his Opinion, downright Perfecution to force any Free-born Subject against their Inclination. He had a mighty Interest with the Representatives of the Populace, who had invested him with the Post he was then in, three seve-

ral

ral times, which Interest daily grew more and more formidable, by the Pretences he made shew of for the Good of his Country, when his own Profit and Grandure was the only Center to which every Thought, and every Action of his Life, had a Tendency. As he was Master of Address enough to make · a Feign'd Goodness be taken for a Real, fo Mirabel had Credulity enough to think halforough him Faithful and Sincere. He was too Just himself to suspect others of ill Defigns, and too much Interested in the Welfare of the Government, not to endeavour the Promotion of those who profess'd the greatest Zeal for the Support of it: Wherefore, in conjunction with Delphino, the Prime The Sauraria, he introduc'd Novi-freshier cius into Court, and brought him to Kiss the Empress's Hand, who soon after, by their Recommendation, made him one of starting her Principal Scrivans, in the room of Islate. Luteolo. This Removal at Court was follow'd by several others, and Roffenio, after fochesser he had endeavour'd all he could to Supplant Delphino, found the Effects of the others prevailing Genius, and fell into Difgrace himself. Sheffelio, that had likewise furfingham the Custody of the Privato Sigillo, was ring sale dismiss'd from his Attendance; as well as fring sale Villario, who was Camerario to the Impe- Ei Jersey rial Houshold, and Seymorio that was its Chankshair B 3 Antigrapho, Chankshair Jeymon Compholer

Antigrapho, to make way for Men of more healing Principles, and more wholesome Understandings. Among these, the Brifomers tomartian Nestor, the Sage Somerio was un-willingly drawn from his Learned Retirement, and his Perusal of the Codes and Digelts, to Steer at the Helm of Govern-Monfague ment; and Montacutio, the Deceas'd Emperor's Favourite, a Man of Prodigious Merit, was again call'd to his former Seat Reweashe at the Council-Board. The Rich Novicastro likewise took Possession of the Privy Signet, as also did the Mandarine Cantiano that of the Keys of the Imperial Chambers; so that Mirabel seem'd to be fix'd ... upon fuch a folid Foundation, by the Accession of so much Strength to his Interest, was under no manner of Anxiety from any Cabals that could be form'd against farley him. But Novicius was scarce settled in his New Dignity, but he grew impatient of any Rival in his Mistress's Favour, and to make himself a Match for Delphino, whom he always kept fair with, by means masham of Montiana, a Woman of an Intriguing Genius, and who had Worm'd herself into great Confidence with the Empress, obtain'd the Difgrac'd Seymorio's Post for honfell the Volatile, Talkative and Noisy Ansello, that of Fiscal-General for Arcurio, and that of Afforney Harcourt

Scrivan in Military Affairs for Henrico, & South Men of Parts and Pleasure, and capable of Affifting in the Advancement of the Deligns they were purposely promoted for. Montiana had been usher'd into an Attendance at Court from a very Mean Condition, by the charitable Compassion of Mirabella, who saw some Cun-B. Markers ning in Her, which the milinterpreted and call'd Discretion. I shall not Descend so low as to Trace her from the little fervile Offices she went thro' in several Private # Gentlemen's Families, neither shall I lose my own Time, or Reader's, indwelling upon the Nature of her former Employments. Let it suffice that she was now made one of the Madonna's that Button'd on the Imperial Robe upon the Empress's Shoulders, and, by a fawning Diligence, let into the most Secret Recesses of Palatina's 9: fun Soul. Wherefoever the Court fix'd its Residence, neither She, nor Novicins, were ever absent from it, and they watch'd every Step the Empress made, with such Regard, that even their Impertinence was taken for Fidelity, and their Unmannerly Observance, for the strictest Attendance and Assiduity.

In the mean time, the Victorious Mi-hufforay rabel was gathering fresh Laurels on the Banks of the Daunio, and after a Stupendous Funds

B 4

March

March of many Hundred Stadio's, reducing Rebels to the Obedience of their Lawful Javaria Sovereign, Bavaro, one of the Principal Januare Bojars of Allemannia, had, by the Instigation of the Lilianian Court, and the Assistance of that Perfidious Monarch, taken up Arms to get Possession of the Imperial Diadem, which he had well-nigh accomplish'd by the Surprizal of several strong Towns and Cities, had not the Britomar-Aboroughtian Forces, with their brave Leader at their Head, came to the Distress'd Emperor's Rescue. Neither the Fatigues that were to be undergone in the most Difficult Country, the Number of Enemies he must of Course be exposed to, both before and behind him, the Danger of Roads, that were almost Unpassable, the Rapidity of Rivers, nor the Summits of Rocks, that were to be climb'd over, could affrighten Tillo . him. Mirabel came, and faw, and Conquer'd, and he that had learn'd to subdue Provinces in the Two last Campaigns, made it his Practice to Preserve them in this. Justice, Gratitude, Truth, and Common Humanity, forbid us to be filent in recounting the Wonders of that Day, when he broke thro' Trenches at Schel-Chellenberg bergia, and made his way into an Impregnable Town near it, over the Bodies of flaughter'd Enemies; but it would be next

to

to Blasphemy not to recount with what Presence of Mind this Illustrious Hero behav'd himself at the Battle of Blenia, that flenkein trod upon the Heels of that Victory. Stratagem, Force, Gracefulnefs, and every Excellence of Mind and Body, feem'd to conspire together, at that time, to give us his Image at full Length; and Mirabel! by his Presence in all Dangers; by Supporting the Weak and Encouraging the Strong; by the Brightness of his Example to his own Soldiers, and the lovely Terror of his Person to those of the Enemies, push'd Thousands upon Thousands into the Jaws of Death; and where they durst not abide the Fire of his Forces, made the very Waters act the Part of the Grand Destroyer. Yet, tho' he was perfectly skill'd in the Work of flaughter, and more Troops, almost, than his own Army was compos'd of, lay breathless at his Feet; he that could Conquer, could also Save, and he made more Prisoners than one of less Courage and Discernment than himself, would have dar'd to spare. Amongst these was the Grand Legato of Tallard the Lilianians, with other Officers of High Distinction, without Number, and Incredible Spoils and Trophies. The Empress Palatina had immediately Notice of this furprizing Victory, by a Nuncio for that

Purpose.

Purpose, and Novicius, who was likewise appriz'd of it by the same means, was order'd to disperse the joyful News over all the Kingdoms and Provinces of Britomartia; which was done accordingly. As for the Emperor Was fent to him with the greatest Tokens of Satisfaction, and instantly, as a Reward for Mirabel's Services, that were almost Superiour to any Gift what soever, sent him a Letter of Acknowledgement under his own Hand, (an Honour that was never done by him before but to a Crown'd hr. of Head,) in which was enclos'd a Decreto to the Medicina make him one of the Principal Bojars of his Empire, with his Imperial Desires

that he would accept of that Dignity by way of Return to what had been done

for him and his, August House.

markowsk Mirabel, who was all Obedience to his own Sovereign, would Accept no Title from another, without his Mistress's leave; therefore gave the Emperor for Answer, That his Services were sufficiently Repay'd in the Satisfaction they gave to his Imperial Majesty; but that he durst not accept of the Principality that was offer'd him without the Empress's Consent. favaria some time after he had driven Bavaro out of all his Dominions, and Restor'd the Tran-

quillity of Allemannia on that Side, he

thought

thought fit to yield to the pressing Importunities of that Monarch, who shew'd no fmall uneafiness at his Refusal, tho' not before he had receiv'd Orders fo to do from the Court of Britomartia, So Dangerous a Rebellion being thus happily Suppress'd, he carry'd the War backward, and follow'd the Fugitive Lilianians, who fearth shut themselves up in strong Fastnesses, and durst not appear in Sight of Troops that had made fuch Havock among them. Wherefore to secure the other Part of Allemannia from Irruption from the Garri-fon of Landavia, one of the strongest Holds in that Part of the World; he fate down before it, and took it after an obstinate Siege. From thence, after he had Dislodg'd the Lilianians from several Posts near the Rheno, and made the Navigation fline of that River free, he return'd with his Army to Belgiana, where the States of the Holland Country pay'd him the Honour due to his Merit, and from thence he took Shiping for Britomartia, with his Trophies and Illustrious Prisoners; for he brought none into his own Country, of the many Thousands that fell to his Share, but those of the first Rank and Quality.

At Mirabel's Arrival nothing was to be heard but the Wonderful Exploits of his last Campaign, and the Glorious Chain of

Events

Events that flow'd from it. Fathers, Mothers, Husbands, Wives, Brothers and Sisters; nay, the whole Species of the Britomartian Mankind had nothing but his Name to Dwell upon. This Battle, that Siege, that Attack, and Feint, still contributed to their Discourse, and his Applauses; and the Trophies and Colours that were carried through the Streets to be hung up in the Great Hall of the Imperial Palace, made them almost fall into Extasies. The Women cry'd, this Sight's owbroughing to Prince Mirabel; and the Men came in Crouds to the under Officers of his Army to List themselves under the Command of fo Renown'd and Victorious a General. None but Mirabel himself was unconcern'd, and even his very Enemies. for fo much Worth could not be without them, felt an unusual Warmth at so Triumphant an Appearance, whilft he studied to avoid being too Popular, and as it were stole through Crouds of his Well-Wishers to Court, to give an Account of his Conduct; where he was welcom'd Home with all the Respect could be shewn by a Grateful Mistress to a most Deserving Servant.

(29)

At his Entrance into the Senato, he was accossed by the Chief Sigillario of the Empire in these Words, on the Part of the Upper House:

Most Illustrious Mandarine and Bojar.

THE Happy Success that hath attended Her Imperial Majesty's Armies, under your Princely Command in Allemannia, the last Campaign, is so truly Great, so truly Glorious in all its Circumstances, that few Instances in the Histories of former Ages can equal, much less excel the Lustre of it.

You have not Overthrown young unskilful Generals, raw and undisciplin'd Troops, but your Bojarship has Conquer'd the Lilianian, and Bavaranican Armies; Armies that were fully Instructed in all the Arts of Wars; select Veteran Troops, sluss'd with former Victories, and Commanded by Generals of Great Experience and Bravery.

The Glorious Victories, your Bojarship has obtain'd at Schelbergia and Blenia, are very Great, very Illustrious in themselves, but they are greater still in their Consequences to

Her Majesty and Her Allies.

The Emperor of Allemannia is thereby Reliev'd, the Empire it self freed from a Dangerous Enemy in the very Bowels of it; the Exorbitant Power of Liliania is check'd, and I Hope, a happy Step made towards Reducing that Monarch within its due Bounds, and Securing the Liberties of those that are in Arms against Him.

The Honour of these Glorious Victories, Great as they are, (under the Immediate Blessing of the Supreme Being) is chiesty, if not alone owing to your Bojarship's Con-

dust and Valour.

This is the Unanimous Voice of Britomartia, and all Her Imperial Majesty's Allies.

Most Puissant Mandarine,

This most Honourable House is highly fensible of the great and signal Services your Bojarship has done Her Imperial Majesty this Campaign, and of the Immortal Honour you have done the Britomartian Nation, and have commanded me to give You their Thanks for the same.

And I do accordingly give your Bojarship the Thanks of this House, for the great Honour your Bojarship has done Her Imperial Majesty, and this Empire, the last

Campaign.

To

To this MIRABEL reply'd:

Most Noble and Most Illustrious

Mandarines,

Am extremely sensible of the great Honour your Mandarineships are pleas'd to do me. I must beg on this Occasion to do Right to all the Officers and Soldiers I had the Honour of having under my Command; next to the Blessing of the Divine Being, the Good Success of this Campaign is owing to their Extraordinary Courage.

The Deputies of the Gentry and Commonalty had likewise an Answer to the Thanks of their House, much to the same Purpose; but as these were the Persons in whose Power alone it was to raise Substidies, and adjust Rewards that should be proportionable to such Extraordinary Merit, so they resolved to exert themselves, and to Express their Gratitude beyond bare Acknowledgements. Accordingly they applied to the Throne, with a Representation of Mirabel's Great Services, and besought the Empress to perpetuate the Memory of them by some Princely Dona-

Donation, and Decreto in his Favour. This the Gracious, the Bountiful, and Good Palatina readily confented to, by making an Assignment of some of Her own Demesses over to him, which was Ratify'd and Deem'd to be of perpetual Force by both Houses of the Senato. Moreover, she was pleas'd to Erect a Palace for him on the Lands she had so given him, at her own proper Charges, which she Honour'd with the Name of Blenia, in Memory of the Glorious Victory

that was Transmitted to Posterity under that

Appellation.

Thus was our Illustrious Hero in the greatest Favour with his Prince, and the highest Esteem with her People. Thus did he our-go all other Generals in the Progress he had made by his Arms in this Campaign, and they out-go all that went before them in their grateful Acceptance of, and the Retributions that were bestow'd on his Services, in this Session. When an Opportunity offer'd itself for his being as much Distinguish'd for his Confummate Wisdom, as he was for his Extraordinary Valour; the Faction of fish hurch the Montalii, that very much out-number'd those of more Moderate Opinions, amongst the Plebeians, had unsuccessfully Attempted to carry their Point relating to a Decreto

Decreto in Matters of Religion, for Two Sessions, one after another. This Decreto, Reasiness as I told you before, was set on Foot by the Tantivie Men of those Days, on Purpose to Elbow others of a contrary Perfuafion to their own, out of all Places of Profit and Trust; that they, by the means of it, might Ingross to themselves all manner of Preferments; tho' every Subject in Britomartia was allow'd, by a Law which was Irrepealable, the Exercise of whatsoever Worship he should think fit to Subscribe to. Wherefore fince what had been hitherto done for that Purpose, had prov'd ineffectual, and these Hot-Spurs very rightly Conjectur'd they should never be able to bring their Defign to bear, without steping out of the Senatorial Road into some Extrajudicial Paths, they contrived to affix Fack it to the Subsidy Decreto, that the Mandarines, who were fallely supposed to be incapable of Rejecting one for Railing Money, might be forc'd to give it the Sanction that was necessary to make a Law of it; or which is more likely to be of greatest Consideration with such Turbulent Spirits, that the Operations of the War might be thereby Retarded, and the Consequences of so fatal a Neglect laid at the Mandarines Door. Whatever the intent was, it was Mirabel's Bufiness to En- Mulhory deavour

deavour to prevent it, and Stiffe the Pasfage of so Dangerous an Experiment thro' the House of Proatin's, lest it might have any ill Effects in coming up to the other: wherefore he laid the Consequences of it before several of the Deputies from the Populace, and so Pathetically Describ'd them, that when the Question was put for passing the Decreto, it was lost by a vast Maiority.

Hereupon the Sacristo's of the Faction Thunder'd out their Anathema's against fuch as prefer'd the Publick Sasety to Private Interest; and tho' the Empress herself, whom they profess'd a more than Common Veneration for, had declar'd her Consternation from the Throne at the very Thoughts of the Hazards which the Constitution had escap'd, from so unjustifiable a Proposal; 'twas given out in every Temple, that the Establish'd Religion was in Danger, even under her pions Administration. Nay, things were carried to such a Heighth of Indifcretion and Disloyalty, that Her Ministry was Traduc'd in Print, manhoring for Betrayers of the Empire, and even Mi-Trabel and Delphino, the two Preservers of it, from Foreign and Domestick Enemies, were reputed Foes to it; tho' the One had Conducted it's Armies with uninterrupted Success, thro' a long Tract of Glory, al-

most to the Foot of the Mountain Alpino; and the other had Manag'd its Exchequer fo much to its Advantage, that amidst the Inconveniencies of a long and terrible War, the Subjects of Britomartia were the only People engag'd in it, who did not well nigh Sink under the Burthen of it. But Palatina, that saw the Malice of the Party, and the Mischiess which might accrue, from giving the least Encouragement to any one Member of it, endeavour'd to rid her Hands of them, by Issuing our Edicts for the Choice of New Members in Perhamen the Lower Senato, (for the Dignities of the Upper were Hereditary and Perpetual) and giving Orders for a General Removal of fuch Persons from Court that were suspected to be in the Interest of the Montalti. Nor was her Fore-fight unadvised or ill-tim'd, for almost every Province, City and Town, sent up such Represer tatives as she might Place her Considence in; and those that were dismis'd from their Attendance upon her, had their Places supply'd by more Considerate and Obedient Subjects. The Grand Sigillo, Seele that was from the Beginning of Her Reign in the Phlegmatick, Heavy, Narrow-Soul'd Nathanio's Custody, was given into profits the Hands of the Judicious, Acute, and Generous Cupernico: A Gentleman of conter 03

try'd Knowledge and approv'd Experience. One whose Sense was as great as his Eloquence, and whose Determinations were almost acceptable to the very Perfons whom the Cause was given against: Nor did his Loyalty give Place to his Understanding, for tho' he was not for a Slavish Submission, and an Implicite Obedience to Princes in Things Unlawful, yet where his Duty requir'd the strictest Observance, and the Will of his Prince did not Interfere with the Good of his Country, no one more Affectionately submitted to Command, no one could shew a more ready and hearty Refignation.

This last Change at Court, seem'd fully to Confirm and Establish the New Ministry, and so it had, provided they had been all of a Piece, and some had not made Ad-Horough Being of the others; so that while Mirawin phino was rendred Famous by a Just and Wife Administration at Home, and the Publick Tranquillity was as if brought to a perfect and immoveable Settlement. But Novicius, who was unacquainted with Gratitude, and had a Soul that had no Knowledge of Content, thought the Post of Scrivan, which was highly Superior to his Merits, infinitely short of them, and refolv'd

folv'd to make an Adventurous push at fome greater Preferment. The The faurario's # Place ran in his Mind, and the Tempting Inchantment that arose from the Possession of it Inflam'd his Desires to such a Degree, that he would venture all Hazards." for its Purchase. Oh! said he, my Dear Montiana, when he had got her upon the Masham Couch, according to laudable Custom, and was Toying with that Succubus, what shall I do to remove this Obstacle of my hopes, Delphino, from our Mistress's Prefence? Do! fays she, Is that a Question with one of your Cunning? What should you else but Blacken him? Get Mercenary Scriblers to Defame him, and give out in fome Virulent Libel, that he Misapplies the Publick Treasure, converts Millions to his own Use, and keeps a Correspondence france with Liliana: In the mean time, I'll whise per Suggestions in the Ears of the Empress; infinuate, That She's a Slave to her own Servants; and tell her of this and that Chimerical Danger if the keeps fome of them about her much longer: That Mirabel in a short time will be too Great for a Subject; for I cannot bear with Mirabella's Interest at Court, tho' it is by S. Marshoren, her means that I am in any tolerable Capacity to oppose it; that he is a Sovereign Prince in another Empire, and by means

C 2

of the Love which the Soldiers bear him, may affect a Sovereignty in this, unless laid aside before a farther Increase of Power enables him to Dethrone Her. Spoke like an Angel, said Navicius, I'll Drink with you'till I cannot see, for this Excellent Device; my Friend Anselmo shall talk Nonsense with you, and Arcurio, and Henrico, shall do something else with you, to Encourage you to go on with your Projects. What? Practice against Spoke like an Angel, said Navicius, I'll my Vertue, Cozen of mine? I find you are for Entertaining me in all Passions those of my Sex are apt to Indulge; but the last Gentleman you are pleas'd to Recommend me to, is scarce recover'd out of the Fright the Centuriato put him into for some ill Designs against his Wife, and requires some time to Recruit his Fugitive Spirits, before he can venture upon another Attack. However, to be serious with you, I must tell you that you mistake your Woman, and that no Body shall take that Freedom without Hymen's leave. Now the Reader is to know that this Gentlewoman was as well vers'd in the Art of Hypocrify, as Novicius himself; and tho? the had Intrigu'd with several of the young Honorato's at Court, who to make their. Fortunes, yielded up themselves to her Lustful Embraces; yet she never offer'd

up any Libation to Bacchus, or sip'd off \$ Dram without a pious Ejaculation; of Sacrific'd to Venus, without crying out, The Temple of Britomartia; Oh! The Temple, what Dangers art thou subject to? So much by way of Explanation: what rests upon me after, is to pursue the Main De-sign of this History, and acquaint you, That foon after the Conference was broke up, and Novicius and Montiana were gone to their several Stations; the One privately to Exasperate the Leading Men amongst the Commonalty, against those that then manag'd at the Helm, whilst he himself had a Post in the Steerage with them; the Other, to watch Opportunities of infusing strange Jealousies into her Imperial Mistress, out came an Impudent and Scurrilous Libel, under the Name of a Manifesto, which appeal'd to the People against their Sovereign's Conduct, and that of the New Juncto; justify'd Nature's Rebelling against Principle, and cry'd up the wonderful Abilities of the Outed Ministry; the Injury that had been done them in their unjust Removal, and the Difficulties the whole Empire Jahour'd under by Reason of the Empire labour'd under by Reason of the New Scheme: Mirabel was Traduc'd in it, mashing as affecting the Supreme Command; Dels mashing phino inveigh'd against for Amassing pro-phino digious Wealth together, and skreening and intercepting

intercepting the Beams of Majesty from Shining on any other Persons than such as were the Creatures of his own Power. Somerio was Accus'd of Polytheism, and Univerrantable Amours with other Peoples Madonna's; Danmonia of Incontinence and Polygamy; Montacutio of giving Encouragement to such as were for pulling down Altars; and even Novicius (for a Blind to the World) of Prevarication and Underhand Practices, to wriggle himself

into the Prime Ministry.

O. fun The Empress, and the whole Court, were justly alarm'd at these bold and insolent Affertions; but none seem'd more concern'd in the Detection of their Author, than he that was best acquainted with the Knowledge of him, the Crasty Novicius: He sent his Emissaries about from this Place to that Place, under the Pretence of finding him out; dispatch'd Circular Letters, with Offers of a large Reward by way of Inquiry, and did every thing that was feemingly poslible to Difcover the Offender, and bring him to Justice. He Incarcerated the Innocent, and had them punish'd for it, while the Guilty escap'd; and he almost busied himself with nothing else than in shewing his Diligence, and letting his Mistress see how much he Resented the ill Treatment of Her, and

the faithful Mandarines who were employ'd under Her. Palatina thought him to be in Earnest, and was daily more and more taken with his Zeal for her Service: which was improv'd into a fort of Ado-ration by Montiana, who took all Occasi-maskam ons of speaking Advantagiously of him. But this Attempt of the Manifesto, tho the carried on by an Exasperated and Skillful Pen, fell short of Expectation, and what was fet forth to Biass and Influence the Empire on one Side, in their Elections for Members to form a New Dier, brought them wholly over to the Interest of the Other; and the Montalti's Party had the Mortification to fee their New Tenets Decry'd and set at Nought, and their Antagonists, of more Moderate Principles, Riveted as it were in the Empress's Affections.

In the mean time, the Brave and Adwenturous Mirabel had join'd his Army, Markowyk Practices, had advanc'd up to the Mosa, and taken Post there, as had been concerted with Lovisio, the Emperor of Alleman 1 & mia's General, in order to Penetrate into Liliana, by laying Siege to a strong Fortress that open'd a Passage into the Heart of the Kingdom. But whether Lovisto had some Impressions from his own Court, of the growing Greatness

Greatness of the Britomartian Legato, who was already his Superior in Feats of War; or whether some that envied Mi-arthrough rabel's continu'd Success, Grudg'd him the Honour of giving so Decisive a Blow, so it was brought to pass, that after Mirabel had lain Encamp'd in fight of the Enemy for feveral Weeks, in Expectation of beermanging join'd by the Allemannians, and had offer'd them Battel fingle handed, which they dar'd not accept, he found himself oblig'd to go back to the Assistance of the Belgianian Frontiers, where they had lost one Town, and were press by the Lilianians to Surrender another.

Victory follow'd close at his Heels, and the very approach of him quite chang'd the Face of Affairs in those Parts; for the Enemy, not daring to abide his Arrival, drew off their Forces from the Siege, and abandon'd an Enterprize that must have succeeded, had any other Person but this Renowned Legato advanc'd to the Relief of it. From hence he march'd with incredible Diligence to the Recovery of the other Fortress, which the Lilianians had by the means of his Absence made themselves Masters of, which he accomplish'd with the greatest Dispatch. Thence he mov'd on towards the Enemies Main Army, that still Retreated before

fore him, and by means of a Stratagem, that was well Concerted, between the Belgianian Commander in chief and him, and happily Executed, enter'd the Liliamian Lines, and after having Defeated feveral Detach'd Bodies of Men, kill'd great Numbers, and taken abundance of Prifoners, he levell'd and laid waste what had been the Work of some Years: After this, he would have Attack'd the Enemies main Army, that appear'd in fight of his Troops. drawn up in Battalia, but was oppos'd by the Deputies of Belgiana, and some Generals on their Part, that were Jealous of his Increasing. So that an Opportunity that was too fair to be let Slip, from the Superi-ority and Goodness of his Troops, was laid no manner of hold on, and he that might have subdued a whole Province by the winning of a Battle, which he could not in all Probability lofe, and have reduc'd Cities of the greatest Consequence to the Common Cause, was forc'd to leave the Army in some Disgust, after he had given Orders for the Investing of one single Town, in order to carry on some Negotiations at the Allemannian Court, and Concert Matters of the greatest Importance with other Foreign Princes in Alliance with Britomartia.

Holland

Not that he did this before he had in a Letter to the Belgianian States Express'd his Refentment of being over-rul'd in the foregoing Council of War, by telling them, That his Heart was so full, that he could not forbear Representing to them, upon that Occasion, that he found his Authority there to be much less than when he had the Command of their Troops the last Year in Allemannia. What a Reception he met with in the Capital of the Allemannian Empire, the Records of those Times, have sufficiently made appear, from the Preparations that were made for carrying on the War with greater Vigour on their Part than before, pursuant to the Remonstrances he made thereupon; and for him to be call'd the Preserver of their Liberties. and the Restorer of their Rights, to be Honour'd with Marks of Respect, that were next to Adoration, by all Ages and Sexes, and Distinguish'd by Tokens of an unalterable Affection from the greatest Monarch in the Universe, to be loaded with Gifts by one Potentate, and difmis'd with Presents of Inestimable Value from another, was not of so much Prevalence with him as the Service he had done to the Common Cause, especially to his own Dear Country, whose Honour was infinitely Superior to his own Interest.

terest, and whose Advantage preferable to

These were the Sentiments also of the Belgianian Court, who express'd the highest
Satisfaction imaginable at the Conventions he had enter'd into; and these the
Resolutions of the Britomartian Senato,
who made a Vote in his Favour, and
order'd him to have their Thanks, by a
Deputation as formerly, for his Great Services perform'd to Her Imperial Majesty,
and Her Dominions, in the last Campaign;
and for his Prudent Negotiations with Her
Majesty's Allies.

To which he was pleas'd to Reply:

Gentlemen,

I Am so Sensible of the Great Honour that is done Me by this Message, that I cannot have the least Concern at any Private Malice, while I have the Satisfaction of finding my Faithful Endeavours to Serve the Empress and Her Empire, so favourably accepted by this Assembly.

By Private Malice, we are to understand some Passages mention'd in the Virulent Manifesto before-mention'd, which

FA

he thought fit to take Notice of upon this Occasion, not only because the Em-P.Am press herself had spoken against it at the Opening of the Session; but both Classes of the Senato, the Mandarins, as well as Pro-common atins, had with some Vehemence declar'd

their just Abhorrence of it.

It is here to be confess'd, That the Man-Lord darins did not think fit to do Mirabel the fame Honour, by Congratulating him at his taking his Place among them; on the contrary, through the Envy of several Tochester Members, especially Roffenio and Luteolo; who for their Supercilious and Didactick Mossingham Behaviour, had a fort of an Awe over the Tomfonio, the Buffoon of the whole Order, who was in great Vogue with fome unthinking People, on Account of his many and long Speeches which he Made and Publish'd upon all Occasions, was let loose at him, to Sullie the Actions of his last Campaign: This Spokesman, without any Fear or Wit, or any Regard to the Glorious Effects of his Seach Forcing the Lilianian Lines, and Beating

their Troops after it, call'd that brave Action a Chequer'd Piece, a mixture of Misfortune and Success; and Infinuated, with more Malice than Truth, that the molelly March to the Mosa prov'd Abortive, not for much thro' Lovifo's not joining him,

1. Lowis of gaden.

Affair. He likewise thought sit to make very severe Reslexions upon the Belgiani-Gusch ans, as if they were in a Conspiracy with him to prolong the War; because their Deputies and some of their Generals, as has been before-mention'd to the Britomartian Hero's Advantage, had held his Hands, when he had a fair Opportunity of putting an end to the War at once, and would not let him give the Deciding Blow.

Whatever the Intent of the foregoing Harangue was, the Result of it ended in a Joint Address of both Orders in the Senato, for Her Imperial Majesty, to keep a good Correspondence with her Allies, especially the Belgianians, for which Mirabel had Orders given him, as well as the Nuntiato who resided with them on the Part of Britomartia. This was a mortifying Stroke to the Party, especial- Horley ly to Novicius, who was still working by his Agents, in both Houses, for a New Change of State Officers: Not but he mortally hated Luteolo, that was his Predecessor in the Scrivanship, and bore much ill Will to Roffenio, who tho' he was Uneafy and Cholerick, and wonderfully Inflam'd with Bigotry, was not without his Regards for Integrity, and could not be brought into any Measures that had not

fome Appearance of Justice in them. However, he fo play'd his Game, that even these two Noblemen were brought over to his Side, without knowing themselves to have any concern with him; on the contrary, rather believing they were engag'd in a Contrivance that would terminate with his Overthrow, as well as that of the other Ministers. Thus were they infenfibly drawn in to promote the Interest of a Man who was in the highest Detestation with them, while he feemingly was a Declar'd Enemy to all further Changes, and profess'd the most Inviolable Friendship and Affection to the present Settlement. Not a Day pass'd during Mirabel's stay at the Court of Britomartia, but he held Consultations with him and Delphino about deseating the Parties Designs, that he himself had form'd in opposition to the mark a Night deshard. sition to them; not a Night darken'd the forcom Hemisphere, but he and Arcurio and Henrico met at Montiana's Apartment in the Palatio, to confer Notes together, in order to untwist the Schemes he had been just before Forming with the other. So that here was Penelope's Labour to a Tittle, and what was Wrought in the Day, was again Unwoven in the Night. Each had their Respective Province assign'd them; the Part Montiana had to Act, was to make

Jealous of Invasions upon her Prerogative; to speak of the Legato and Thefaurario by way of Referve; to Praise Mirabelle & Justo fo as to Exalt her even to an Equality with Crown'd Heads, that her Interest at Court might thereby be Leffen'd and Impair'd; to affirm the Sale of such an Office brought in that Lady fo many Thousand Chequins; and that Her Majesty was the most Gracious of Mistress's to heap so many Favours upon such Desert, that would be Perfection itself, were it less Frugal. Henrico's Post # was to Exercise his Talent in Lampoon, and give abroad Ballads and Queries about Popular Grievances; to Excite the People into Inquiries about the Administration, and Doubts of the Disposal of the Publick Funds, and to Alarm them with the Frightful Idea's of Mirabel's and Delphino's immense Riches and Power. Arcurio's Busi-4 ness was to get into the Familiarity of The this and that Proatin, to Whisper about Novicins's Zeal for the Publick Good; his July Abhorrence of ill Practices that were then fet on Poot at Court; his Gratitude to his Friends, and his Humanity. With the Montalti he was to give him the Character of a Flagrant Devotionalist; with the Reformato's, of a milder Opinion, that of having the greatest Aversion for Bigotry

Bigotry and Superstition. In a word, Novicius was to appear what he really was, in Arcurio's Description, and to be made a Favourer of all Sects and Opinions, to Advance the Project he was Engag'd in; while he himfelf was to make a Discovery, at every Meeting, of what had had had pass'd between Mirabel, Delphino, and Goodfin Him, for their mutual Security, in order to their being prepar'd to make Counter

Steps against it.

But Mirabel's Good Genius was infinitely Superior to all their Contrivances, and Inspir'd him with Resolutions worthy of his former Glory. He had taken the Field with his Army, as had likewife the Enemy, who were much Superior in Number to him, by Reason of some Auxiliary Reach the Rheno; and finding that the Lilianians, by Draining all their Garrisons, had taken

a Resolution to Attack him before those. Forces came up, was very well pleas'd that they would afford him an Opportunity, which he doubted would have cost him fome Trouble: He therefore, to fave them the Labour of too long a March, advanc'd

Rembie towards them, and made Ramlia, that was the Field of Battle, as Memorable in the Records of Fame as the Renown'd Blenia. Fo tell the Wonders of this Important

Day,

Day, would be to fay Mirabel exceeded himself. Therefore without entring into Particulars, it will be sufficient to my Purpose to affirm, that he went to the Charge with a Countenance that affur'd his Troops of Success; his wonted Ardor and Serenity 7 of mind, push'd him upon, and Distinguish'd him in, the most hazardous Attacks; and the Prince rightly judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the stress of the Action would be on the Left, plac'd himself there for his Soldiers Eracouragement. The Battle was doubtful for some time, and Victory, that ever Courted him before, seem'd for a while to be less forward in her Address to him. When the again declar'd in his Favour, after she had been in vain press'd and sollicited by the Enemy, to take Part with them 5 tho' not till he had made his escape from Death in all its Shapes, and had even Deseated the Grand Des stroyer; for while he was rallying some, and giving out Orders to others, he was in very great Danger, being singled out by feveral of the most Resolute of the Enemy, and falling from his Horse at the same time, had either been kill'd or taken Prisoner, if some of his own Men, that were near at hand, had not come very seasonably to his Assistance,

and

and Rescu'd him; tho' in this Attempt he was Miraculoully preserv'd from a more Imminent Danger, the Tribuno's Head that remounted him, being Shot off as he was

doing that Office. .

Many Officers of Distinction, and Perfons of Note, were kill'd on both Sides french but the Lilianians were entirely put to the Rout, and left many Thousands slain on the Place, with great Numbers of Prisoners, and all their Baggage, as well as most of their Standards, Colours, Arms and other Utenfils of War, in the Hands of the Conquerors. But the Confequences of this Glorious Victory far exceeded the Action itself, and the Towns and Cities. whose Reduction might have teen the Work of an Age, that farrender'd afterwards to the Prince, on his very Appear. ance before them, were certain Indications that nothing was Impossible to such Confummate Valour, and fuch Unprecedented Experience. The fertile Province frafauf of Brabantia, with all its Chattelenies and Dependencies, made its entire Submission to him, with other large Tracks of Land In the Lilianian Flandria; and he had the Satisfaction to Subdue without Bloodshed. what he had open'd his way to, thro' Channels of it from the Bodies of his flaughter'd Enemies. Not but at the tak ing

taking of Meninga and Ætha he found hemmelf constrain'd to make use of a formal Siege, and the vigorous Opposition he met with from thence, cost him some Men and Trouble; but this being at the close of the Campaign, and done after such a Rapidity of Success, it must be Accounted of little or no Expense to him.

The News of these amazing Successes, with whatsoever Joy it was received by # the True and Loyal Britomartians, struck the Junctillo with the greatest Consternation, and Novicius, and his other Accom- Harley plices, were far less mortify'd with the ill Success of their late Manifesto, than with the Good that still follow'd the Prince, insomuch as they were at their Wits end to find any thing after to lay hold of, relating to his want of Conduct. The Faction faw, and Regreted extreamly what was done in his Favour, and Mirabel, who have borry ascrib'd all to the Divine Providence, and not to the Arm of Flesh, return'd to Britomartia, and went to the Imperial Palace with as much Privacy as if he had done nothing that merited a Publick Ertry. 'Twas killing for them to hear the Proatins Unanimous in their Thanks to commons him; but infinitely more afflicting to fee the Mandarines, where the Montalti had

at that time a great Prevalence, one and all join in their Congratulations upon his Arrival, and his Glorious Campaign; but to have Cupernico's Speech, in his behalf, handed about, and with deferved Commendation, was what was intollerable: Said that great Orator, the Britomartian Cicero, to his Highness;

Most Illustrious Prince,

I Am Commanded, by this House, to give your Highness their Acknowledgments and Thanks, for the Eminent Services you have done since the last Session of the Senato, to Her Imperial Majesty, and your Country, together with their Confederates in this Just

and Necessary War.

Tho' your former Successes against the Power of Liliana, while it remain'd unbroken, gave most Reasonable Expectation, that you would not fail to Improve them; yet what your Highness has perform'd this last Campaign, has far exceed ail Hopes, even such as were most Affectionate, and Partial to their Country's Interest and your Glory. The Advantages you have gain'd, are of such a Nature, so conspicuous in themselves, so undoubtedly owing to your Courage and Conduct, so sensibly and universally Benesicial in their Consequences to the whole Consederacy,

that to Attempt to adorn them with the Colouring of Words, would be in Vain, and Inexcusable, and therefore I decline it; the rather because I should certainly offend that great Modesty, which alone can, and does add a Lustre to your Actions, and which in your Highness's Example, has successfully withstood as great Tryals, as that Vertue has met with in any Instance whatfoever; and I beg leave to say, That if any Thing could move your Highness to Reflect with much satisfaction on your Merit, it would be this, That so August an Assembly does with One Voice, Praise and Thank you: An Honour, which a Judgment so sure as that of your Highness, to think rightly of every Thing, cannot but prefer to the Ostentation of a Publick Triumph.

A Speech that discover'd so much Beauty in the Composure of it, and such Sweetness in its Delivery, would have made it Difficult for any other Person, but Mirabel, Marthory to make a suitable Answer; but he, with his accustom'd Facility and Modesty, deliver'd himself to the same Effect as he had before done to the Proatins; viz. That Grumons he Esteem'd their Thanks as a Particular Honour which their Mandarineships were pleas'd to do him, and that no Body in the World could be more descrous than him

deserve the Continuance of their Favour and Good Opinion.

This Reply made such an Impression upon that August Assembly, as ingag'd them in fresh Considerations of his Surprizing Merit, and New Distinguishing Marks of their Gratitude and Approbation, which they gave Publick Testimonies of by an humble Application to the Throne, to perpetuate his Titles and Honours, with his Right of Precedence in his Posterity, by a Decreto with Her Imperial Majesty's Allowance. To this the Empress faying, That her Intention was after the suffered Decease of Prince Mirabel (for he had unhappily lost his only Son, as should have been mention'd in the course of this History, in the Second Year of his New Command) which would Determine the Estate he had in his Titles and Honour, the same should be limited to his Eldest Daughter, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and then to all his other Daughters successively, according to their Priority of Birth, and the Heirs Male of their respective Bodies, and that the Honfor for and Villa of Sylvatria, and the Palace flanking Blenia, should always go along with the Titles. Upon which Occasion his

Highness express'd his Thankfulness in these Words:

Most Honourable Mandarines.

I Cannot find Words sufficient to Express the Sense I have of the Great and Distinguishing Honour, which you have been pleased to do me, in your Resolution and Application to Her Imperial Majesty: The Thoughts of it will be a continual Satisfaction to me, and the highest Encouragement; and the Thankful Memory of it must last as long as any Posterity of mine.

I beg leave to say a Word to your Mandarineships, in Relation to that Part of the Empress's Answer which concerns the Estate of Silvatria, and the Palace of Blenia; I did make my humbly Request to Her. Majesty, that those might go along with the Iitles; and I make the like Request to your Mandarineships, That after the Princess Mirabella's Death (upon whom they princess Mirabella's Death (upon whom they are settled in Dowry) that Estate and Palace may be limited to go always along with the Honour.

As this could not but be granted, by Persons so well dispos'd, to pay Mirabel all the Acknowledgments that were possible, so a Decreto for that purpose was Issued

Conjunction with that of the two Chambers of the Senato, and this Fortunate and Deserving Prince had the Happiness to go back to his Command with all the Tokens of an entire Considence, that could be shew'd him by a Gracious Sovereign, and all the Marks of Esteem that could be made appear by a Thankful People. Nor would Novicins be behind hand with any one in taking his leave of him, and his good Wishes for a Prosperous Campaign, tho' at the same time he Secretly wish'd Thunder might Blast him, or any other satal Mischief fall upon him, than the Success he outwardly seem'd to Pray for.

But before we bring him into the feveral Courts whither his Instructions Directed him to, and from them to the Camp, it will be of some Use, for the better Understanding of the Transactions that must follow in their proper Order, to acquaint you that Tolbozio, who is

for his Quondam Defection from them to the Temples of the Reformato's, or to

carry on his Correspondence with the Court of Liliana more freely, by an Intercourse with his Friends in Britomartia. had taken up his Residence sometimes in Lavinia, under the Pretence of the Air, Hely which would contribute very much to his Recovery from a very ill State of Health. He was a Politico that perfectly understood all the Arts that are put in Practice by the most Refin'd Statesmen; had a Matchivillian Head, and a Heart that would give Admission to downright Contrarieties: Turn him which way you would he was still in Disguise, and known truly to no Man breathing but Novicius. whose Principles were of the same Stamp, and rather inclining to Polytheism than any one Particular Worship; not but their Education was as opposite as the East to the West, and the one had been Bred in the Schools of such as Sacrific'd to Moloch, the other in the Rigid and Austere Thrasomims, who rather imitated Estenleys the Form of a Religious Life, than the Power of it. This Tolbozio, notwithstanding all his Insight into the dark Misteries of State, had his Blind-side, and being extreamly given to the Love of Women, was the merest Bubble to that Sex in the whole Universe: One of the Lavinian Madonna's, the Illegitimate Off-Helian Ladys Spring

Spring of a certain Superb Prelato, had Smitten him fo, that he must Purchase her Enjoyment at any Rate. But no Addreffes could prevail with her to Exchange #Articles of Friendship with him, tho' she had not been over Scrupulous in com-pliance with the Requests of others, without entring into a State which the Covenant-Maker, Hymen, continues during Life. Presents upon Presents came from him to the Ladies House, which were always receiv'd with a Gaiety of Temper, that shew'd her very much Interested in the Welfare of the Donor; but still, thro Greenante the Persuasions of her Duena, who by her Conversation with this Amorous Mandarine, knew that he was so desperately fmitten, as to yield to any Terms, rather than not accomplish his Desires, she remain'd Obstinate to his Proposals. Aga-3. Shrewshing thia, for that was the Madonna's Name. had his Quality, his Wealth, and his Weakness still before him; by the means of this Old Waiting-Woman, who was a Secretis to all her Intrigues, and not an Hour past, but Peals of future Greatness were rung in her Mistress's Ears by her. She was advisid to hold out and be one Britain of the First Princess's of Britomartia; which she did with much ado, after many Struggles between her and some Disposi-

tions of Soul, that were none of the most uncomplying. In a word, a Sacristo belonging to the Pagods, did his Office, and join'd their Hands, after Tolbozio had survey fur renounc'd and abjur'd the Doctrines of the Reformato's; and he who thought himself the most Happy Person in all Lavinia, was Derided and Contemn'd as the most Unfortunate; since it was whisper'd about among the better Sort there, that he, who had not been Acquainted with Agathia, was arriv'd at very little

Knowledge of the Fair Sex.

Novicius, who was appriz'd of Tolbozio's Janey Marriage, and his Return to his old Idolatries, that promoted him of Courfe to Innovations in a Reformato's Constitution, thought it highly worth his Time to bring over a Person of his Birth and Endowments to his Interest, and accordingly made him Offers, by Letters, of one of the First Dignities at Court, provided he would join with him in the Measures he had Concerted for the Deposition of Mi- Mulborry were possess'd of; nor did he fail of Suc-cess, for as the Mandarine, whose Assistance he sollicited, had the greatest Aver-sion, that could be imagin'd, for any one that bore Affection to the Memory of the Deceas'd Aurantio, or had been Instru-

X. William

mental

mental in putting the Imperial Crown upon his Head; fo the Two Noblemen, whose Downfals were aim'd at, being of that Class, he, without Hesitation, agreed to enter into any Cabals against them. We may add to this his Uxorious Demeanour to the Princels his Wife, (for Sex, the fell short of Engrossing all Chastity) fix'd him in the foregoing Refolution, because high Preferment would not only give the Right of Precedence, but put it into her Power, from the Emoluments and Profits arising from it, to fatisfy another Passion full as Inordinate as the other, which was that of Covetousness. Amongst other Schemes that were Pro-

Herley jected, between him and the Britomartian Scrivan, to effect their Designs, none feem'd of greater Weight and Moment, than a Discovery from Talbozio, of Imaginary Sums of Money which were to be Graph said to be Deposited by Mirabel and Del-Googhin phino, in such and such Hands; that No-wicius might from thence take Occasion to Insinuate to the Empress, that such an immense Treasure could never be acquired without Detriment to the Royal Exchequer and the Publick Funds. In order to this, Pacquets of Letters were dispatch'd Day

Day after Day, of this and that Hundred Thousand Chequins, transmitted by server them to the Banco's of Genes, Veneta, and Livornia; which Pacquets were configurated to, and put into the Hands of Montiana, who still gave helper them to Her Imperial Majesty, with many Aggravations, so that the Good Monarch from such repeated Advices, began to Stagger in her Opinion concerning the Fidelity of those Two Favourites.

To improve this into a perfect Epelips, and make her entirely fall off from her Acquiescence in their Administration, Novicius, who had learn'd from Montiana, that nothing could displease Palatina more, than Invasions upon her Prerogative, was ready to produce a Foreigner, who with a Genuine Assurance, should Accuse them both of Interfering with the Rights of making War and Peace, which were solely to be lodg'd in her Imperial Majesty's Breast.

What gave a handle to these Base and Malicious Accusations, was Mirabel's and Delphino's giving it, as their Opinion, upon a Letter from the Outlaw Bavaro farma whom the King of Liliana had Commission'd to Amuse the Britomartian Court, and their Allies, with pretended Proposals of Peace, while he meant no-

thing

thing less than an Agreement to Just and Reasonable Conditions, that it was an Artifice to Divide the Confederated Potentates, and make them Jealous of each other, as has been evinc'd and made Judgan appear by Soliterrario, Mirabel's Son-In-Law, who was the other Imperial Scrivan, and by the means of Spies, had certain Intelligence from the Enemies Country. This Soliterrario, was a Mandarine, who by a long Peregrination, and the Advantages of Refin'd Parts, which had beenwholly employ'd in the fearch of Knowledge and other Acquisitions necessary to tnake a finish'd Statesman, had settled a mutual Intercourse between the several Courts he had visited in his Travels, and that which he belong'd to; infomuch, as nothing could almost be Transacted french that by Reason of the Lilianian War, which broke out during his Minority, and continu'd, with a short Interval of Peace, raging ever fince, he had not an opportunity of Personally seeing that Court; but he was the Son of a Father, who by his Embassies there, and his Negotiations with the most Celebrated Perfons in it, left Instructions behind him in Writing, for his Use, that were preferable to all Observations that could be made

made by any Personal Appearance but his own; by virtue of these Instructions he kept up the same Correspondence, as he had before made use of, by the which he was caution'd against the Behaviour of Novicius, and advis'd to Countermines in order to Defeat his Projections. It feems the Foreigner, who was in League with Novicius, and ready to be produc'd by him? was a Lilianian, one of the Domesticks of the Arch-Traitor Bavaro, and his Errand was to give in several pretended Articles Preliminary to a Peace, sent by that Rebel, in Writing, to Mirabel; marborough and in these Articles was to have been Inserted an Offer to Surrender up the chiefest of his Strong Towns to the Empress Palatina. This the Two Chief Ministers, the Legato and Thesaurario, were to have #
been made to Reject, upon Considerations & of prolonging the War for their own Private Ends; when, in Truth, he only had actually Communicated the Letter abovemention'd to the Empress and her Council at the very Receipt of it, with his Thoughts thereupon; and the other, who faw nothing, like a Preliminary Article, in the Letter, that redounded to the Augmentation of his Mistress's Glory, Acted the Part of a faithful Servant and Counsellor, in Voting for the carrying on the War, till foine-

fomething that should shew their Sincerity should be offer'd on the Side of the

Enemy.

Soliterrario, tho' fully appriz'd of Novicius's real Designs, and of other ill Practices carried on by one of his under Scrivans, resolv'd to keep this his Knowledge conceal'd, till things were Ripe for a Discovery, and the Exigencies of his Friends and himself should call upon him to make it. Not but he gave the Persons concern'd Notice to stand upon their Guard, and be very watchful, in respect of their Conduct, by Reason of these In-In the mean time Mirabel, whose Projects of Attacking the Enemy

were partly set aside, by the Irruption of the Scandinavians, a fort of Consederates french to the Lilianians, into Allemannia, and sermony partly by Novicius's Domestico, who Bestray'd every Step he had Orders from the Court of Britomartia, to make, to the Generals of the opposite Party, resolv'd since

he was not able to Defeat them in the Field, to be too hard for them in the Cabi-

net. Wherefore having confulted with the follow States of Belgiana, and receiv'd Instructions for this End, which were privately fent him by Soliterrario, without the Know-

ledge of his Collegue, the other Principal Scrivan, he fet out towards the Camp of

the

the young King of Scandinavia, to Exposition students with him, and if possible, disswade him from an Enterprize, that would Endanger the Repose of all Allemannia, and in process of Time render all those Victories and Conquests of little or no Account, that had been gain'd over the Troops of Liliana.

During his Highness's Pursuit of this Journey, it may benefit the Curious to inform him, that the Prince he was going to 7 Visit, had been forc'd to take Arms as it were in his Infancy, to secure himself from the Infults of three feveral Potentates, who taking Advantage of his Minority, had enter'd into an Unjust War against him. He had brought one of them to Reason and had made him sue for, and accept kinners Conditions of Peace; and the other Two still holding out, he had gone so far towards finishing the Quarrel, as to have entirely driven him out of a Kingdom kyoland which he had been Elected to, into his own Hereditary Dominions, whither he farrowy had follow'd him to Demand further Satisfaction of him; the Third still remain- Exercise ing to be accounted with. Now the Coun-Insferry • try he Pursu'd him into was in the Heart of Allemannia, and the Scandinavian's being there, very much endanger'd the Ouiet of that Empire; for he was a young Ambitious Monarch that was flush'd with

Success, by the means of which, he might have carry'd his Pretenfions very far. The Fugitive King was in great Streights, and as it were, Besieg'd in his Capital: He had submitted to the meanest Conditions, and yielded to the most ignominious Compliances: He had Abdicated his Crown, and given his Right to one of his own fannishing Subjects, by Recognizing him for his Lawful Successor: He had Surrender'd up an Ambaffador, whom the Law of Nations should have Protected, into the Hands of his most Inveterate Enemy, and still fuffer'd him, without the least Attempt to dislodge him, to raise Contributions from his Subjects, to form New Occasions of Quarrel with adjacent Countries, and to Act what soever he thought fitting. 'Twas high Time therefore that his Intentions should be known, and Provision made against the Consequences that would flow from them, if not timely prevented.

by his Miltress's Order, took upon him the Office of Mediator, and being come with to Alta Ranstadia, where the Scandiavian King had his Head-Quarters, had an Interview with that Monarch: Expression would fail me to tell the Surprize those Two Princes were in at the Sight of each

other a

Other; Fame and Fortune had been very Liberal to both: The One had Youth, Vigour, and Majesty to Attract Admiration; the Other, such a Vivacity and Uncommon Gracefulness, in an advanc'd Age, as could not but Recommend him to every Ones Esteem; and because his Speech, at the Delivery of the Empress's Letter, shew'd him as well vers'd in his making Addresses in the Closet, as he was in displaying his Courage in the Field; I shall here set it down in his own Words:

SIR,

I Present to Your Majesty a Letter, not from the Cancellariato, but from the very Heart of the Empress my Mistress, and Written with Her own Hand: Had not Her Sex prevented it, She would have cross'd the Sea to have the Sight of a Prince admir'd by the whole World; I am in this particular more Happy than the Empress, and I wish I could serve some Campaigns under so Great a General as your Majesty, that I might learn what I yet want to know in the Art of War.

To this the King was pleas'd to Anfwer, with a Plainness that was natural
to him, That the Empress, his Mistress's

E 3

Letter,

Letter, and his Person, were both highly acceptable to him; that tho' he had Justice on his Side to pursue his good Furtune, and take full Revenge for the Injuries had been done him by his Implacable Enemies, and the Breach of most Sacred Treaties; yet out of the great Deference which he should always have for her Imperial Majesty, and the Regard be had for the Prince himself, whose Ations had made Him Renown'd through the whole Universe, he would, after Signing the Articles drawn up between Him and his Allemannian Antagonist, march out of that Country with his Army, without doing any Thing to the Prejudice of the Common Cause in General, or the Religion of the Reformato's in particular.

Thus was the Storm happily blown france over, from which the King of Liliana promis'd himself mighty Advantages; and massless, after he had all the Honours done him, that the Ceremoniale of that Court allow'd of, and been entertain'd by the foreign Scandinavian Monarch, and his Ministers, with all the Magnificence and Splendor imaginable, after he had visited several other Princes, and enter'd into Consultations with them concerning the Operations of the War, which had like to have been very much retarded by the Obstacle which

he had prudently remov'd; came back to his Command, with Hopes of bringing the Enemy to a Decisive Action, since they had taken the Field, and were Numerous enough to venture an Engagement. Lewdome
But the General that Commanded them Siller had Orders to the contrary; so that both Armies fpun out the Campaign in Marches and Countermarches; and it not being in the Power of this Active Hero to draw those, whom he long'd to come to Blows with, out of their Entrenchments, He contented himself with saving the Provinces, he had the Year before Rescu'd out of their Hands, from the Incursions they were Threaten'd with, and getting Possession of several Advantageous Camps, which furnish'd him with means of Executing his Designs the following Year, and with entring into fuch Measures with his Allies, especially the Emperor of Allemannia, whom he engag'd to send his fermany Quota of Troops earlier than usual, with the Glorious Prince of Sabandio at their Head, who was to make the following Campaign with him. Soon after this he Embark'd for Britomartia, and came to the Palace Royal, where he met with his accustom'd Reception from such as best knew what was owing to him for his Zeal for the Common Interest; while fome E 4

some People, that pretended a more than ordinary Acquaintance with Military Affairs, and knew how to lay hold of all Advantages, spoke but Indifferently of his Highness's Services in the Field that Campaign, whatsoever he might deferve for his Negotiations, which he made fueen a Secret to all but the Empress and Del-phino, alledg'd, That the Dexterity of the Enemy had prevented him in every Defign, and that he was not without his Faults; in particular, want of Intelligence, which is one of the most requisite Things for a General, that would be accomplish'd in the Art of War. Of this Mind a Majority of both Orders in the furkiment Senato were thought to be, fince neither one nor the other gave him their Thanks, and the Affembly of the Mandarines, which his Highness was a Member of, had their Debates interspers'd with some

Glances at his Conduct.

Novicius, that was always ready to improve every Opportunity for Mischief, thought it Impardonable to let this Slip, and therefore, by the Advice of the Jun-tillo, Introduc'd the Stranger before spoken of, whom he kept still ready for that purpose, into the Empress's Presence, at a Time, when none but that Princess suffam and Montiana were together. Now this

Fellow.

Fellow, like another Sinon at the Betraying of Troy, had his Instructions to make great Professions of Truth and Sincerity, which he perform'd to the Minutest Article, by acquainting Palatina, That the Queen Lilianian King had offer'd such and such Concessions on his Part, the last Year, to procure the Repose of his Subjects and of Britomartia: That he engag'd by his Ministers to Deliver up Dundiria, in the Justin Condition it then was, and make Surrendry of several other important Conquests into her Hands: That he would have given a just and Reasonable Satisfaction to all her Allies, and Unquestionable Security for the Performance of every individual furtherny in Condition; but that Mirabel, and Delphino in Conjunction with the States of Belgiania, whom he had drawn over to his Interest, for the Sake of fordid Lucre, and the great Advantages arifing to them and their Familys, by the Continuance of the War, had obstinately rejected those Proposals, contrary to her Majesties Reasons for taking Arms, which were to procure a Safe, Honourable and lasting Peace; in D. fiance of all Justice and Equity; in Violation of the Respect that was due to the Imperial Dignity, the Duty that was owing to his Country, and the Love that he should have born to his Fellow-Subjects.

Queen Concern, sometimes giving way to these Sentiments, and sometimes to others, as she was divided between the Extreams of Jealousy for her own Honour, Affection for her People, who were ready to Sink under the Burthen the War had fix'd upon them, and her Gratitude to the Prince who had done her fo many and fignal Services: Markey When Novicius, the verieft Crocodile in Nature, who had Tears at Command, and never wanted for Words to accompany them, fell upon his Knees, and befought Queen the Empress not to think the Discoveries he had made proceeded from any other Motive than a just Concern for her Honour, and the Interests of his Dear Country. That for his Morough Part, he neither Envied Prince Mirabel for bis immense Wealth, nor Power, that grew to such a Prodigious Increase by it. That he should be at Ease under all his Acquisitions, did not he know that the too great Riches and Interest of a Subject had often endanger'd the Safety of the Crown; and he Restected with Horror upon what might happen upon the like Occasion, if not timely prevented: As for me, said the Crasty Dif-14 fembler, I am Sufficiently Remarded in your Imperial Majesty's Acceptance of my poor Services; that you are pleas'd to admit of my Labours by Night, and my unwearied Application

plication by Day, in Writing your Dispatches: Neither Houses, Estates, Pensions or Titles, are the Things that affect my Care and Solicitude; those make Impressions only upon the Covetons Mirabel, and Persons of his Complexion; I have no occasion to be spur'd to the Performance of my Duty by Presents of Lands and Pallaces, Jewels, and vast Sums of Money, and should detest my self for being able to shew costlier Gems, and finer Furniture than the Empress my Mistress: But your Majesty, who has rais'd this Mandarine to what he is, may be Offended to find the Creature of your own Power, subject to any Infirmities; I shall therefore beg leave to retire from your Presence, with a Heart truly Senfibly of what is due to your Sacred Character, and my Wishes, that mine, and the greatest Part of your most faithful Subjects Apprehensions may be Ill-grounded.

The Empress, whom he left under the greatest Anxieties of Mind at his Departure, was for a while so divided between her Partiality to this New Favourite, and the Remembrance of Mirabel's Glorious Atchievements, that she could come to no Resolutions touching Novicius's Representation: But at last, through the Instigation of Montiana, who still continued in the Mulam Closet with her, and with all the Art imaginable.

nable, laid before her the Abuse of her Imperial Authority; the Tyranny of her Ministry; the Cryes of her People for Peace, and the Fictitious Oppressions they labour'd under, through the means of Male-Administration, declar'd her Intentions to change Hands, and very speedily Substitute others in the Room of the Persons complain'd of. In the mean time, while Matters were

in this Disposition for a Revolution at Court, and the Ring-Leaders of the Difcontented Faction had nothing almost to do but to take Possession of the New Dignities which they had allotted each other, Mand Soliterrario got the Secret from an Honorato, who was very Intimate with Montiana. This Gentleman had first enter'd into an Amorous Correspondence with her, on Account of her Prevailing Interest at Court, therefore, after he had upon a certain Time answer'd her Demands, for she was Importunate in Love Enquiries, ask'd her to put the Empress in mind of him, for such a Place was vacant, and very proper for him, fince he was too much a Man now, not to be advanc'd higher than a Page's Post. True, faid the Lady, you are a Man every Inch of you, and shall have a better Place than that very speedily, for a very surprizing Change is near at Hand, and my Polydoro shall be one of the first provided for. But

But whether he was weary of his Familiarities, and thought this the readiest way to get rid of her, or whether he had at Heart the Services which the Ministry then in Being had done their Sovereign and their Country, or what is more likely, saw immediate Preferment the Consequence of such a Discovery, it is not in me to affirm, tho' it ended in one as above-mention'd.

Mirabel and Delphino were foon made mathorous acquainted with the Project on Foot, and took Counsel with their Friends how to Defeat the Execution of it. Novicins's Correspondencies Abroad had been sometime before known to them, and they were within a Hair of Detecting him in the very Fact, when that Politico got Notice of it by fome unforeseen Accident, and under the Pretence of great Vigilance in his Office, feiz'd upon that very Under Agent they defign'd to confront him with, and committed him to the Tulliano for the by Crime of Lese Majesty. However, tho this Countermine had fome Effect, and blew up part of the Conceptions they had entertain'd, into Air, by shewing the Tokens of a feign'd Innocence to the Populace. who could never be induc'd to believe him Guilty, that Imprison'd another for the very / fame Fact; they had Interest enough with the Senato, which was then Sitting, to get

them

them to Examine into the Affair; accordingly a Deputation was made for that purpose to the Tulliano, who made their Report, That the Prisoner had confess'd the Fact for which he was Committed, but could not be induc'd to Divulge any of his Accomplices, tho' they had found out feveral Male Practices in a certain Scrivan, the Duties of whose Post seem'd to have been on purpose neglected, which Amounted to fomething more than a bare Remifness. This Confession drew after it a terri-# ble Punishment on the Offender, who was Sentenc'd to be flung Headlong from a certain Rock into the Sea, and who even just before his Execution, was fo buoy'd up with the hopes of Life, as to perfift in his Denial of having any one Confederate in his wicked Practices against the Welfare of the Government.

Harley

Various were the Opinions and Discourses of Men upon this Occasion: Some that were Novicius's Friends, affirm'd, and not without Reason, That it was apparent he was Innocent, from the dying Attestation of the Guilty: Others, and they were of the same Stamp, made no Scruple to give out, That the Deputies from the Senato would have Brib'd the Criminal with hopes of Life, and great Sums of Money, to Accuse the Person whom their Enquiries were chiefly levell'd at; but People, who were more remark-

remarkable for Temper and a Biass of Mind that led to no Extreams, contented themfelves with avering, That if Novicius was not Guilty, he was not altogether Innocent, for making use of a Person who came to him with little or no Recommendation, entrusting him with Secrets of State, much above the Sphere of a Hackney Scrivan, and letting him into those Misteries of Government, that ought to have been with-

held from Vulgar Eyes.

Whatsoever their Sentiments were, or might be, those who Sate at Helm were firmly affur'd, the Ship of State cou'd never direct its Course without Splitting upon the Rock of inevitable Ruin, should he be longer permitted to have a Hand at the Steers age; wherefore it was agreed amongst them to wait upon the Empress Palatina, who sucen was always loath, very loath to enter into any Extreams against any one without a perfect Proof of ill Defigns and Practices, more especially Novicius, who was so near in his Attendance about her, and had ingratiated himself with her by so many Tricks and Pretences, and would have fain Excus'd him, and put off her Answer to their Request, 'till she had Time to consider and enter into the Merits of it. But when Mirabel, in the most Dutiful and be- harlhowy coming manner, had observ'd to her Maje. fly that he could not continue in his Com-

mands

tracky mands without Novicius's Dismission, and Delphino was Resolute in his Denials of taking any further Care of the Schaccario, if he kept his Employment under her; she gave way to their Entreaties, and acquiesc'd in the Truth of the Allegations that were brought against him, by prefering the Good of the whole Community to the Benefit of one Private Man, and by sending him word, tho' not without extreme Violence, to the Good Will she bore him, that he might make his Retreat from Court, whensever he pleas'd, for she had no surther need of his Service.

Thus was the Britomartian Empire preferv'd by the Hand of Providence, when fo many concurrent Circumstances seem'd to be in a Conspiracy against its Ruine; thus were the Machinations of Novicins defeated and render'd fuccessless, that would have Eclips'd its Glory, and made its Honour stand in need of being Retriev'd again, had Mirabel ceas'd to Command its Armies Abroad, or Delphino not continu'd to Manage and Husband its Revenues at Home; and thus was it put in a Condition not only to have given Laws to its Enemies, but to have fecur'd a perpetual Tranquility to its Friends. Which, how it came to be out of, shall be made appear in The Third Part of this History, that concludes with the Disgrace of Mirabel and his Illustrious Associates.

FINIS.

HISTORY

OF

Prince MIRABEL's

Infancy, Rife and Disgrace:

With the sudden Promotion of

NOVICIUS.

IN WHICH

Are Intermix'd all the INTRIGUES both AMOROUS and POLITICAL relating to those Memorable ADVENTURES: As also the CHARACTERS of the Old and New FAVOURITES of both SEXES in the COURT of BRITOMARTIA.

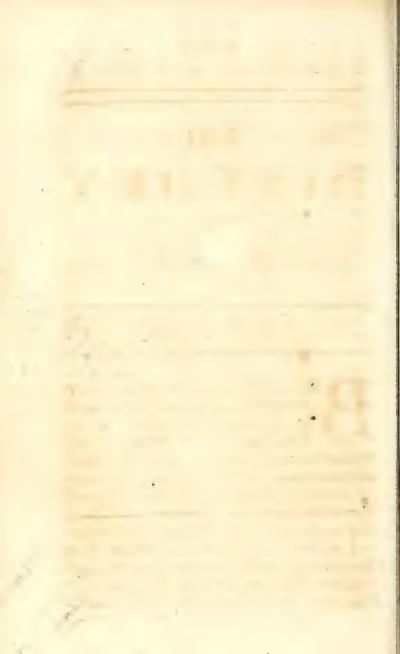
PART III.

Collected from the MEMOIRS of a Courtier lately Deceased.

LONDON: Read.

Printed for J. Baker, at the Black Boy in Pater Noster Row. 1712. Price 15.

Where may be had the First and Second Part, Pr. 1 s. each.



THE

HISTORY

OF

Prince MIRABEL, &c.

PART III.

UT tho' Novicius was remov'd from Harley the Imperial Presence, Palatina could queen by no means be persuaded to part with Montiana; her pretended Zeal mash for her Mistress's Honour; her outward shew of Devotion; and her specious Assurances of an Inviolable Fidelity, had so insinuated themselves into the Empress's Affections, that she seem'd almost the better half of her, and no more to be separated from her, than her own Being: Wherefore after the Chief Ministers had happily laid aside all other Obstacles, in the Persons of Arcurio, Ansel-

Harcenert, mange

mo, Henrico, &c. and had try'd in vain to do the same by that Female Favourite, they contented themselves with an Establishment, which in all Appearance was too strong to be shaken, but by a Power Superior to their own.

Their Interest was now thought to be so deeply grafted, and their Authority fo firmly fetled, that nothing but a Miracle could root hatham it out, and unhinge it. As for Montiana, they look'd upon her as a Woman that had Wit and Address enough to keep herself in her own Employments, but not Abilities manbrowsh fore Mirabel took the Field as usual, while Coolphin Delphino, with his Partizano's, busied him-

felf in his accustom'd Cares of providing for the Tranquility of the Empire at Home, and the Success of its Armies Abroad.

To give the Particulars of this Campaign, Hand set it in its proper Light, to enumerate its Glorious Occurrences, or speak rightly of the furprifing Advantages that arose from it; in a word, to do Justice to the Valour of the Generals, and the Intrepidity of the other Officers, and Soldiers, requires the same Ardor with which they Fought, and the same Spirit with which they Conquer'd. Who but Casar himself could give a just and adequate Description of Casar's Victories? O Goddess of Battels Inspire me!

O Thou! to whose Province it is allotted. to Record Military Atchievements, affift me! while I bring the Champion of Britomartia, through Fields of Blood, to the Purchase of new Laurels, and attend upon his Collegue Engenio, the Allemannian Hero, thro

Slaughter and Desolation. ferman

The time was come, when the Lilliani- french ans, flush'd with the Success of Surprizing Two Open and Defenseless Towns, and the french Princes of their Blood, should dare to make freyes. a shew of standing Prince Mirabel and his Illustrious Affociate. They had, by means of an Indisposition, that retarded the Motions of the First of those Generals, and a long tiresome March, that hinder'd the last from joining him, form'd the Siege of Ou- Midena denia, which was no sooner known to the Confederates, but was so agreeable to them, that they all marched from the Legato, who was instantly recover'd at the very News of. it, to the private Men, with all possible. Diligence; reciprocally Encouraging one another to undergo the Difficulties of the way with certain Prefages of Victory. So great was the Defire of the Soldiers for Action, that several, who were carried on Horses and Waggons before the Fight, dismounted when the Attack began, and tho' Weak and Ill, did very remarkable Service. The Enemy was very strongly Intrenched

on a Rising Ground with a River before them, and Woods, Defiles, and Impervious Passes behind: But neither Woods, Rivers, or Entrenchments, could any way Dispirit hammondor Intimidate the Gallant Mirabel; he gave Orders for the Troops immediately to Advance, and putting himself at the Head of a particular Legion, fnatch'd the Standard out of one of his own Vexillans Arms, and carried it Undauntedly before them, that they might be induc'd, thro' the Apprehensions of losing it, to make after him, towards its Preservation. The Stratagem had its defired Effect, for tho' half the Army was not yet come up, and had not time to Form themselves into Order of Batfrenchtel, the Lillianians gave way to the Brito-british martian Fuey, and instead of making an Offensive War, which they had undertaken by this Siege, contented themselves with endeavouring to be upon the Defensive by a Precipitate Retreat. Here it was that Yanneryoung Hanno, Palatina's Presumptive Heir, Sated his Unsledg'd Sword with Multitudes of the Slain; Here it was that Mirabel's Example warm'd him to the Exercise of that astonishing Valour, that made him worthy of the Scepter of the whole Universe: Here it was that Prince Eugenio found the Steddiness of his good Genius, and that tho' he chang'd the Scene of Action, it the would would still follow him to any Situati-

Mirabel having given Thanks to the Goddess of Victory for the Flight of the Lilianians, who lost all their Baggage, and a prodigious Number of Men, propos'd the Siege of Insulata; the Conquest of which would be of the greatest Consequence: This was readily agreed to by the other Generals, and the Army Invented the for that purpose. Now this was a Place of great Strength, and esteem'd by Ludovice, frenching of Liliana as the brightest Generals, and the Army invested the Town Jewel of his Crown: No less a Person than a Prince of the First Rank was assign'd for for for for its Chief Governour, who had under him feveral Prefecto's of the most approv'd Characters; it was likewise extraordinarily well stor'd with Men, Money, Provisions and Ammunition, and had nothing wanting towards its Defence that Art or Nature could bestow upon it. But by how much greater was the Difficulty of obliging it to Surrender, so much more Intense was the Prince's Resolution to force it to that Compliance. He therefore left Eugenio to raise Batteries against it, while he took upon himself to Cover the Besiegers from any Attempts the Enemy might make, who had gather'd Strength, and were affembled together again, fince their last Defeat, towards

wards its Relief. Various were the Stratagems made use of by Asfailants and Defendants, and Innumerable the Contrivances of the Two Grand Armies, the one frequently Endeavouring to draw the other to a General Engagement, and the other watching Opportunities to fling Succours into the Town, to Supply the Places of the Kill'd and Wounded. Here, they work'd under ground, like Moles, to demolish the Ramparts; there, they run Counter-Mines to do the same by the Batteries form'd against them: On this side Men were toss'd up into the Air from Explosions of unforefeen Cavities; on that, the Fall of Bulwarks and Fortifications made large Appertures and Breaches.

When the Disloyal Bavaro, to give the Besiegers a Diversion, came with a Numerous Body of Forces, and sate down before brushle Bruxelia, the Capital Ci v of all Flandria, and in which the Chief Governour of all the Adjacent Provinces had his usual Residence. The Town was of great Importance, tho' in a manner Desenseles, because it was an Inlet into a Rich and Open Country, and a Place of great Wealth and Washing Traffick in itself; wherefore Prince Mirabel, who had Notice of its being Attack'd, slew immediately to its Assistance, and approach'd the Bavaran's Army soon enough, to make him

him quit his Enterprize, after he had been Three times Repulfed by the Besieged, who were but a handful of Men in Comparison of the Affailants. From hence he return'd to his Post off of Insulata, where Engenio had is made a considerable Progress in Reducing the City it self; but for want of Ammunition could not carry on his Approaches as vigorously as he would against the Citadel. This the Britomartian Prince foresaw, would tend to the Ruine of all their Schemes, did not he make sufficient Provision for the Security of their Convoys, which were in Danger of being Intercepted by the Enemy, who had posses'd all the Avenues between him, and the Place from whence he receiv'd his Supplies. He therefore order'd out a Detachment to dislodge them, or at least to secure the Passage of what was wanted in his Camp. This Undertaking was com-mitted to the Care of Webelio, who had well been Instructed to draw his Troops up into fuch and fuch a Form, in case he was outnumber'd by the Enemy, which happen'd according to the Prince's Apprehensions: For the Lilianians, in those Parts, consi-french sted of Five Stout Legions, when the Brave Webelio's Little Army was scarce one. However, to pursue the Directions he had receiv'd, he drew his Men into Incomparable Order, and fell upon the Enemy, who advanc'd

vanc'd towards him from a large Plain, with such Success, that the they return'd to the Charge, Four or Five Times, they were still beat back with incredible Slaughter, infomuch that they left behind them many Officers of Distinction, as well as great Numbers of the Gregario's or Private Soldiers, that were Kill'd, Wounded, or taken Prisoners.

This Astonishing Success furnish'd the Befiegers with Plenty of all Sorts, and it not being in the Power of the Enemy to Obstruct the carrying on of the Works against the Citadel, they were brought to such a Perfection as to Threaten a General Storm; wherefore they gave it into the Hands of the Adverse Party upon Honourable Conditions, thereby consigning over to them the Revenues of a Principality, in the Surrender of a Town, which by its Manusactures, Opulence, and Situation; was able to contribute more to the New Masters of it, for carrying on the War, than half the Conquests they had acquir'd in the Preceeding Campaigns.

But the the Fatigues of a whole Summer, that had been spent in Action, and continual Application to War, might have reasonably call'd for a Recess from further Labours, yet Prince Mirabel, who had no-

fonably call'd for a Recess from further marking Labours, yet Prince Mirabel, who had nothing more at Heart than to compel the fine Lilianians to accept of a speedy Peace, lengthen'd

lengthen'd out the Campaign into the Depth of Winter, wisely foreseeing that should the Enemy keep Possession of the Two Towns Shent they had Surprized at the Opening of it, it fruges would be of mighty Consequence to them in strengthning them in his Winter-Quarters, and in laying the adjacent Parts open to their Incursions. His Highness therefore order'd Ganda, which was one of them, to be shew. Beleaguer'd, after having made the other fubmit to, and accept of a Garrison which he sent for that purpose. Ganda had, by order of his Lilianian Majesty, been supply'd with all things needful for its Defence. fince it was made Tenable by the Accession of very strong Fortifications, and been provided with more than Twenty Thousand of his choicest Troops, under the Command of a General who was to regain a Reputation that was even almost lost by a former Miscarriage, and threaten'd with the highest Displeasure, should he not hold out to the last Extremity; But such was our Illustrious Hero's Constancy and Diligence; such his Unwearied Activity and Courage, that neither these, nor many other Obstacles, could Divert him from his Resolution; fuch the Felicity and Success that attended every Step he made towards the Attain-ment of New Advantages to the Publick, that he took it after Three Days lying be-. . .

fore it, tho? it might have held out as many Months, at a Time when the Frost and Snow, and Wind and Air, feem'd to con-

spire together to frustrate his Designs.

Thus ended a Campaign, the most Glo-# rious, Active, and I may fay Unparallel'd, if we confider it's length; the many Stratagems of War that were used in it; the Difficulties that were Surmounted, and the Wonderful Period it was brought to, that ever was read in History. Nor were either of Parliament the Two Houses of the Sonato, then Sitting, neglectful of paying a just Deference to him, that was the Instrument of such great Suc-Common celles. The Proatins impatient of deferring Mallor their Acknowledgements till Prince Mirabel Mallor for Abroad, (tho' Novicius did all Harley he could, by his Adherents, to Blast his Re-webb putation with the Laurels Webeito had gather'd beundrale from Windalia, and to make that important Action greater than any of his) issued out a Decreto for Thanks to be transmitted him by fresher their Oratorio, which was done with all imaginable Observance, and had an Answer suitable, severally to the Legato's great Modesty, return'd to it; but the Mandarines took the Opportunity of doing it when he took his Seat the first Time in their Illustrious and August Assembly, by the Mouth of Capernico, after this manner:

Lo. Comper.

Most Glorious, and Most High Prince,

I Have the Honour to be commanded again by this Assembly, to give your Bejatship their most Hearty and Unanimous Thanks, for the great and Eminent Services you have perform'd this last Campaign, particularly to Her Imperial Majesty and Her Empire, and in general to all her Allies.

When I last obey'd the like Commands, I could not but infer from your Bojarships former Successes, we had still more Reasonable Expectations that you could not fail to im-

prove them.

I beg leave to Congratulate your Bojarship, that the Observation then made, has prov'd, as indeed it was intended, perfectly true. I hope I shall not be thought to exceed my present Commission, if being thus led to Contemplate the mighty Things your Princely Highness has done for us; I cannot conclude without acknowledging, with all Gratitude, the Providence of the Supreme Deity, in raising you up to be an Instrument of so much Good, in so Critical a Juncture, when it was so much wanted.

To doubt an Answer from his Highness, full of Gratitude, for the Honour that was here

here done him, would be the greatest Injustice that could be done him; Wherefore without being particular in the Substance of it, let it be known it was given with the profoundest Respect, and truly acceptable to the Persons it was directed to. What I am to apprize the Reader of, is, that the to think of an Accommodation with the freen Empress of Britomartie, and the States in Confederacy with her, from their continu'd Successes; but by their own scarcity of Money and Corn, had actually made Overtures of Peace, a Copy of which was brought over by his Highness, to be laid before his parhamen Mistress and her Grand Council the Senato. But these being thought not sufficient to Ground a Treaty upon, tho' the Allies were willing to consent to such Terms as were Reasonable for the future Tranquility of fowers the Universe; the Mandarine, Somerio, who was then Prefecto of the Concilio, and supthe pos'd to know the Intentions of the Impenucil rial Court, made a Motion to Obtest and beseech the Empress, that her Majesty would be pleas'd to take Care at the Conclusion of a War, that the Lilianian King might be oblig'd to own her Title, and the Right of House Succession in the Reformato Line, in Defiance Freshier of a certain Spuriato; and also to remove that Spuriato out of his Dominions. It was

like-

likewise propos'd in the House of Proasins by Seignior Urbano, who succeeded Novisius as Scrivan to Palatina, in order to make the Conditions as Advantageous to the Trading Part of Britomartia as possible; That the aforesaid Empire having been at Sucen

a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure for the Profecution of that necessary War. it was but just that they should reap some

Benefit by the Peace. And the Town of Dundiria being a Nest of Banditti, that bunkink

infested the Sea and Land, and did infi-' nite Mischief to Trade; it was but rea-

fonable, that the Demolishing of the For-' tifications and Harbour should be insisted

upon in the ensuing Treaty of Peace.

Both these Proposals were instantly agreed to, and Prince Mirabel was Invested with harmony full Powers, in Conjunction with the Man-darine Hortensio, to be Commissioners on the Part of Britomartia. To give you the Character of this last Deligate, is a Task that would exhaust Description itself. He was Young, Honest, and of a try'd Experience, infinitely Superiour to his Years. The first Qualifications did not Subject him to those Juvenile Inclinations which Men on the wrong fide of Confideration, too frequently entertain: The Second had gifted him with a Disdain of any Sinister Practice, any Selfish, Corrupt or Vitious Design: He was a Man

of Integrity himself, and of Sagacity enough to distinguish those of the same Temper from Men of Artificial Disguises, whose Words and Intentions were of quite contrary Complexions: The last entituled him to a Revenue that was justly pay'd him. for the great Improvements he had made from a Liberal Education, an Unwearied Search into the Archives of most Courts of the Universe, a View of their Polities and Customs, a Knowledge of their Languages and different Pretentions. In a word, he was Master of all Things necessary to make a great Man, and destitute of no one Virtue or Excellence that was requisite to the finishing of a Good One.

Two such Deputies, as Mirabel and he. they were adorn'd with, and to hear the they were adorn'd with, and to hear the One excite every One's Admiration by the Calmness of his Arguments, as well as the Cogency; and to be present, when the Other, display'd the Sophistry of the Enemies Proposals, with a Vehemence of Perfuafion peculiar to himself, was what frems Charm'd the Lilianians themselves into such a Respect for their Eloquence and Justice, that they almost comply'd with every Thing that was urg'd on their Part. But as the Monarch who sent them upon that Errand, was Fraudulent and Infidious, and

only

only meant to Amuse those that were at War with him, and make them flacken their Preparations for an early Campaign; fo tho, the Preliminaries were Sign'd on all Sides, and even the Ambassadors of that Crown had engag'd, by their Hand-Writing, to Assent to Just and Honourable. Terms, yet he sent Orders for those Ministers to leave the Place where the Negotia. tions were fet on Foot, and break off further Conferences.

Hereupon the Confederated States, one and all, enter'd into Vigorous Resolutions of pursuing the War till the Common Enemy was brought to Reason; and Prince Mirabel and Hortensio, having had their respective Thanks for their steady Behaviour in this Affair, and their inimitable Conduct : the first would lose no time of shewing his Resentment for being trisled with by an Enemy whom he had so often put to the Rout, but fet out immediately for the Army; the last likewise went upon the Duties of his Office, as Nuntiato Extraordinary at the Court of Belgiana, and pursuant to his Credentials, took up his Residence there. to Cultivate a strict Friendship between Her Imperial Majesty and those Potentates whom she was enter'd into Engagements with for the Common Benefit of Mankind.

The Allies, in general, being much Exasperated that the hopes of Peace were thus eluded by the Lilianians, set them-felves earnestly at Work to make them feel the Want of it; wherefore as foon as the Troops of each Nation had come to one General Encampment, and his Highness, the Prince, found it would be a Work of Difficulty to draw them out from behind their strong Lines, where they had Entrench'd themselves; he, in Concert with the Sabundian Archon, Eugenio, form'd a Yournay Resolution to Besiege Nervia, a Town of great Importance and incredible Strength: He wisely foresaw that the Enemy must either Face him and give him Battle to prevent its falling into his Hands, or more and more Despirit their Fugitive Army, by fuffering it to be taken before their Faces. Add to this, that an Acquisition of such vast Consequence, would impower him to extend his Conquests much farther, and carry the War as it were into the very Bowels of the Enemies Country. It would fecure In-Liste sulata from all Hostile Incursions, and en-large the Sphere of Contributions. In a word, it would enable him to force the Lillianians to come to Terms in good earnest, and, unless it was their Design to hazard all they were possess'd of, to accept of the

the Conditions which had been offer'd them.

In the mean time Montiana was not Idle, markam fhe knew that the Empress parted with Novicins with great Reluctance; the knew Hurley that favourable Opportunities were always to be laid hold of, and therefore when Palatina was Unbosoming herself of her Puden Secrets to her, with her usual freedom, and was lamenting the great Havock the War made of her most faithful Subjects, the heavy Taxes they groan'd under on Account of it, and the deplorable Circumstances they were yet to be involv'd in from its longer Continuance : Ah! Madam, said the Traitoress, Mirabel has none of these MA Thoughts, and is at this Time Rioting in Blood and Slaughter, Projecting New Schemes for the Destruction of your Majesty's Forces against Stone Walls, and Meditating upon New Pensions and Palaces, while the Faithful and Loyal Novicius, that has serv'd you without Fee or Reward; has labour'd by Day, and been wakeful by Night for the Preservation of your Imperial Grandure; has been incessant in his Endeavours to restore Peace to your poor undone People, is never to be admitted into your Presence again. At this the Empress, thro' the Impulse of a generous Credulity, which she was but too apt to give way to, figh'd, without any manner B 2

of Reply, as if the was fensible of the Truth of what had been told her, which made the Crocodile, who had Tears at Command, and seem'd to Weep out of meer Respect for her Mistress, go on with her Discourse after this manner: But what is furley this Gentleman fallen under your Displea-fure for? Only for endeavouring to free his Sovereign from the Bondage she was, and still is, in, through the Haughtiness of her own Servants. He had nothing more in View than Substitute purchase Palatina's Enlargement from being Imprison'd in her own Court, by Mirabel's Mary Dismission from it, and had no other Inducement to Attempt the Removal of Delphino and his Accomplices, than the Empress's Safety. Consider, Madam, that the Britomartian Laws Condemn no Person that is unheard; that Novicius has not been admitted to have the Honour of Clearing himself; that a Monarch so Tender and so Good as your Majesty, cannot but have Compassion for a Gentleman whose only Crime (if that can be called one) is Excess of Zeal for your Service. Think, Ah! Think of his unwearied Zeal in the Duties of his Office, and keep in Memory what Diligence he has ever us'd in the Performance of them. Had he Sought Honour or Preferments for himself; had he Aggrandiz'd his Family by the Chief Posts of the Empire; had he Insercepted the Beams of Majesty from Shining

on any other than his own Creatures, or exchausted your Treasures by more than Imperial Edifices, then had he been worthily Expell'd from Court, and deservedly Banished even from the Conversation of Men; but he has atted the Reverse of it. Whom has he Introduc'd into your Presence, but Men of Probity and Understanding, Men of Piety and Experience? Whom has he provided for but such as had the greatest Deference for the Supreme Authority, Such as manag'd your Imperial Affairs for the Publick Advantage, and the Honour of the Crown, without any Retrospect to themselves or their own Emolument? She would have went on in her Harangue, but Palatina bid her desist, and fueen told her she had said enough; that for her Part she believ'd Novicius was the Man she Represented him to be, but that should he be admitted into her Presence, there were curious Eyes in every Corner, which she dreaded the Consequence of. However, upon Montiana's Engagement of Introduc- makening him unobserv'd, she gave Consent to receive him in her Closet, at the Dead of the Night.

The time appointed came, and Novicine being introduc'd up the Back-Stairs, flung himself at the Empress's Feet, in a Posture that at once bespoke her Pity and Attention. I come, said the Dissembler, May it please

B 2

your Majesty, to offer up my Life and Fortunes to your Majesty's Displeasure, since neither of them can be of any use to me, while I am sinking under the Weight of it. The Missing Mirabel, and would be purchas'd at any Rate, frimby the Fortunate Delphino, who might then have it in their Power to Enslave their Sovereign, and as it were, put Fetters of Gold upon the Imperial Authority. Not but would your Majesty permit, I could yet make use of both in rescuing you out of their Hands, and delivering you from the Violence of your Oppressors, that Dictate when they should receive Commands, and Controll your Opinion when they should shew ready Obedience: Then, and not till then, can you reassume the Reins of Government; then, and not till then, be properly said to Sit on the Throne of your Illustrious Predecessors; then to Sway the Scepter of the Britomartian Empire, and Merit that of the whole Universe. But why do I take upon me to Insinuate any thing to your Majesty that am a Creature not worthy of your Notice; that ambanish'd from your Court, and remov'd from your Presence? What remains for me to Employ my self in, if it is possible I can survive my present Missortunes, as, to Pray for your Majesty's Health and Prosperity; to be incessant with the Powers above for the Preservation of your Sacred Person, Person, and to Implore that Divine Being who has the Government of this Lower World in his Disposal, so to order and bring about Affairs, that if you will not be restor'd to the full Exercise of your Imperial Dignity by Novicius, you may not be Depos'd from it by Mirabel and Delphino.

The Empress was Stung with Reslexions on the last Expressions, and rising from her Chair, took him up with Promises of taking his Counsel, as it should be privately imparted to her; but injoin'd him to abfent himself still from Court, only at such Times as she should give Directions for, lest the Business should take Air, and he be lost beyond hopes of compleating his Designs. These Gracious Assurances gave the Trickster new Life, and he was scarce dress'd the next Morning, but he and Arcurio and farcourt Montiana met at Henrico's House, where it Matham was concluded amongst them to hire cer, & John tain Incendiaries amongst the Sacrifto's of the Montalti, to give out from their leveral Rostro's; That Princes held their Power Kightles only from Heaven; that they were Un-pulpits controulable in their Will and Pleasure, might do what they would with their Subjects Lives and Estates; had an Undefeafible Right, and should have Obedience pay'd to them in all Things, without Re-B 4

farley ferve or Limitation. This, cry'd Novicius, will do our Work; for those who laid aside Draco for Propogating these Doctrines, will certainly accuse the Priests of High Crimes and Misdemeanours that shall dare foread them again: And then there will be fuch work, as I'll engage, my Friends, shall bring our Confultations to bear. For, you know the Empire is full of Devotionalists, and if we can but get them to Imprison of their Sacristo's, and after that exclaim against the Authors of their Rigorous against Imprisonment, for being Rigorous against Men that only have done the Duties of their Holy Function, we are made for ever: but leave this to me, against the next Sessiformment on of Proatins, I have a Man in my Eye that has Courage enough to fay whatfoever I shall direct him. hanborryh To return to Mirabel; he was perform-

ing Wonders in the Field, while these Ingrates were studying Treachery in the Cabinet, and thought of nothing less than such a Retaliation for the Hazards he was undergoing. He was busied in Storms, and Exercis'd in Preparations for a general Assault, which neither the Sallies from the Enemy, the Springing of Mines, nor all the Arts of a Desensive War could hinder. The Wherefore the Town of Nervia surrender'd upon Honourable Articles, as sometime

after

after did the Castle (that was thought Impregnable, not only by Reason of its Situation, but the Works which it had been strengthen'd by) upon Discretion, after a very obstinate Defence; wherein the Governour shew'd his Skill in Military Accomplishments.

But as a Fortress of such Prodigious Strength, and fo Terrible by the Besieged, could not be taken without great Effusion of Blood, so his Enemies at Home improv'd this very Conquest to his Disadvantage, and made use of his very Successes for so many Arguments of his Want of Conduct. Montiana deafned the Empress's Ears with maken the Cries of her dying Subjects, whose Brains were knock'd out against Stone Walls, to perpetuate the Honour and Dignity of her Aspiring General; Henrico dish'd fr. John out Invectives in Print, to perswade the People that the Britomartian Empire contributed their Blood and Treasure towards taking Towns for other People to be posfess'd of them, who might one Day turn their Revenues against those that had been at such vast Expence, for their Sake; and Arcurio laid it down for a Maxim in Law, Harcoun and with a tolerable Emphasis, That it was against all Right and Equity for any Subject to be lavish of the Lives of his Fellow Creatures. Nor was Novicius backward in

compassing Sea and Land, in order to gain over Proselites to his Interest, which he had Artifice and Diffimulation enough to make large Increases to every Day. These were formy the Returns pay'd the Prince by his own Country-Men, while Aliens and Strangers were struck with Admiration at his Wonderful Atchievements! This was the Gratitude of fuch as could not bear with any Merit Superior to their own, or Applaud any Enterprize which they had no Hand in, tho' it rais'd the Reputation of the Land of their Nativity!

Mulberry However, Mirabel stood by his Resolutions of finishing the War as soon as possible, and Decamp'd with Intention to make himself Master of the Strong Fortress of Monesta, or come to a Decisive Action with the Enemy, if they endeavour'd to present the Siege of it. The Lilianians had drain'd all their Garrisons, and Headed by their Two Chief Legato's, had stop'd up to the Avenues to it, by Double and Treble Intrenchments. Their Army was much more Numerous: their Troops less Fatigu'd, and

Numerous; their Troops less Fatigu'd, and they had all that Art and Nature could do to perswade them to sustain an Attack. Their King had sent every one of them Promises of Preferment, upon Discharging their Duty like Valiant Officers and Soldiers, and their Generals had animated them Rank

Rank by Rank, to fuch a Degree, that they feem'd afcertain'd of Victory. Their Camp was as Impervious as a Regular Fortification, and they feem'd rather, by their Countenance and Disposition, to expect a formal Siege, than an Assault: But Santo Georgio ff. se was the Britomartian Word, and the Prince advanc'd, and made appear that nothing is impossible to Men that had such a Leader, and were resolv'd either to Conquer or Die. The Troops he expected to join him, in the room of those who Garrison'd Ner-Journay via, were not yet come up, and feveral other Accidents concur'd to make the Attempt Hazardous. However, in Confidence of the Bravery and Goodness of his Soldiers, he put himself at the Head of the Front Line, and faid:

Gentlemen and Fellow-Soldiers,

THIS is the Day that we have so long sought for; these are the Troops that we have so ardently been in quest of; and this the Camp you shall speedily have the Spoils of. We have nothing to do for this end, but to call to mind the Trophies of Blenia, and set flewhown before our Eyes what we have before done in schellengers the Battles of Schelbergia, Ramlia, and Outlength denia. Let us dwell upon the Memory of Laminitary past Actions, and think what is still owing to we have Posterity.

Posterity How we are to Transmit the Lifirmmy berties of Allemannia and Britomartia Britain undiminish'd and entire to them; how we Holland are to Establish the Belgianian States in the Freedom they have purchas'd with their Blood, on from Fraud and Violence, from Tyranny and Oppression: Words would fail me to recount the Consequences of what is to be expetted from this Days Service, a failure in which must blast all our former Laurels, and remove out of Humane Remembrance our late Glorious Undertakings. Come, therefore, my Fellow Soldiers, press forward with me to the Cause of Honour, and all that is Praise-worthy. I desire no Task of you but what I shall readily do, and invite to Attempt no Difficulty which I shall not be a Sharer with you in, my Self.

He fpoke, and having drawn his Sword, and order'd the Trumpets to Sound the Charge, he led his Men to the Attack, who follow'd him with all possible Vigour and Alacrity.

Noise and Confusion soon ensu'd, and the Cries and Groans of the Dying on both Sides, made Bellona look Ghastly and Termannian Three did Mirabel thro' Thousands and Thousands of Deaths bring his Troops up to the Head of the Enemies Intrenchments;

ments : Thrice was he Repuls'd with great Loss, when coming the Fourth Time to the Onset, with loud Clamours of Santo of George Georgio, Santo Georgio, the Lilianians could french no longer stand the Fury of the Charge; but suffer'd the Assailants to break through them, and, when over the Barricadoes, to form themselves into a Regular Body. As flaughter had Glutted itself some Hours before, so it continu'd to Gorge itself with Human Blood, and the Lilianians, in their Turn, came to drive the Federato's from the Posts they had lodg'd themselves in. When their Prime Legato was Wounded and Soffars carry'd out of the Field, which difcourag'd them fo, that without Rallying any more, they left a Compleat Victory to the Prince and his Army, who purfu'd them. and took and kill'd abundance of Officers and Soldiers in their Flight: They likewise made themselves Masters of many Standards and Colours, with other Appurtenances belonging to a Routed Army.

When this Battle was over, which lasted Six Hours and a half, the Federato's Generals were amaz'd at what Difficulties they had Surmounted, at Sight of the Advantageous Posts from which they had driven the Enemy; for indeed all the Officers and Soldiers of the Adverse Part, had shewn in this Obstinate Engagement, as great Reso-

lution.

lution, Intrepidity and Firmness, as ever were even known in these latter Times, or stand Recorded in Antient Story, and either Spirited by their Intrenchments, or Animated by the Shame of their former Defeats, defended themselves with unexpected Bravery from half an Hour past Eight in the Morning, till half an Hour past Two in the Afternoon. It is true, indeed, they were forc'd to give way to the Superior * Courage and Good Fortune of the Allies, whose Generals were, during the whole Fight, continually at the Head of the Troops in the Heat of the Action. Upon the whole matter, those who pretended to Judge impartially of the Battel, were of Opinion, That all Things confider'd, the Federato's gain'd a very Remarkable and Glorious Victory; but paid so dear for it, Jarley that some who were of Novicius's Party faid, Two fuch Victories more would have undone them; and on the other Hand there were not wanting those that affirm'd, That tho' the Lilianians were beaten from their fortify'd Camp, and lost the Field of Battle, yet they Retriev'd their former Reputation; but then their not attempting afterwards to Relieve Monesia, as it expos'd their Impotence, so did it make appear, that their Lofs was much greater than they gave out.

This

This Action at Blarenia being over, the Victorious Army was order'd to Encamp a little beyond the Battle, which was cover'd with the Bodies of Men Dead, Dying and Wounded, and which gave fignal Opportunities to Prince Mirabel of giving fresh market of Instances of his Generosity and Humanity. He rode over the Plain, where the poor Creatures on both Sides lay extended, visited the Intrenchments, which were full of fuch as without help must have immediately Perish'd, and gave Orders that Care should be taken both of Friends and Enemies; but above all, he distinguish'd himfelf in the Preservation of a certain Lilianian Tribuno, whom he had formerly known during his Residence at that Court, and feen to perform Wonders in the Battle: The Unfortunate Gentleman was lying amongst the Slain, with a large Diamond that hung at the bottom of a Ribband about his Neck, that betoken'd him to be of the Order of Santo Lovisio, and a fixewis Centinel was just going to dispatch him for the fake of the Plunder: With that the Prince call'd out to the Fellow, and commanded him to forbear, and he would Ransom the Officer's Body at the Price of whatfoever should be found about him. Accordingly, by a nearer View of him, he Jump'd from his Horse, and bound up his Wounds

Wounds with his own Scarf, as he was almost ready to Expire. By this means the Tribuno's Life was sav'd, and he, after he was cured by the Prince's own Surgeon, at his proper Charge, dismiss'd to his Post in the Enemies Army; the Soldier had likewise Five Hundred Chequins of Gold given him in Lieu of the Ribban of the Order; which may serve as an Answer to all those Scandalous Reports, that took Air amongst the Factious of those Times, conmonstrated The Siege of Monesia having been carried

on with the same Success as the Battle had been fought, and the Town Surrender'd to his Highness, it was thought fit to incommode the Troops no longer, but to dispose of them, which was done, into Winter Quarters: Accordingly the Army took feveral Routs, and the Prince having refus'd to france give Ear to great Offers from Liliana, to promote a General Peace with Britomartia, took Shipping for that Country, little thinking that a Campaign which had been fo fruitful of Glorious Events, and had gone beyond whatever he made before should make his Courage to be call'd in Question, or his Conduct Disapprov'd.

But such was the Malice of his Enemies, that they Suck'd Poison out of his very Laurels, and turn'd what should have won

their

their Reverence and Esteem, into the basest

Use that it could have been put to.

It is the Part of an Historian, here to observe that one Prince Bellcampo, a Man-P-frysle darine whose Youth had too much got the Afcendant over his Reason, and whose Ambition was the most predominant Passion he was fway'd by, left the Army foon after the Battle before-mention'd, and came over to Britomartia with all the Marks of Diffatisfaction imaginable: He complain'd rabel's Orders to all the Heat of the Action; that the most Difficult Posts had been affign'd him, for no other end than that he might go upon Attacks which were next to Impossibilities of being carried, and perish in the Attempt; that the Lives of the whole Soldiery were made light of, and flung away upon every Triffing Occasion, with many other Querimonious Reflexions that highly Reflected upon the Prime Legato.

This Prince was a Man of Excellent Endowments, and of great Authority in that Part of the Empire where his Estate lay, so that full it was of great Consequence to the Conspi racy then forming against the Illustrious Mirabel and his Friends, to draw him over to its Interest. The Faction had long before given out Remonstrances of the same Tendency, and hug'd themselves to think

of the mighty Weight that a Person of Bellcampo's Power and High Birth would give to what was in Agitation. Novicins therefore did not fail to attend upon him every Day, to Cares him for his Discoveries, and Infinuated himself into his Esteem by repeated Suggestions of the same Nature as his own: He told him, that his Ancestors had better Notions of Liberty, than to fubmit tamely to the Tyranny of Two or Three Great Ministers; and that he acted worthy of the Blood he was Descended from, by Treading in their Steps. He furthermore left him with many Affurances of the strictest Regard for his Service, in joining Refentments with his, and employing his Sola licitations with those of his Friends, for a Satisfaction suitable to the Largeness of the

markingh Indignity he received from Mirabel, by the Means of his Creatures amongst the Proatins. Com

The Thoughts of Revenge are known to have a great Influence upon Inflam'd Spirits, and this young Prince's Blood was too Warm not to Fire him with Indignation at the suppos'd Affronts he had receiv'd. He Meditated nothing but getting into the Chief Command of the Army himself after Mirabel's Removal from his Post, and fancied himfelf, that very Instant, in Possesfion of the Military Battoon, fo that he very readily refign'd himself up to any Measures

that

that were to be taken by way of Opposition to those which had been Concerted by that Prince and his Friends, for the Honour of the Empress, and the Glory of their Country. Thus was he Unhappily drawn in to Side with a Party which he was not so much as Intrusted with the Secrets of, (for he was to know nothing of the Sacristo's Defign, and the Measures which had been taken by those who call'd themselves his Affociates, to make that infignificant surveyed Tool Belch out Sedition to Inflame the Peo ple) and thus was he inveigled into a Compliance with Schemes which he afterwards fhew'd his Abhorrence of, by a Vote against that very Incendiary who was to bring them to bear.

'Twas high time likewise that Tolbozio furenshing should come upon the Stage of Action, and recall'd from Abroad, administer more readily to Novicius's Projects, that were now furly grown Ripe for Execution. He therefore with his Lavinian Lady came to Court, and fahan was very graciously received, much about the same time as Mirabel came to his Apartments there after the Clerious Estimate of ments there, after the Glorious Fatigues of a very hazardous Campaign. But as the last of these Princes is the Principal Perfon concern'd in this History, so the Writer of it holds himself oblig'd to be more particular in the Circumstances of his Re-

ception.

ception. He had no fooner taken his Seat as usual amongst the Mandarines, but the Sigillario was again order'd to Complement him, and spoke to this Effect:

THAT he was Commanded by the Mandarines to give his Highness the Thanks of their Affembly for his continued Services to Her Imperial Majesty and the Publick, during the last Campaign. Of which nothing could be greater said than what her Majesty (who always spoke with the utmost Certainty and Exactness) had declar'd from the Throne, that it had been at least as Glorious as any that preceded it. But that this Repetition of the Thanks of that August House, had this Advantage of the former, that it must be look'd upon as added to, and standing on the Foundations already laid in the Publick Records, for the preserving his Memory fresh to all future Times, so that his Highness had also the Satisfaction of seeing the everlasting Monument of his Glory rife every Year much bigher. To this he join'd his Wishes, That Providence might continue in a Wonderful Manner to preserve so invaluable a Life, that he might not only add to that Structure, but Finish all with the Beauties and Ornaments of an Honourable and Lasting Peace.

This Mirabel thought fit to make hutherny Answer to in these Words:

Most Illustrious Mandarines,

I Look upon it as the greatest Mark of Hon-our I could receive, that your Mandarineships are pleas'd to take Notice of my Endeavours to serve the Empress and my Country. I beg leave to do Justice to all the Officers and Soldiers, who have served with me: It is not possible for Men to shew more Zeal for Her Majesty's Service, or greater Bravery than they have done.

The Proatins did him the same Honours, sommons and were answer'd much to the same purpose. But I should have told you before I brought my Hero to Britomartia, that the Brifam Lilianian King, to make a shew of his De- Rench fires of Peace, to his Poor undone Subjects, had propos'd once more, by a Letter from one of his Ministers, to enter upon a Treas ty on certain specious Proposals, much to the Advantage of the Common Cause, and having in vain attempted the Fidelity of the Prince by large Promises, in order to Confent to certain Conditions, seem'd then -to fet himself in good earnest to the bringing about this desireable Work. Of this Notice was given by Mirabel to his Mistress.

stress, the Empress, who gave leave to enter upon any Negociations that might facilitate anHonourable and Lasting Peace. Whereupon Hereh Passports were sent to the Lilianian Court for what Nuntiato's they would give Directions to, upon that Affair. Accordingly Two Ministers came from thence with Publishar lick Characters to Belgiania, whose Arrifoldam val there, was no sooner known to the Britomartian Senato, but they instantly made Application to the Throne, that his talkerry Highness should immediately be dispatch'd thither likewise to take care of Her Imperial Majesty's Interests and those of her Empire.

I should also have inserted in its due Place, That after several Consultations be-

in fuch a manner, against the Practices of those who were at that Time in High Places of Trust, as to call for the Notice of all

Farley tween Novicius and his Friends, that Crafty Politico thought fit to play the Sacristo at that Juncture upon the Ministry then in being. And what did that Hot-brain'd Incondigned to the Political Proposition of th Incendiary do, but, according to his Instructions, on a Day set apart to Commemorate the Deliverance of the Empire from an intended Insurrection, endeavour to Inflame it, with the wildest Notions that ever were heard of. He got up into the Pulpit, and their did he Thunder out his Anathema's

that heard him. He told the Magistrates of the Metropolis, that they perverted Jur stice, and did things much unworthy of their High Stations; he inveigh'd against the Court for finister Designs in View; and exhorted the Populace, from false Po-sitions of the Temple's being in Danger, to take up Arms and Dethrone those that held the Reins of Government immediately under the Empress. In short, he cast most bitter Reflections upon the Revolution, that was brought to pass under the Emperor Manham Aurantia, and cry'd up Palatina's Heredita- Queing ry Right, when had it not been for that Revolution, she would never have Reign'd over Britomartia: He made Invectives against his Superiors for Tyranny and Oppression, when but for their setting aside Draco for the Exercise of these Two Vices, of the whole Constitution had been totally Unhing'd and Subverted. To this he added his Apprehensions and Concern for the Empress herself, upon whose Preservation the Welfare of her People folely depended, and did it with such a Pathetick Vehemence of Expression, as gain'd Credit from most that heard him. He told his Audience that the poor Palatina was little better than a Slave to her own Servants; that the was the most Just, Good and Gracious of all Sovereigns, and they the most Vile, Ar-

bitrary, and Wicked of all Subjects; and not content with Haranguing his Audience out of their Senses after this Fashion, he dealt about the Poison, by dispersing Copies of these bitter Invectives through every Province of the Empire, that the Subjects might be awaken'd at their Prince's and their Temples

Supposititious Danger.

Yavley Novicius foresaw, from the Temper of the Senato, that they would not tamely bare with these Indignities put upon the Administration, and therefore, by his Agents, push'd them forwards upon Extreams, to shew their Resentment. He knew that ommony amongst the Proatins were some Sycophants, who to make their Court to Persons in High Stations, would Exaggerate this Offence to the greatest Degree, and therefore work'd themselves to Complaints and Invectives subeverell against Ærifacio's Proceedings (for that was the Name of the Mad Sacrifto) and unprecedented Accusations. There was One Fen Eborocano, Son to a Patriarcho of that Name, fitting in the House, who to patch up a Decay'd Fortune, and obtain a Penfion from the Ministry for his better Subsistance, was always ready to shew excels of Zeal for their Honour and Service, and this was the Man whom he pitch'd upon to Arraign the Discourse above-mention'd, and who did it with fuch an Air, for he was posses'd

poffes'd of Parts and Eloquence enough. tho' he had not Judgment enough to know that he was made a Tool of, as to obtain a Decreto, not only for the Author's Commitment, but his Tryal for High Crimes and Misdemeanours, not as a Common Offender in the Ordinary Courts of Justice, but in the most Publick manner that a Delinguent of the highest Nature could be

expos'd by.

Those that seemingly forwarded this Tryal, were not Ignorant of the Commiserati-on which the common fort, of People generally have for Men under Distress especially such as wear the Sacred Habit which entitles them to a more than Ordinary Reverence and Respect. They could not but be appriz'd of the Sentiments of the Subjects, when One whose Office it was to Preach up Duty and Submission to the Sovereign, should be call'd in Question, and Imprison'd for so doing, rightly judging that they would immediately call his Cause the Cause of Religion and Injur'd Majesty, and Subscribe to any Remonstrance in such a Man's Favour. Therefore they mix'd themselves (by Novicius's Orders) with Harley the Proletarian Rabble, buzz'd intended moss

Persecutions in their Ears, and intimated to them that this was but the Prelude to the Imprisonment of the Empress herself, since

those

those that had the Insolence openly to Summon an Expounder of Religious Institutes before them, merely (as they took care to give out) for dehorting People from the Practice of Resistance to Princes, would of necessity put that Resistance in force upon any proper Occasion, contrary to their Faith and Allegiance, and in breach of the

known Laws of their Country.

The Effect fully came up to the Defign, for the Populace gather'd together Tumultuously in his Behalf, and attended upon
the similar him to and from the Prætorian Hall, during the Time of his Tryal, not as a Criminal, but as one that Merited a Triumph;
furbererell and Erifacio, who was naturally of a
Superb and Vain Temper, had the Satisfaction to see himself, the Idea of the Mach faction to see himself the Idol of the Mob, while he became the Contempt and Scorn of more Generous Minds. This Intempe-# rance of the Multitude swell'd itself almost into an Assault upon his Judges, whom they would not suffer to go to the Judgment-Seat without dire Imprecations, and Successive even the Empress Palatina herself, who was musham prevailed with by Montiana to be present at the Pleadings on both Sides, on purpose to Exasperate her against those Proceedings, had her Name prophan'd by them, with Entreaties to stand by the Temple and the Sacristo. Yet notwithstanding all these Clamours Roefor.

Clamours and Insurrections, in spight of Noise and Nonsense, and all the Senseless Operations of an enrag'd Rabble, this Hotbrain'd Priest was sound Guilty of every Article of the Charge brought against him, and tho' the Sentence sell short of the Offence, by the means of Bellcampo, who tho' he Voted against the Doctrine, was for sparing the Man, had the Mortification to see his salse Doctrines Condemn'd and Exploded, after he had Presumptuously call'd the Divine Power to witness his Innocence, and conjur'd the Gods of Britomartia, to the Horror of all good Men, to attest the greatest and most apparent Untruths.

Argyle

Impression (as had been foreseen by Mira-harmony bel, who would have prevented it before his Departure) upon the Generality of the People, and even Palatina, tho' she thought fully had taken up a great and necessary Part of their Time, and preser'd one of the most of their Time, and preser'd one of the most of the Office of Chief Syndike, had her Temper russed by some Expressions, wherein Chaptus too great a Liberty was taken in speaking of Crown'd Heads. What added to her Dissike, was the Sight of Importunities from all Parts, for her to Issue out Mandates

dates for the Choice of a New Senato, and Remonstrances from every Province of the Empire, against such as oppugn'd the the Divine Hereditary Right of the Supreme Magistrate; for Novicins had not only bu-fied himself in Fomenting Tumultuous Proceedings in the Chief City, but had likewise alarm'd the Country with Fears and Jealoufy. They were told that the Lord Mandarines aim'd at nothing more than to Convert the Imperial Government into a commons Republick; that the Proatins would, if permitted to fit again, make themselves perpetual Representatives of the People, and that the Temples were in Danger of being put to other Uses, than the Celebration of Religious Worship. To make these Stories gain upon their Weak Understandings, the Sacristo that was now made a mere Brazen Idol, was equip'd and fet on Horse-back, with a splended Retinue of Harebrain'd Drunken Fellows, to make a Cavalcade through the Cities, Towns, and Villages of the Empire, and to drink Prosperity to himself, the Temple, and the Empress; for the Palatina was Supreme Head in Causes Ecclesiastical as well as Civil, yet, it was the Language of the Party to make use of her Name, in the last Place, upon all these Frantick Occasions. To get rid of this Detestable Subject, Aritacia fachevered play'd

play'd fo very well, that wherefoever He came, the Magistrates turn'd out like so many Private Centinels at the coming of a General Officer, and made Lanes for him to go through, and convinc'd by the Efficacy of the Persualive Bottle, and Non-Resistable Two in a Hand, came easily into the Schemes he was to exhort them to a Compliance with. So that he had nothing to do, but to have his Snuff-Box in one Hand, and lift up the Glass to his Mouth with the other; and Don --- was Converted and made a Profelite to the prevailing Cause in an instant.

To return to Prince Mirabel, that inde-parling fatigable General was early in the Field, after he found the Lilianians as infincere as french formerly in the Negotiations for Peace, and in Conjunction with the Archon of Sabandia P. Sugent form'd the Army and made a surprizing March towards the Enemies Lines, which they enter'd without any opposition, the few Troops that guarded the Post where they broke in being unprepar'd to receive them, retir'd at the Approach of the Federato's without striking one Blow. This unexpected Success struck the Lilianians into fuch a Panick Fear, that their whole Body of Forces made a very hasty Retreat, some towards one Strong-Hold, and some towards another, to cover themselves from

the

the Insults they were threatned with. Hereupon it was resolved on the Part of those

that remain'd Masters of the Field, to In-Formy vest Duacia, the Siege of which Place had been resolv'd upon. Frankerous Nor could his Highness at that Juncture have aim'd at a more important Conquest; for as it cover'd the Enemies Frontiers, and for all the Iberian Low Countries open to their setherland. Invalions, so ever fince the Reign of Henrico frencheft no means untry'd to get Possession of it, in which having at last succeeded in the Reign of Lovisio, whom it was then subject to, they immediately added New Works to the Fortifications, made it a Place of Arms, erected Magazines, and a Foundery therein, Soule and cut a Canal for uniting the Bifluvia furnit and the Scarnatria, which gave them an easy
Entrance (as has been before said) into
the Provinces above-mention'd. On the other Hand it was wifely confider'd, that Fishe the Chastelens of Insulata, which was still in the Part Posses'd by the Enemy, would by the taking of Duacia, be wholly reduc'd under one single Power; that Insulata itself, Journay Nervia, and other Places along the Scheldis and Lysiocis, as far as Gandavium, would then be more and more secur'd; and that a Pasfage for Transporting by Water, the Necesfaries, from that Province into Artestana,

would

would thereby be open'd, which would afford a Conveniency for maintaining Numerous Garrisons in those Parts, and an Opportunity to make a further Progress into the Enemies Country.

Pursuant to this Resolution, the Trenches were open'd, after the necessary Preparations previous to it had been made, and the Prince, according to his wonted Generofity had permitted the Britomartian Students, and the Ladies, who defir'd that Favour, to Retire. As the Town was of prodigious Strength, fo the Attacks that were carried on against it, requir'd some time to put the Besiegers in a Capacity of Storming it. When after Two Months fitting down before it, the Troops commanded for that Service perform'd it with wonderful Bravery, and took Post on the Ravelins above the Breach on the Rampart, at the Right and Left Attacks, by which the Enemy were brought to the last Extremity, and forc'd to Capitulate, maugre all the Advances made on the Part of Villario, the Liliamian Archi-Prefecto, who had made feve- french ral Unsuccessful Motions with his Army for General its Relief.

Upon this Surrender, the Two Princes, and the Delegat's from the States of Belgiana, enter'd the Town, and were met and severally Complimented by the Literato's Universe markborrough lugene and the states feputies in

in a Body; but as these Memoirs chiefly related to Mirabel's Conduct, so I shall only insert the Speech which was made by their Cancellario, in the Name of the Rest, in these very Words.

Most Illustrious Prince,

WE come to assure your Highness of our most Humbly Respects, and the Inviolable Fidelity we shall have towards our New Soveraign. 'Iis with much Joy and Justice that we pay you our Devoirs. We cannot Sufficientbywile ly respect a Sovereign Archon of Allemannia, Germanya Prince, a Prime Legato of the Armies of General Britomartia, a Hero whose Victories and Conffrestain quests have amaz'd the whole World. Alle-Mandarine, Eye-Witnesses of your Heroick Actions: You have beaten your Enemies at Schelbergia, and defeated them at Blenia, Ramlio, Oudenia and Blarenia: You have forced Lines in Allemannia, which feem'd Impenetrable: You have broken into others, in Brabantia, by a singular Conduct, in sight of a Powerful Army, which was put into the utmost Confusion: You have Conquer'd the Country Leadunum, the Iberian Geldria, pa Brabantia, Flandria, and Part of Hannolia. You go from Vistory to Victory, and the least Step

AL POST A LITTLE

Step you advance farther, brings you to subdue

a whole Kingdom.

We do not compare your Highness with Heroes of Antiquity, whose great Actions were sullied with all manner of Vices. You have a Prince, Wise, Moderate, Just, Generous, Gracious, and equally averse to Cruelty and Debauchery. No wonder then that the Emperor of Allemannia has made you a Bojar ferman of his Empire; that the Empress of Britomar-queen tia has confer'd the highest Honours, and mul-pristain tiply'd Favours upon you; that her Senato's have given you all possible Proofs of Esteemparhums and Affection, and that the Lilianians them- houch selves have on a Thousand Occasions proclaim'd your Praises. Should me enter into a particular Survey of all your Heroick Actions, and your admirable Qualities, we should never have done; and we shou'd consider, that we ought not to detain a Prince too long. whose Moments are so precious. Give us leave, only to desire the Protection of your Highness for the Literato's of this Place, who should stand in great need of it. We might in a Revolution be expos'd to some Storm, inconsistent with the Peace and Tranquility which are so necessary to make the Sciences Flourish; but we shall have no Cause to entertain any Fear, if you are pleas'd to grant us the Favour we most humbly ask. We shall be infi-nitely obliged to you most Gallant Mandatine for it, and shall offer up our Prayers to Queen the Gods, for the Empress of Britomartia, griffain for your Highness, and a happy Success to all your Enterprizes.

To this the Prince reply'd with his wonted Humanity:

Gentlemen,

YOUR Obedience to your New Sovereign, will render you assur'd of the Empress my Mistress's, and her High Allies Protection; and you have no reason to doubt but all the Good Offices I can do for you, upon all Occafions, shall be employ'd in procuring you such Advantages as may be of Use to you, and conformable to your best Wishes, since it is to Establish the Publick Tranquility, that the Federato's have taken Arms, and the Sciences must Flourish of Course, by the Restoration of Peace, which they so ardently seek for.

Markowy The Lilianians had positively given out, Markowy that they would Fight Prince Mirabel if he attempted another Siege after the taking of Duacanum, and for this purpose had drawn out all the Garrisons of the Places, which were least exposed, to strengthen their Army, which was now grown very Numerous &

Numerous; but when some Forces, after Repairing the Breaches of that Place, were ordered to take in Bethuvia, and the Gross Software of the Federato's Army lay to Cover the Siege, in a Camp without any Intrenchments, and gave them a fair Opportunity for an Engagement, they not only suffer'd that Fortress also to be wrested from them in their very Sight, but likewise by the Posture of their Situation, and submissive Countenance, seem'd to agree to the Capture of Santa Vincia, and the Impregnable for their Situation, and submissive City of Aturum, by their not moving to-wards either of their Reliefs.

Thus ended that Glorious and Advantagious Campaign, by which the Federato's leverell obtain'd so firm a footing in Artesia, that Arkis all the Places which the Enemy were still posles'd of in that Province were expos'd to farther Irruptions. But while Victory and Sucess attended his Arms Abroad, Fortune seem'd to shift Hands with him in Occurrences at Home. Soon after the rifing of the Senato, it was no longer a Se-Parliams. cret that some great Changes were design'd at Court. Novicius was seen there daily, farley and Montiana did not make any Scruple of masham openly Affronting the Princess Mirabella Sufchess upon all Occasions. Even the Legato markberry himself, who at his leaving the Empire during the Profecution of the Incendiarian Sa-D 2 Jachwerell rifto,

Government the Helm, where he had the Thefaurario, incluser and the Principal Scrivan, for his nearest funders Allies by Inter Marriages, and in the script highest Reputation with the Senato, was now grown out of that Implicite Credit he was before possess of the had received Information long before of Soliterrario's Difference, who was remov'd upon the Pretence of a too Haughty Demeanour towards his Mistress, and succeeded by the Manda-Parfmouth rine Crurino, a Nobleman, of Abilities enough to come into competition with his Predecessor, had not those who were prefer'd soon after him acquir'd too great an Influence over him. He knew, whom Del-Hartey Gentleman's Modesty would not let him openly Aspire to that Place during the Life Rochester of Roffenio; he was likewise acquainted with all the other Removals, with the Call of Commons New Deputies to Represent the Proatins, and could not but perceive what Treatment he himself was to expect, by the Su-perseding some of his best Friends Commissi-ons belonging to the Army. However to give no Handle to those Enemies who sought all ment he himself was to expect, by the Su-Opportunities of rendring him Odious, he neither shew'd any Tokens of Disgust, or any ways expostulated with her Imperial Majesty

Majesty about the Reasons of her Dis-

pleasure.

Upon his Entrance into the Metropolis of Britomartia, his Carouch was attended by Multitudes of People with lighted Tapers and Flambeaux, who by their Acclamations express'd their Joy at his Highnes's mulipore happy Return; and tho' he well knew the Instability and Emptiness of the Applause, could not but be well pleas'd to see himself welcome to a Mobility, which fome Months before was Tumultuous in favour of Opinions, those of his greatest Friends ran Counter to, and which were the main Occasions of the late Alterations. However, he who never courted, or affected Popularity, thought it Prudence to avoid the least shew of it, and therefore instead of going directly to his own Apartments in the Imperial Palace, He call'd in at that of the an Hour or Two, he went out by a private for the Door, to give the Empress an Account of the Last Community of Door, to give the Empress an Account of the last Campaign, and his Negotiations for the Happy carrying on another, and met with his accustom'd Reception from so much Grace and Goodness as that Incomparable Princess had ever been fam'd for.

His Highness was no sooner arriv'd, but the Adverse Party play'd upon him from all their Batteries of Scandal, and though

D. 3 Nevicins

Movicius, and the rest of his Adherents, pay'd him Visits of Congratulation, 'twas easily perceiv'd who set the Mercenaries at work, and hir'd those abandon'd Defamers to blait a Reputation that was above the reach of Calumny, yet inceffantly attack'd by it. Palatina, amidst all the late Changes, would hear nothing that bore any Tendency to his Dismission, and was too sensible of the Glory he had acquir'd for her, and the Dominions the rolld over, to be induc'd even to think of laying him afide: She had indeed, not without great Tokens of Re-Rocheler luctance, admitted the Splenetick Roffenio in-to the Place of the Sedate, Wife and Learned former Somerio; she had recall'd the Vigilant and Wherlow Discreet Thomasio from his Government of the Juvernato Territories, to supply that important High Post, with the Fickle, Amorous, Trisling and Inconsiderate Promato; she had given the Designing, Sharping, Rhiming Aleatorio the Dignity of Sene-schallo of her Houshold, that had been possess of the Hounoid, that had been possess and manag'd with the strictest Regard to the Imperial Interest, by the Generous, Unreserved and High-Born Telephone Commonio; she had made the Time-Serving Multisorm, Polytheistical and Treasser, there were the Room of the Constant, Unchangeable, De-Chamberlain vout

vout and Faithful Cantio; she had Invested Tokens. the Two-fac'd, Canting, Drinking, Whining, Tricking Novicins, in Conjunction with the Illiterate, Brainless, Lascivious and Profuse Anselmo, with the Office of Inspector of her Revenues, well knowing that the Prudent, Abstemious and Frugal Del-go-Single Man's Capacity but his own; she had bestow'd the Dignity of her Chief Si-scale gillario upon the Noisy, Verbose Lustful and Inconstant Arange that had a Lustre given to it by the Persuasive, Concise, Eloquent and Immutable Cupernico; she had consign'd the Scrivanship, in the Exercise of Strokery which the Just, Courteous, even Temper'd and Careful Urbano had shew'd the most Consummate Experience, into the Hands of the Volatile, Haughty, Capricious, Humersome and Intriguing Harrica So that all the Chief Dignities of the Empire being in the New-sangled Causilles Hands, excepting that of his Highness, they had nothing that bore any Colour of Reason to insinuate to her Majesty against the favourable ate to her Majesty against the favourable Opinion she had of him. They knew that his Interest had been sufficiently Weaken'd by the Alterations before-mention'd, and fince they had strip'd him of his Chief Supporters, in the Removal of his nearest Relations, thought it adviseable for their common

common Safety, and the Publick Tranquility, which might be in Danger from too precipitate Measures, to let him Act not only one Campaign longer, but during the whole War, provided it should be found in

their Power to draw him over to a Compliance with their New Schemes. In the mean time the uncertainty whether he should be continu'd in his Command, cast a fresh Damp upon the Publick Credit, which had fuffer'd very much before, upon the late Alterations. Wherefore it was the general Wish and Expectation of the grandmost Wealthy and Substantial Britomartians, that in order to remove that fatal Doubt, his Highness should receive the Thanks, if not of both, at least of one of the Two Chambers of the Senato. But that Prince's Friends amongst the Mandarines, having been already disappointed in the Motion Argyle Bellcampo, were thy of attempting it a Second time, the rather because they found the Majority of them inclining to pass that Compliment on a General that Commanded elsewhere; and those his Highness had amongst the *Proatins*, thinking themselves too few to dare to Attempt, it all de-

clin'd moving it till a better Opportunity.

This together with fome dubious Expreffions that drop'd from his own Mouth in harlforny the Senatorial Debates about the Affairs of the Empire, and the Management of the War. encreas'd the Apprehensions of many, that he would gratifie his own private Disgust. and lay down his Commission, it being, they thought natural for his Refentment to fuggest, That he had acquir'd a Sufficient Stock of Wealth as well as Honour, whereby to despise the Frowns of Fortune; that it would be derogatory to his Character to stoop to the Authors of his Relations Disgrace. who, whatever their Pretences might be, would never heartily embrace his Interest, and contribute to the Support of the Glory he had already gain'd; that the Fate of War being uncertain in the least Diminution of the Prosperity that had hitherto attended his Army, might be Charg'd to him as a Crime, whereas if any Misfortunes befel them under another General, the Court would have Reason to Regret the Loss of so Prosperous a Commander, and to Sollicit him to serve again; which would add a fresh Lustre to his Reputation.
But his Highness, who upon his Departure from Belgiana had promis'd the States of that Country, and the Archon Eugenio, who sugare faw what Difficulties he had to Encounter with from his Enemies at Home, not to abandon the Common Cause, resolv'd to

Act the Part of a true Hero, and good Patriot, and indeed of a Consummate Politico, and to Sacrifice his private Difgusts to the publick Welfare, by concerting Meafures with the same Confidence and hearty Zeal with the New Ministers as he did with the Old, wisely considering, That the preferving his Command was the most effectual Method of maintaining his Credit Abroad. and Retrieving his Interest at Home.

Pursuant to this prudent Resolution, Massforgs that Prince having found that his Illustrious Consort had not been so pleasing to the Empress, as he could have wish'd, either by fome Indifcretions in her Conduct, or Proceedings, that were reputed as fuch by his and her Enemies, made a Refignation of all her Places at Court, by delivering into her Imperial Majesty's Hands the Patents that intitul'd her to them; at the Surrender of which, he Address'd himself to the Throne, after this manner:

Madam,

YOUR Old Servant the Princess, my. Wife, who has pay'd her Attendance on your Majesty from your Infancy to this Time, has it in her most humble Requests to you, to believe her nevertheless Faithful, because she makes this Tender of what your Gracious and Boun-

Bountiful Acceptance of her paor Endeavours, has been pleas'd to Honour her with. She presumes to think, that what she now gives back into your Majesty's Hands, by mine, bas render'd her Obnoxions to the Reproaches, which have been cast on her by her Enemies, and is not without Hopes that when the Cause of her being Envy'd is remov'd, the Effects of it will likewise cease, so that she shall be at least in a Capacity for the future, without any Distur-bance from their Intrigues, to pray for Prosperity to your Majesty and the Common Cause, by way of Return to that Profusion of Indulgence you have been pleas'd hitherto to pour upon her. In the mean time, Dread Sovereign, give her Husband leave to assure you, That he shall always make it his whole Business to attone for any thing that may have been done or taken amiss on her Part, by a Constant, Ready and Cheerful Obedience, by an entire Resignation to your Majesty's Pleasure, and a stedfast Resolution to Spend the remainder of his Days in procuring you the Rewards of a long and expensive War, by a Lasting and Glorious Peace, and in Venturing his Life for your Majesty's and bis Countries Service.

This Voluntary Sacrifice of a Person so dear to him, but who had the Missortune to Incur the Empress's Displeasure, was so acceptable to the benign Palatina, that she

rucen

was

was pleas'd not only to renew his Commisfion, but likewise to make a Disposition of the other Generals entirely to his Satisfaction, in particular by employing Prince Bell-language campo, who had not made the Campaign with him, especially the last, with that Harmony that was between his Highness and other Commanders, elsewhere. Some would indeed have it, and those cannot but be adjudg'd his Enemies, that the Passion May Prince Mirabel chiefly gave way to, the Love of acquiring Wealth, kept him in his Command, and that he chose rather to make a Surrender of what belong'd to his Lady, than to part with his own, out of Consideration that the Profits arising from thence, were of small Consequence if compar'd to the Advantages that were to be French had from the Army against the Lilianians; but as these were nothing but empty Surmiles, and wholly inconfiltent with a Person that was Posses'd of such vast Riches and Demesnes, as must needs have subdued all Defires of getting more, fo I shall convey him to the Duties of his high Truit, after I have told the Reader that the most material Transactions relating to him, friffuinduring his stay in Britomartia, was his be-

ing a strenuous Advocate in the Debates of the Madarines, for Injur'd and Superannuated affing To. Galway. ated

ated Innocence, tho' without his wonted Success.

Matters being fetled for the enfuing Campaign, his Highness, as usual, after he had been affur'd, that the Payment of the Troops, under his Command, would be as effectually taken Care of by the New Administration as it had been by the Old, went for Belgiana, where he concerted Affairs so entirely to the Interest of the Grand Confederacy, that he not only thwarted the Designs of Liliana, in endea-frame vouring to make some Neutral Princes disturb the Peace of Allemannia, but took fermany fuch Measures for the Payment of the Arrears due to the Auxiliaries, that the Enemies Attempts to Embroil him upon that Article, were likewise happily frustrated. But as the Death of the Allemannian Em-Lope peror, at that Juncture, made it absolutely necessary to Detach the Forces under the Command of the Archon of Saubandia, for Engene the Preservation of the Empire, so the separating of those Forces from the Grand Armies extremely weaken'd it. However, the Prince, after having made it his Endeavour feveral times to Attack the Enemy, who notwithstanding their Superiority of Numbers, declin'd coming to an Engagement, and several Skirmishes, which always ended in the Defeat of the Adverse Party, took

took a Resolution to get into the Enemies What Lines, which Villario, his Opponent, call'd his Ne plus Ultra, and march'd from his Camp with a good Body of Horse and Foot, to take a view of those Lines, and the Situation of their Camp. The first appear'd very strong, well fortify'd, and guarded by all the Troops that were capable of being fewery brought together, upon the Motion of the Federato's that way, and the last was so well dispos'd, that an Attack seem'd extremely difficult and hazardous. But nothing is impossible to Minds Resolute and fully bent to bring about their Purpofes, and Prince Mirabel, by the means of a Feint which drew the Enemy's Army one way to make Head against him, and by Instructions given to the Governours of several Garrifons to march another way and get into the Lines, he accomplish'd what was infinitely Superior to a Victory, and gave fignal Proofs that he as much excell'd his Enemies in Stratagem as he did in Courage.

This was no fooner done by the Detachment before-mention'd, but he gave Orders for the Main Army to March to Support their Passage, which was done with incredible Diligence, before the Lilianians could come up with them to Dispute the Ground, tho' they likewise made all imaginable hast for that end, but was luckily prevented.

prevented. Having pass'd the Lines, he Incamp'd in fight of the Enemy, who lay very quiet, and gave him no manner of Disturbance, till he had provided Materials for the Siege of Bocanna, a strong Place fourham which would open to him an opportunity of making greater Conquests, and let him into the very Bowels of Liliana. The Town was as bravely Defended for some time, as it was vigoroufly Attack'd; but every thing must give way to Prince Mirabel's prevailing Genius, and his Highness had the Satisfaction to make it Surrender at Discretion. The Governour indeed pretended he might have defended himself longer, but that the Soldiers perceiving the Grand Legato Villario did not attempt their Relief, as he had promis'd them, forc'd him to Capitulate. 'Twas furprizing indeed, that that Villars' General having a more numerous Army than his Highness, suffer'd this important Place to be taken under his Nose, without making any real Efforts to raile the Siege. But he might Excuse himself upon the Prince's Precautions, who had taken fuch Measures to put this Glorious Enterprize in Execution, that Villario foresaw, that if he offer'd to Attack his Highness's Camp, he should lose most of his Army, as well as the Town.

After the Surrender of this Place, which his own Country Men most ungratefully made very light of, tho' the Stratagem in passing the Lines without the Loss of a Man, the cutting off the Communication of the Enemy with it, the manner of the Prince's Investing it with an Inferior Army, his casting up Lines, making Regular Forts, raifing Batteries, laying Bridges over a River. making Passable a Morass, and providing for the Security of his Convoys, against a Superior Army on the one fide, and the numerous Garrisons of strong Towns on the other, might have given them other Sentiments. But tho' his Highness had the Misfortune to fall under the Censure of Infolent People in his own Nation, he had the Happiness to see this Enterprize Recorded for the use of Posterity, by the Delegates of the Belgianian States, who amongst other Expressions in their Congratulations for the Reduction of the Town, faid, This Place is of such high Importance, in respect to its Situation, which opens a way to penetrate farther into the Territories of the Enemy, and even into the Heart of their Country, that in order to prevent it, they have thought it necessary to make great Devastations by Fire in their own Territories. If the Circumstances that have attended this Conquest are duly consider'd, as the passing of the Lines, which the Enemy, and all the World thought

thought impossible, and the Siege it self carried on with so much speed, and in so Glorious a manner, in Sight, and within Reach of an Army, which if not Superior, was of equal Strength; if all these Things, we say, are rightly considered, it will appear that the Conduct, Firmness and Valour which Prince Mirabel has expressed in the Prosecution of Manhough this Glorious Undertaking, cannot be sufficiently appauded, &c.

To return to the Operations of the Campaign, after the Evacuation of the foregoing Town, his Highness, who foresaw that the Enemy might be troublesome in the Winterto the Conquer'd Places, without the Re-duction of Quenovia, dispatch'd a General Officer of great Credit with the States of Belgiana, for their Concurrence to that Siege; because, that as their Troops were to be put in Garrison in such Places as should be taken by the Federato's in those Parts, Jenerals fo it was allotted to them by certain Articles agreed between them and the Allies to find Engines for Battery, Ammunition, and other things necessary for bringing them under their Obedience. But that Gentleman, who was a Native of Belgiana, having communicated to his Masters there, the Condition of the Army, which had fuffer'd confiderably by Death and Defertion,

and the Prince's Opinion of what farther Measures were to be taken, return'd with this Answer. That they could in no wise approve of Undertaking another Siege, because the Enemy had destroy'd the Country frakting Places, insomuch, that the Army could not be capable of subsisting. To this it was thought fit to add, that the Season of the Year was so far spent, that People ought not to expect a long Continuance of fair Weather, from which it was concluded that so brave an Army ought not to be expos'd to the Hardships of a New Siege that Campaign; but they consented that all the Troops should be Quarter'd in the Frontier Places, to hinder the Enemy from making any New Lines the enfuing Winter, and be ready in the Beginning of the Spring to Besiege Cambria, or to go upon any further Enterprize without Loss of Time, because that would prevent a great Inconveniency which the Generals lay under at the Opening of this very Campaign; For the Auxiliary Troops being Quarter'd at a great Distance, the Army could not be drawn sudfrench denly together before the Lilianians had time to Assemble their Forces. Besides this would oblige the Enemy likewise to Quarter their Troops on the Frontiers; and how they would be able to subsist them, if the Winter

Winter should prove bad, was very difficult to imagine, and therefore they would have very great Reason at the Court of Liliana to take this Resolution as a fatal Stroke, which would Ruin, or at least very

much Embarrass their Affairs.

The Prince, who had been acquainted how from with some Negotiations then on Foot in the Court of Britomartia, by the means of both Novicius and a certain Lilianian Emiffary, Layley who was admitted there with Proposals of meshige Peace from his Master, could not but per-ceive that the Belgianians had that also for such an Inducement to make no more Sieges during the Residue of the Campaign; tho' they did not think fit to Insert it among the other Arguments they made use of for putting an end to it. He therefore, without making any Remonstrance against lying still so considerable a while, set the Forces at Work to Level the Approaches, fill up the Breaches, and put the Town of Bo- Louhaur canna in a Posture of Defence, which was not compleatly done till about Three Weeks after its Surrender, through the Badness of the Weather, which very much incommoded both Armies, who continued Incamp'd to see each other draw off to their Winter Quarters.

After this Campaign, which to the General Diffatisfaction of all the Potentates

F 2

concern'd in the War, except the Com-mon Enemy, prov'd to be the last, Prince Mirabel was to make, his Highness return'd to Britomartia, not without being apprized of some Accusations which were drawing up against him to belaid before the Proatins, by the Artifice of his Enemies, who knew that while he kept either at the Head of the Army, or in the Empress's good Graces, it would be next to an Impossibility to be so fully Establish'd in their New Authority, as not to be in Danger of some unlucky Accident or other from his Forefight and Penetration. He therefore, for it was given out that the Mob was to be rais'd to usher him into Town on a Day of Publick Rejoicing, wisely came through the Imperial City early, for Privacy sake, the next Morning, and to give no Handle for Detraction, immediately went to the Villa where the Empress had her Residence, with as few Attendants as possible, there to give an Account of his Conduct and Negotiations, which he did to Palatina's extraordinary Satisfaction. Ruddas

For some Days following, he made Visits to the Great Officers of the Court, amongst whom, to shew that he had no Personal Dissatisfaction against Him that hated him to the greatest Intemperance, he in particular made his Compliments to Noivci-

posses'd of the Dignity he had been all along driving at, tho' he did not think fit to give his Attendance at the Council, to which he was Summon'd as a Member. Peace at that time was the Subject of every Ones Conversation, and it was no longer a Secret, because Nuntiato's for that Purpose had been already nam'd on the Part Briffain of Britomartia and Liliana, and the Empress frame had Communicated her Intentions for set-ting a Treaty on Foot, to the Mandarines whams. and Proatins in a full Senato. These Intentions were back'd with very Indulgent Affurances of her Imperial Majesty's utmost Endeavours to enlarge Trade and Commerce for the Advantage of her Subjects. and procuring such Conditions as should be highly beneficial to the Princes and States engag'd in Alliance with her, as also with very gracious Resolutions to unite with them in the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the General Peace, Secure and Lasting.

But tho' the Empress had it in her own fuen Option to make War or Peace, and it was not in the Power of the Senato to give a Negative to her Sentiments on either of these Heads, yet as they contributed towards the Support of the first, which could not be carried on without their Assistance,

and were Interested in Respect to the Duration or short continuance of the last, so it was put to the Question in the Chamber of the Mandarines, whether a Peace could be Safe and Honourable upon other Conditions than those which they entered into the War for. Amongst those that voted against Peace, but upon such and such Ar-Afford ticles, Prince Mirabel declar'd himself, and observing that the Empress was present to hear their Debates, spoke to this Effect: That he referred himself to her Imperial Ma-jesty (making Obeisance to the Place where (ween Palatina sat Incognito) whether he could be Said to Delight in War, and whether he had not constantly, whilst he was Nuntio, given her Majesty and her Council an Account of all the Propositions that had been made, and had not defired Instructions for his Conduct on that Subject: That he could declare with a good Conscience, in the Presence of Her Majesty and that Illustrious Assembly, and of the Divine Being, who was infinitely above all the Powers of the Earth, and before whom, by the Ordinary Courfe of Nature, he should Soon appear, to render an Account of his Actions, that he ever was desirous of a Safe, Honourable and lasting Peace, and that he was always far from any Design of prolonging the War for his own private Advantage, as Several Libels had most falsely infinuated.

That

That his great Age, and the many Fatigues of War, made him ardently wish for the Pomer of enjoying a quiet Repose, in order for him to think of Eternity. As for other Matters, he had not the least Motive on any · Account what soever to desire the Continuance of the War for his particular Interest, since his Services had been so Generously Rewarded. both by the Empress his Mistress, and the Senato, but that he thought himself obliged to such an Acknowledgement to Her Majesty and his Country, that he was always ready to serve them (whenever his Duty should require) to obtain an Honourable and Lasting Peace. Tet that he could by no means dive into the Measures that had been taken to enter into a Negotiation of Peace with Liliana upon the Foot of some Articles that had been given out, and publickly dispers'd, since it was his Opinion, with the rest of the Potentates engag'd in a. War against it; that such Conditions would be the Entire Ruin of every individual Federato, which he had with all Fidelity and Humility declar'd to Her Majesty, when he had the Honour to wait on her a little after his Return.

The foregoing Speech carried that weight with it, as to Influence a Majority of the Mandarines to be of the same Opi nion, the' Novicius did all he could to gre bring

bring them over in favour of a Peace. Wherefore fince the Upper House of the Senato had requested the Empress to hear-ken to no Dishonourable Terms with Lili-france ana, he, by the means of his Creatures and Dependents amongst the Proatins, so brought his Projections to bear, that they entirely left it, as a Token of their great Con-Gusting fidence in Palatina's Wisdom, to her Imperial Majesty to do what she should think most conducive to her own Honour and the Interest of her People. A Point like this, which was Artfully enough gain'd, could not but greatly tend to the Satisfaction of those that had the Administration in their felves entirely secure while Mirabel kept in Possession of the Office of Grand Legato, and other High Dignities. Wherefore since there was no shaking Mariaire? Hands; but they could not think themin Possession of the Office of Grand Legato, and other High Dignities. Wherefore fince there was no shaking Novicius's Authority, while the Representatives of the Empire so heartily espous'd his Cause; That Minister, who was now become the Chief Favourite, and Principal Counsellor, resolv'd to make a Home Push, and at once divest and strip him of all his Offices.
He had timely prevented the Mandarines, who against their next Session had resolved to have Voted him to the Tulliano, by an Accession of Strength to his Party, from a New Creation of Members, and had nothing

thing to fear from that Quarter should he fail in the Attempt; wherefore after he had produc'd feveral Certificates relating to pretended Mismanagements in the Army. and obtain'd a Vote against him from the Proatins for Corrupt Practices in the Army; (ommons he infinuated to the Empress, that she could not put an end to the War, which she had it then in her Power to Finish Gloriously. but by Mirabel's Dismission from her Service. How! faid that good Princess, and startled at the Proposal, shall I part with a Man that has not only preserved my Dominions, but the whole Universe from the Common Enemy? 'Tis Injustice in the highest Nature to entertain the Thought of it, much more to perpetrate such an Act of Ingratitude: Nay, then, said be, suffer your self still to be defrauded; bear the Wrongs he continues to heap upon you with your accustom'd Patience; be Deaf to the Cries of your poor Subjects that perish for Hunger, by the means of Mirabel's Extortions, and are expos'd to all the Hazards that Humanity can be subjected to through his Avarice and Cruelty. Con-' tinue to hear of Thousands upon Thoufands of half-starv'd Wretches knock'd on the Head to gratify his Ambition, and be again made a Slave to the very Servants we have freed you from: For

these must be the Consequences of a Power that will one Day shake your own, if not timely provided against. Is it

' Justice to entertain R'obbers in your Service, or an Act of Ingratitude to send a

Plunderer his Quietus? For such your

Majesty will find him at the Perusal of. these Papers. These words being spoken

with some Vehemence and Emotion, gain'd the Credit of Sincerity to him that utter'd Cruconthem, and Palatina, after various Conflicts with Morning between Mirabel's Services to her and his Country, and the Desires she had to see her People again enjoy the Blessings of Peace, was prevail'd upon to let her value for one Man give way to her Compassion for many Thousands, and to give Order for the Legato's Surrender of all the Posts she

had entrusted him with. Mirabel heard the Message with a Composedness of Temper, peculiar to that Excellent Prince, and, without any manner of Concern, submitted to the Determinations of his Sovereign, well knowing that to Expostulate with Crown'd Heads was no Part of the Duty of a Subject; but being sensible that Her Majesty might have receiv'd some Impressions from the Certificates above-mention'd to his Prejudice, endeavour'd to remove them after this manner, when he waited upon the Empress to give into

into her Hands the Battoon of Com-

I Come, said he, May it please your Majesty, not to Dispute your Title to the Grants and Favours you have graciously bestow'd on me, for those I with all Humility freely resign, but to Request your Majesty to believe me to be as Faithful out of Employments, as I have always behav'd my self in them. It is not that I so much Regret my Dismission from your Service, as I lament my Unhappiness of being render'd suspected to your Maje. Sty, on Account of some Scandalous Imputations, neither shall I restect upon my Accusers, because Time, that makes the truest Discoveries, will one day make appear, whether I or they, merit the Reproach of being false to your Majesty's Interest, or my Countries. If I had done much more than I have, I must hold with my Enemies, it would have infinitely fell short of my Duty, and the Returns I ought to make to your Imperial Beneficence; but to be charg'd with what I have not done, plainly shews that they likewise fall short of doing theirs. For I Appeal to their own Understandings, whether the Exploits perform'd by the Troops which I had the Honour to Command could be done and accomplished by Men in a Starving Condition, or rather whether they are not so many Arguments of their being

#

well fed. But as the Recital of their Actions may be Introductory to the Repetition of my own, I must ask leave to go from thence and humbly Remonstrate to your Majesty, that the Britomartian Forces had always the same Provisions allow'd them as the Troops

of other Nations.

I have Reason to believe the Provisions were well distributed to the Soldiers, because it has been surprizing to many in the Army, when a Body has been sent out upon Secret Services, there had been care always taken that they should not want; which gave Encouragement to the Men to go more Chearfully

upon Expeditions and Sieges.

Far be it from me, Madam, to make any Complaints of ill Usage from the Proform atins, since they have so generously Rewarded my past Services by Decreto's in favour of me and my Posterity, tho' I cannot but alledge, That there are many Mistakes in their Charge against me, since the Persons who gave them the Accounts have not been throughly vers'd in the Knowledge of all Particulars.

As for the Deduction of so many Chequins per Head from the Auxiliary Troops, the Honour of that Invention is wholly owning to the Emperor Aurantio, and the Benefit that has risen from thence to the Common Cause, is so Conspicuous, that I need not affirm to your Majesty (who have been so well

well apprized of it, as to Anthorize it by your Sign Manual) that through the means of that very Money the Campaigns have been begun so early, the Sieges so happily Form'd, and Battles so successfully Fought, and since it was not given by the Senato, parliamit it is humbly presum'd there is no necessity to

Account with the State for it.

But I am not thought worthy perhaps to receive the Perquisites which have been always allow'd to former Legato's, and am to sent this be render'd Criminal for treading in the very Steps of my Glorious Predecessors, tho' I can make appear that during the Course of the whole War no Secret has been made of the Stoppage of Chequins when the Troops were paid, and it has been till now thought both Useful and Just, for Saving the like Sum of Money, which otherwise must have been rais'd upon the Britomartian Subject, fince a good Intelligence could not have been maintain'd and preserv'd without it, and your Majesty's Troops would not have had the Honour to have gain'd the Esteem of the whole World by the Victories and Conquests they have acquir'd by their Valour.

I could make appear to your Majesty, that the Just and Regular Application of the Moneys above mention'd, has savid the Fiscalio four times the Sum the Deduction reasure. amounts to; but who am I, that I should dare Controvert the Will of my Soveretgn, or the

Imperial

bashams Imperial Senato! I shall therefore with a Heart full of Duty and Submission, withdraw my self from your Presence, after I have told you that fince it is no longer in my Power to Merit your Majesty's or their Favour by my future Services, I shall be incessant in my Prayers to him who has the Disposal of all Earthly Affairs, that my Successor may excel those that are past, for whose Use, Madam, and for whose Auspicious Possession be pleased to take this Battoon of Command, if I have not dishonour'd it by the Wearing.

Palatina was going to return it him again, thro' a just Sense of his Extraordinary Merit, when the Prince withdrew himself on a sudden, and left her in an Inquietude of Temper that was extremely Afflicting. She was for calling him back,

stairs had Orders for that Purpose, when Musham through the Artifice of Montiana, who turn'd his hasty Departure into Arrogance

and Haughtiness, and made use of his Justification, as too great a Presumption on Queen his past Services, the Empress grew fix'd in her Resolutions for his Disgrace, and

gave the Ensigns of the Legato's High
Trust and Dignity to the Mandarine
Promato, who was entirely in the Interest
Oxfore of Novicius and his Adherents.

By Prince Mirabel's Dismission from

Marlborough Court, Court, all further Scenes of Action relating to him were fully determin'd, wherefore the Reader is dismised from other Passages of his Life, since his Disgrace may be naturally said to be his Political Decease, and thenceforward he was only to be taken Notice of in a Private Capacity, who had Acted with so much Splendor in a Publick. Here ends the Manuscript.

What remains for the Publisher to do, is to clear his Memory, that may otherwife be as ill Treated by the present Age as it was by that he liv'd in, from the Aspersion which seems to carry most Weight in it, of his Unnecessary Prolonging the War for his own Private Interest. when his Conduct, during the whole War, has been one constant Endeavour to hinder its ending ill, so soon as it might, and must have otherwise done. This made him so earnest to fight the Lilianians, as has been made appear he was, the first Campaign, when he thought he had them at a great Advantage. This made him take fo much Pains to bring them to an Engagement the Second Campaign, when he stole a March, and pass'd a River and got between their Lines: This made him Fight the Battles of Schelbergia and Blenia the Third, and March to the Mosa to attack the Enemy there the Fourth: This made him gain the Victory at Ramlia the Fifth, and so impor-

french

(80)

tunate with the Belgianians the Sixth, for near Two french Months together, to fall upon the Lilianian Army: This made him the Seventh pass the Scaldis, and win the Battle of Oudenia, and afterwards Form the Siege of Infulata: This made him the next Year, when he could not Fight the Lilianians, furprize them Journay with the Siege of Nervia, when they expected nothing lefs, and take so much care that the rest of the Cambiels and take so much care that the rest of the Cambiels and take so much care which and he rest of the Cambiels and take so much care which and he rest of the Cambiels and take so much care which and he rest of the Cambiels and take so much care which and he rest of the Cambiels and take so which and the rest of the Cambiels and take so which and the rest of the Cambiels and take so which and the rest of the cambiels are the sound to the cambiels and the sound take so which are the sound to the cambiels and the sound take so when the sound take so we will be so which are the sound take so when the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so with the sound take so we will be so we will be paign might not be loft, for which end he pass'd the Mons Lines of Monia, and after gaining the great Battle of Blarenia, which the Enemy ventur'd for its Preservation, take the Town of Monia: This made him after taking Possession of the Enemies Lines the ensuing Behome and Aturum surrender to his Victorious Arms, and by an F. Jenan unparallel'd Stratagem get within the Lines that were thought impregnable, and by taking Bocanna, enterinto hre the very Bowels of Liliana, at the close of all his Exploits. But 'tis time to draw towards a conclusion; I shall therefore only say, that nothing could be more ridiculous and absurd, than to charge, with a Defign to perpe-tuate the War, a Man who had in every Respect out done the Britomartian Wishes, and had done more towards a good Peace by his own Address and Ability both in War and Peace, by his Conduct in the Field, by his Interest Cuffe, with the Empress Allies, by his Happy Temper to prevent or make up Differences, by his Dexterity and Wifdom, by his great Humanity and Sweetness of Behaviour, which was peculiar to him, by his Zeal for the Honour of his Mittress, whom he ferv'd with more Affection than most Men ever did a Sovereign, and by his true Concern for the good of his Country, and the liberty of the whole Universe, in which he had few Equals. By these admirable Qualities, which to eminently thone in him, he had struck such a Terror into the Enemy, and preferv d so perfect a Harmony amongst the Powers engag'd in War with them, that nothing, humanly speaking, could have destroy'd their Hopes of a good Peace, but the Endeavours that were used to destroy him; and if great and well appointed Armies, long Campaigns, furprizing Marches, glorious Battles and important Sieges, could be made ute of as a means to prolong the War, then Prince Mirabel bid fair towards being a Perpetual Iegato, not otherwise. FINIS.

General for Life.

THE

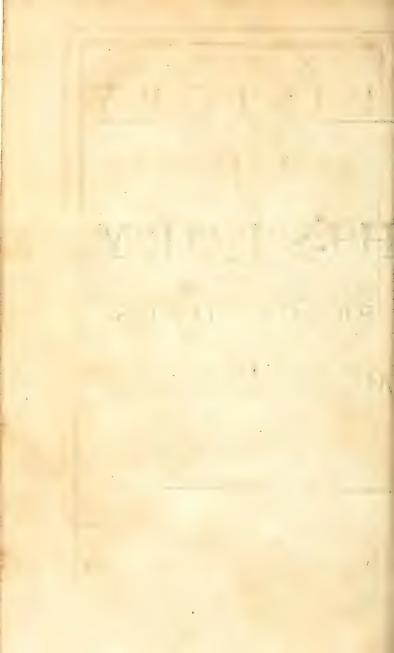
HISTORY

OFTHE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Mandarins and Proatins, &c.



THE

HISTORY

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MANDARINS and PROATINS

Lords OF THE Commons

Britomartian Empire

Great griffing THEIR

Last General Diet, with the Characters of the Chief Members.

-Captique dolis, donisque coacti, Quos neque Tydides, nec Lariffaus Achilles. Non Anni domuere decem, non mille Carina. Virg. Æn. 2.

LONDON:

Printed for the Bookfellers of London and Westminster. 1712. Price 11.

71 10 7 PROPERTY OF sinpat two

THE

HISTORY

PROCEEDINGS

Mandarins and Proatins, &c.

N the Infancy of the World, when Superstition was introduc'd by the Priesthood, to bring People under an implicite Obedience to its Arbitrary Dictates, and Bigotry was thought necessary for the Establishment of an absolute and unlimited Dominion, it was with the Empire of Bri- England tomartia as with other States; and those that Administer'd in holy Matters, (according to the Language of the Country call'd Sacrifto's) took upon them to prescribe Rules to Princes, and exact the Performance of their Injunctions from Crown'd Heads. This the Empress Palatina had prudently Queen blerv'd to be a great Diminution of Her Sovereign Authority: And in some time ifter Her Advancement to the Throne, in the Room of the Deceas'd Aurantio) by the & william neans of some faithful Counsellors, wig orefaw the Evil Confequences of it, Excep-

cared

cated herself out of the tame Submission her former Credulity had made Her shew to their Pious and Religious Frauds. From thence-forward, She grew into the Highest Reputation with all the Potentates of the Earth, and Her Arms wherefoever they were order'd to subdue and Conquer executed Her Commands. In a Word, She was the Terror of Her Enemies, and the Delight of Her Friends, and there was not a Prince in the whole Universe that did not either Court her Alliance, or dread to enter into any thing like a Confederacy against Her. Sea and Land continued to furnish her with occasions of fresh Triumphs, and repeated Victories, made appear the Wisdom of the Administration at Home, and the well concerted Measures that were taken Abroad. So that all Things occurr'd to the Increase of Her Glory, and scarce any Accident of Moment fell out, which did not Contribute to the Honour of Her and Her People. But as in all Governments, there are those that malign at Exalted Merit, and bear Ill Will to others Advancement; fo it happen'd as mong those that were Ambitious of Court Preferment, that several Disbanded Minist. ers of State in Conjunction with the Priests who were for hurrying Palatina into Violent Measures against all Religions but their own, fo work'd themselves into a Belief with the Commonalty, that the National Worship

Auen

Was

was in Danger from Her Imperial Majesty's Indulgence to scrupulous Consciences, and the Exorbitant Power, which was pretended to be exercised by those who were at the Helm of Government immediately under Her, that She not only gave into the Schemes of Her Domestick Enemies by Difplacing Her best Friends, but Assented to the defires of the Majority of her People, who were drawn into those Measures by the Artifices above mention'd, in calling a new Diet of the Empire, and Issuing out Edicts for their being conven'd together about Arduous, and Important Affairs.

It is not to be doubted, but the Choice of New Deputies was answerable to their Wishes, who had prevail'd for the Dismission of the Old, and fince their Authority, who had before Officiated in the Chief Posts and Dignities was funk to nothing, it is but reasonable to conclude, that those who were Invested with them had a mighty Superiority; Because where the Prey is to be found, there Assemble the Ravens, and Men of Voracious Appetites cannot but know, there

are stripp'd of their wonted Delicacies. Therefore after Elections had been carried in all the Provinces and Districts of the Empire, to the satisfaction of those that influenc'd them from above, and it was apparent the Court had carried their Point

is no Satiety to be expected from Tables that

by a great Majority; Both Orders and Desgrees of Men in this Illustrious Diet, met it as had been accustomed, in the Pretorian-Hall, to Consult about the Necessities of the State, (which was the chief Motive of there being called together) and the Welfare and

Advantage of the People.

The first of these Two Estates were the Mandarines, or the Nobless of the Empire, whose high Employment was to sit as Supreme Judges in Matters of Law; a Court of Judicature, from which there was no Appeal, to give Advice to the Sovereign in Cases of Emergence, and to Redress the Grievances of fuch as apply'd to them in matters of Injury or Oppression. They sate likewise as a Ballance of Power between the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the Rights and Immunities of the Subject, and nothing could pass into a Decreto, whether it related to Aids and Supplyes of Money in Times of War, or other Cafualties, to the Punishment of Offenders, whose Crimes were of an extraordinary Nature, and seemingly above the Cognizance of Inferior Courts, or to the Confirmation, or Abrogation of Privileges of Bodies Corporate, or private Persons, without their Concurrence.

The Second Estate consisted of the Wealthier and Wiser part of the Commonalty, who being selected out from the whole Populace, were sent as Deputies to represent

the

(7)

the several Cities, Towns and Provinces under the Empresses Dominion, (whereas those before Named were each of them, and feverally their own Representatives) and these were called the Proatins. They fate in the Pretorian-Hall as the Grand Inquest of the Empire, had the sole Right of raising extraordinary Subsidies, and the Liberry of preparing and Promulging fuch Laws, as feem'd most Conducive to the Good and Tranquillity of the Empire, and the Advantage of those that chose them. It also belong'd to them, to Inspect the Management of the Fiscalio, and other Publick Offices, to enquire into Abuses that had & crep'd into the Administration, and to make 2 Observations upon such Things as fell more immediately under their Notice, relating to Complaints of Corrupt Practices, or Representations to the Throne, when the Funds they had given fell short of supplying the Neceffities of the State, by the means of the Perfons in whose Hands they were intrusted.

The Reader being thus apprized of what was Incumbent upon each Order of Men, that Compos'd this August Assembly, is to be told in the next Place, that it was the Prerogative of the Imperial Dignity, either to give a Sanction to fuch Laws as had been murually agreed to, between these Two Estates, from whence they were called Desreto's, or else, to reject them, by a Re-Acts AA

fusal of its Assent, which made them altogether invalid, and of no Authority or Force. It was customary also at the Beginning of every Seffion, for so their Meeting was call'd, for Him, or Her, who was Invested with the Sovereignty, to lay before them the Reasons of their being thus Assembled, which was at this Time to find out necessary Ways and means for carrying on a War, which had been Honourably begun, and Successfully continued against the Tyrannical Encroachments of a Perfidious Prince, that aim'd at nothing less than Universal Monarchy. Wherefore the Empress Pa-Queenlatina having fet before Them, "the Confi-" dence She had in the Love and Duty of "Her Subjects, by dismissing the last Diet and Old Counfellors, and in fupplying " their Places with the new Deputies and Ministry, lamented the heavy Debts " which every Branch of the Revenue was " charg'd with, ask'd Supplies from the Pro-" atins (whose sole Business it was to raise "them) affur'd them of Her readiness to "comply with any Measures, that should " be taken to prevent any Incumbrances for "the future, and told them She expected "their Concurrence in all things, that should "Conduce to the further Establishment and "Security of the National Worship, the 66 Interest of their Country, and the Ads vancement of Her Honour, She laid Her

Commands

Commands upon the Proatins to chuse an Oratorio, and so left what She had said to

their respective Considerations.

Now this Oratorio, was to be a Person well Vers'd in the Constitution of the Empire, of a discerning Judgment, and of Uncommon Abilities, to carry him through the Duties of so Important a Trust. His Office was to propose any Motion made by any Member that was thought to be Beneficial to the Publick, to lay Petitions beforethem, that Sue leither for the Redress of Old Grievances, or requested the Concession of new Previleges, and to have Access to the Throne upon all Occasions, by way of Remonstrance against whatsoever Encroachments or Invasions should be made upon the Liberties of the Subject. But as these Gentlemen were for the greatest Part, rather chosen to serve a particular Set of Men, than the Interest of their Country; so they did not Elect a Person to this High Dignity, altogether from the Consideration of the foregoing Character, but had other Motives in View, which were of great Weight with them, to fix upon a Man that should readily give into the Measures that & had been before Concerted. They knew that Don Wilhelmino was an Irreconcileable & Enemy, to fuch as were against precipitate and dangerous Experiments; they put the greatest Confidence immaginable his Zeal for,

for, and Bigotry to, the Montalti's Principles which breath'd nothing but Perfecution, and they had made Tryal upon several Occasions of his unalterable Resolution to be still complaining without a Cause, and always pushing at Endeavours to remedy Grievances that never were in Being. Wherefore they pitch'd upon Him to presside in their Session, after Don Thomasio, a Deputy of the Equestrian-Rank had Harrangued Him into that Post, and affirm'd that he would deservedly sill it, by the Knowledge he had gain'd in making the Tour of Lavinia, and the great Insight he had given the Learned World from the Discoveries he had made of the Customs, and Policies of Foreign Countries.

This Thomasio, had indeed great Parts to boast of, as well as a very Antient Descent, but neither his Birth nor Education, could Attone for some Impersections which he too easily gave way to. He was Proud; Vindictive; Impatient of Contradiction; Deast to the Voice of real Danger; and ready upon all Occasions to hearken to immaginary Fears. He hated his Superiors, only because they were so, and form'd Cabals against Men in Places of Trust, because he had not at that Time, any Dignity or Preferment offer'd Him, which He thought equal to his Merit which he always Over-rated: In short, he was always complaining of A-

hules

buses in the Administration, that he might get into it Himfelf, and finding Fault with Officers in Power, that he might one Day be a subject of an other Mans Envy, for

the same Preferment and Dignity.

Don Rodolpho and Don Carlo, were of the very fame Complexion, and by the means of a Fluency of Speech, and a diffembled Zeal for the Interest of their Country, exclusive of their own, had so Insinuated themfelves into the good liking of other pretended Patriots, as to have a Mighty Prevalence over them in all Matters and Caufes that were submitted to their Notice. They had before impos'd upon their Electors, by their specious Artifices of doing all Things for the Ease and Advantage of their Country, of releafing them from all further Imposts and Taxes, and making Money Circulate in fuch a manner as had not been known in the Times of Tranquility and Peace: And now they were employ'd by fuch as fate at the Helm of Affairs, to gain upon the Credulous and unwary Tempers of other Members, by prevailing with them to Consent to the Donation of Immense Sums, fuch as before had been never granted by any preceeding Diet; that they might thereby put a speedy End to the War, and give those that had sent them up to Town, a speedy possession of those immaginary Blessings they had so often and so Solemnly given them Assurances of.

For this End, Clubs were form'd, Cabals instituted, and Meetings assign'd in diverse Places of the Metropolis, and happy was that Young Representative, and at the very Summit of all Worldly fatisfaction, that could Drink Himfelf into an Esteem with Thomasio, could be fawn'd upon by Rodolpho, or Debauch'd from the Duty which he ow'd to his Country by Carlo. Don Henri-To the Scrivan fate all this while behind the & Curtain, and dissembled an Aversion to these Office-Haters, at the same time, none but he and his Accomplices were let Finto the Secret; and it was no wonder A that these, who were his Agents, carried the Point so, as to prevail with such as had been drawn over into an implicite Belief of their Honour and Integrity, to make Tenders of their Lives and Fortunes to Queen the Empress, and assure Her, they would fearch into the Rife of former Milmanagements, and enable Her to wear the Imperial Diadem, with a Lustre Superior to all her Predecessors. They promis'd likewise to put her in a way, not only to carry on the War till the Ends were obtain'd, for which it was begun, and which were no less than the Restitution of several Kingdoms, on the Borders of the Atlantick Sea to their Lawful Sovereign, but the Surrender of other large Tracts of Land Scituated in that Ocean, which the Sun takes takes its Rest in, after the Fatigues of its Diurnal Travels, and from whence her Enemies drew those Immense Sums that enabled them to pay their Troops, and after Reiterated Deseats, to bring fresh Armies into the Field.

To give Proofs of their Loyalty and Zeal, and turn their Promises into Performances, after the Diet had by a Publick Decreto, made a general Assessment of Twenty Centenaries in the Hundred upon the Income of every Villa in the Empire; the Mandarines took upon them to Examine into the State of the War on the Atlantick penish Coasts. Two Legatos, or Generals, had been employ'd upon that Establishment: The First of these, whose Name was Mordamanno, had been recall'd Home to make way for the Last to be put in Possession of his Command; he was of an Enterprizing Genius it was true, and had done some Things beyond their Hopes that employ'd ? Him: He had [thanks to his Enemies Cowardice and Consternation, more than to his own Skill in Military Affairs] with a Handful of Men made himself Master of feveral strong Towns, and subdued feveral Provinces: But he was fo puff'd up and Elated with his good Fortune; as to be impatient of Advice, tho' never fo wholesome, and Averse to all fort of Meafures that were not of his own Contrivance a

vet all this while he affected to be Popular, and made it his Endeavour by a Management peculiar to Himself, rather to engage the Hearts of the Peasants, than Infinuate himself into the good Graces of the Prince, or his Nobility. Little infignificant Schemes had always more Weight with him, than important Designs, and he thought it more Conducive to his own English Honour and the Britomartian Glory, to raise the Siege of a poor Village that was Beleaguer'd by the Enemies, than to give them a Diversion by Penetrating into the very Heart of their Country. To give you his Character at full length, he was of all Persuasions by starts, tho' of none for any Continuance. His Principles alter'd with the Climate, and wherefoever he came, he was of the Religion of the Country. He could not be faid to be profuse of his own Money, for he squander'd away what belong'd to the Publick; and to fay he was not a Man of Credit, is to Injure him to the last Degree, because he employ'd himself as much in Borrowing Money Abroad, as he had accustom'd himfelf to do at Home. If he was not Defeated, it was owing to his good Fortune, rather than his Conduct, and his very Successes were nothing else, but so many Arguments of his heedless Precipitancy. To finish his Description, he had it in his Pow-

er to reach the highest Pitch of Glory, but he took wrong Measures in the Pur-fuit of it, and tho it could not be said, he was ever Beaten in the Field, 'twas next to a Miracle, that he was not put to Flight, from his Sentiments in the Cabinet. Pride and Ambition that push'd him upon fome Attempts, with-held him from others, and he was fo stiff in his Opinion when once he had given it, that rather than not abide by it, he would run all Risques and Hazards. This Stiffness and Tenacioulnels of Temper, made Him Sacrifice His Miftresses Interest, and the Common Cause, to his own Private Resentments. and because the Lawful Sovereign of these Dominions would not go to his Capital by the Rout he advis'd him to take, he would no ways contribute his Affistance towards his Journey: So that when he might have put an End to the Atlantick War, frances and wholly Expell'd the Enemy from their unjust Usurpations; he made it his Business to continue it, by refusing to join those Troops with his, that had advanc'd from very Remote Parts, to be sharers in the Honour of Reducing Rebels to their due Obedience.

The Second was the Good, Old, Generous, Couragious, and Religious Galvacio, a Commander that always Postpon'd his own Interest to the Advantage of his Soldiers; and had nothing more at

Heart,

Heart, than the Service of the Cause he was Gloriously engag'd in. He had lest fame this Native Country Lilliania, where he had an ample Patrimony, and a large Estate, on Account of Principle; and rather than not enjoy the free Exercise of that Worship which he was convinc'd, was the only. True, he ceas'd willingly to enjoy, what God, and Nature, and the Right of a Subject entituled him to; tho' he never abandon'd his Prince, till his Prince had bid adieu to all Law and Justice, and he faw that he must have abandon'd a Power that was infinitely superior to all Earthly Potentates without such a Removal. The Emperor Aurantio was posses'd of too much Merit himself, not to be Charm'd with the Excess of it in this Illustrious Man, and not only made him a Denizon of his Empire, and Invested him with a Mandarine's Title but took Him as his Companion in all Military Exploits. To him it was in a great measure owing, that a Revolted Kingdom, which he was afterwards made Governour of, submitted to his Masters Obe-General dience; to him and his Counfels as Legato from the same Emperor, that the Archon V. Saway of Sabaudia not only kept firm to his Allidience; to him and his Counfels as Legato ances, but acted Offensively for the good of those Princes that were Confederated with him. To him in a Word, that Bris romartia was let into the Knowledge of tholand

portugall (17)

the Lustranian Measures, and by those means not only rendred capable of opposing Force to Force, but Stratagem to Stratagem.

For some time after Palatina came to the Rusen Throne he led a retired Life in a little Villa, which was all the Estate he had purchas'd for himself during the Course of his great Employments: But as Diamonds give the greatest Lustre in Places of Obscurity, so when Removals at Court had made it necessary for true Merit to succeed, and the Patrons of Virtue had got into their Places that were the Discouragers of it, he was once more called tho' with great Reluctance by those who sate at the Helm of Government, to preside over Military Affairs, and be the Empresses Commander in Chief; in spenish the Lustanian War. His Predecessor Sco-li merio, tho' in all other Things a Confummate and experienced General, was Hot and Ambitious, and altogether disagreea-ble to the Natives of that Country, who would scarce allow any one to be their Equal, much less their Superior; but this good Man that was as great a Stranger to Pride, as he was to Ralhness and Intemperance, no sooner came amongst them but he conciliated their Affections to Him in fuch a manner, that he not only retrieved their lost Honour, but gave them a Reputation they had been before unknown to. He Disciplin'd the Troops, Repell'd the Enemy,

nemy, and chang'd the Countenance of the War to such a degree, that he not only preferv'd the Kingdom he came to the Rescue of, from Hostile Invasions; But after various Alternatives of Conquests and Deseats, in which, he Gloriously lost an Arm, and receiv'd several other honest Wounds, he made his way maugre all opposition to the Merid Capital of Atalantis, and had put the Crown of that Kingdom upon the Lawful Heirs Head; had either Mordamanno done his Duty, as has been before observ'd, or Austranio that laid claim to it, given Ear to his repeated Solicitations of Coming, Seeing, his repeated Solicitations of Coming, Seeing, and Conquering. Hence it was that the Throne fram of Atalantis was further to be disputed and contended for, by the Two Royal Rivals. that were in Arms to determine the Succession, and Galvacio, after many fruitless Attempts to recover that lost Opportunity, thro' the negligence of those Councillors who attended upon the Young Prince, and the want of Succours from Britomartia, was forc'd to be upon the Defensive, after he had again fignaliz'd his Courage by the loss of an Eye, in a very fatal Encounter, which had ended in a Glorious Victory on his fide, had not Austranio drawn off the Flower of his Forces from the Army, Two Days before the Battle, and abandon'd them to an Enemy v that was much superior in Number.

Yet

Yet notwithstanding all these Hardships and Difficulties, he struggled with them so as to continue Transacting Affairs with the utmost Prudence and Dispatch, and tho? Vanquish'd, made it appear by his Assicuity and Address, by his Care and Prudence, that the Conqueror's might in their Turns lose the Day upon a less Fortunate Occasion: But neither his great Age, the Wounds he had receiv'd, nor his Integrity of Soul were of any use to Him at this juncture; and it was in vain to plead that his Hoary Locks, his Honourable Scars, and his unfuspected Fidelity, might excuse him from any Publick Censure; The Mandarines were Lond preposses'd in favour of the profligate, Libidinous and Itinerant, Mordamanno; and the Wrong'd Galvacio, had the Misfortune to fee himfelf Accus'd and Traduc'd to the Empress His Mistress, for seign'd Crimes and Misdemeanors, while his Antagonist had the Thanks of the Nobles for those that were real,

As the Mandarines had begun their Sessfion with this remarkable Instance, of Prejudice and Injustice; so the Proatins re- Component folv'd not to be behind Hand with them, in Actions of the same Complexion, though relating to Affairs of a contrary Nature. They had promis'd the Empress to trace the source of that great Evil, the National Debts, and not being able to be as good as their

their Words, fell foul upon the Manage-ment of the Thalassiano, and after voting that there had been notorious Imbezelments of the Provisions and Scandalous Abuses in that Branch of the Administration, caus'd one of their own Members to be declar'd incapable of Sitting amongst them, for his being concerned in those pretended Mismanagement, and order'd Him with several others, whose only Fault was for contracting with the Government on the same Foot as their Predecessors, and as it were fupporting it, by entrusting it with their Stocks, and giving Credit for what, upon other Occasions, it was won't to pay down ready Money. Tho' these Prosecutions came to nothing, and the Persons order'd to be fo ferv'd, continued their dealing on upon the old Bottom, yet, as it was intended, they made a great noise in the Cities,
Towns and Provinces of the Empire, from whence these Deputies were sent up to the Dier, and they gain'd thereby fuch Applauses and good Likeing, as rendred all their Proceedings acceptable to the Populace, who look no farther than the Superficies of Things, and are more taken with Shadows and Appearances, than Realties and fubstantial Truths. This was a great Inducement for these Investigators of Frauds and Abuses, to continue their Enquiries into other Branches of Mismanagements and Mif-

Misapplications; and after they had taken Care to make a Decreto in Favour of them- acf. selves, that their Clubs might be supplied with good Wines, by taking off the Prohibition, that fuffer'd thera not to be Imported from an Enemies Country; and had ferioufly fet their Heads a Work, to endear themfelves with the Sacristo's of the Montalti Freists Party, by promulging a Law to Build them High more Places of Worship, to spread their Rusch Arbitrary Tenents in, they drew up a long Remonstrance to Her Imperial Majesty, of vast Sums not Accounted for, by the late Officers of Her Fiscalio, illegal Practices by Misapplications of the Publick Money, Scandalous Embezelments, Immense Debts arifing from thence, and the entertaining of poor Starv'd Creatures, who Fled to them for Refuge, from an Infulting and Invading Enemy, even when these Objects of Compassion were their Allies and Confederates, and the Opulence and strength of a Nation depends upon the Number and Increase of its Inhabitants. Unwarrantable Proceedings of Arbitrary Denizations, relating to Cities and Bodies Corporate, for which the Outed Ministry were loaded with Reproches, and rendred Odious to the whole Empire came also in play; when to the very Day which this History was Written in, (and this was Written after they had closed their Session) they have neither been Summon'd

before the Tribunal to answer for the Crimes they have been so peremptorily Charged with, nor permitted to give Proofs of their Innocence, and disengage themselves in the Presence of the supreme Authority, from all those Scandalous and salfe Imputations, which, by the means of their not being called to account, they continued being subjected to.

Obloquies, and subtile Invectives and Infinuations were the Weapons that were made use of to destroy the Reputation of fuch, as would not come into the fame [minor, Measures with these Proatins, since they could not but know, that a fair and equitable Tryal, would acquit those who might continue suspected without one. They were likewise sensible that the Cause, by being brought into a Court of Judicature, would not only undoubtedly be loft, but endanger the loss of such profitable Places, as the chief Leaders of them were posses'd of, and their Credit with the People, whose Eye-fight might be cleared up, and rendred capable of forming a right Judgment between the Accusers Articles, and the Sincerity of the Patriots that were Accused. Wherefore, tho' they came to stinging Resolutions about Publick Abuses, those whom they Voted Guilty, were not only not Persecuted, but employ'd to Contract on with the Government upon the same Bottom as formerly; and tho' it was given out among the Populace.

lace, that such and such Madarines would be called to Account, for prodigious Misapplications and Amassments of national Treasure for their own private Uses, 'twas thought more adviseable by those in Power to content themselves with Stymatizing them, with the Infamous Character of being Enemies to their Country; which was much easier than giving themselves the Trouble of proving them fo. By these means the Keeper of the Tulliano, or the fersons State Prison, (of the same Nature with our of the Tower of London) who had form'd to himself tought of very Profitable Conceptions, and was big with Hopes of Enriching himself, with the many Spoils of his new Imaginary Tenants, was wholly disappointed; and the Common People had the Mortification to see their Expectations of several Important Executions, likewise Frustrated and Defeated.

But tho' no Criminal Process was yet form'd against Men of Worth and Integrity, and the Proatins had it not amongst other Privileges of the General Diet to be Judges, as well as Accusers of fuch as were not Members of that Illustrious Assembly, or laid no Claim to an Admittance amongst them; yet their Authority was Uncontroulable in relation to Punishments among themselves, and Decisions in Contraverted Elections. In these, it appear'd how the Old Britomartian Spirit was decay'd and brifish B 4.

loft, and how that Unbyass'd Honesty and Honour, which us'd to bear Rule, and prefide in all their Determations was funk into the meanest and most fordid Compliances. It was not enough that this or that Deputy was Recomended to his Seat in the Diet, by all the Virtues which Humanity could be invested with, that he was Wealthy, Tust and Generous; that he had the Highest Regard for the Empress, was truly affectionate to the Welfare, and observant of the Constitutions of the Empire; that he was fam'd for Capacity and Prudence, and adorn'd with all Moral and Political Acquirements, unless he came thither to make his Court to the New-Favourites, and to Complement them with the Surrender of his Principles upon all Occasions. To Petition against one that would not give into the New Schemes, was instantly to be admitted into his Place, and there scarce needed any other Evidence to prove a Man duely made choice of, than that he was not fo. In some Cases, Forty was less than Fifteen, and Five more in Number, than Twenty; so that the Ordinary Rules of Arithmetick, were quite out of Date with them, and it was not he that was fent up to ferve his Country by the most Votes was allow'd to be regularly Chosen, but he that had the most Votes when he came there. Infomuch, that it was wifely observed by a Rejected (25)

Rejected Member; That it signified little or nothing to be made Choice of, in such Places as the Laws Directed, since the Right of Electing seem'd wholly to be Transferr'd elsewhere, and without makeing Interest in the Pretorian Hall, all the In- limbe terest that could be made in the Country,

would be of no use to any one.

Such Proceedings as these could not fail of putting them into a Capacity of ridding their Hands of all manner of Opposition, fo that the Montalti, for that was the pre- High vailing Party, could not but obtain what ever they push'd at, by a vast Majority. Therefore, after they had Voted the Empire to be much more in Debt, than it really was by many Millions, tho' it could not be otherwise than in Debt, by Reason of the Deficiences of the Funds, and several contigent Expences that were charged upon every Branch of the Revenue, and might happen under the most Prudent and Careful Administration; they very wisely Reflected within themselves, that the only way to make their black Affertions stick upon the Old Managers, was to do something to advance the Reputation of the New. Several Projections were confulted for this End; at last an Old-Cast Expedient was laid hold, # after all other Ways and Means were releas'd from their Deliberation; and it was resolv'd that those Debts should be Paid, and that



that without Burthening the Empire with fresh Imposts and Taxes, and even without Money. What remain'd for the Proatins framey to do, was to make good their Resolutions by paffing a Decreto for that Purpose, the Advantages of which were fo surprizing, that few or none understood them, tho' Multitudes blindly closed in with the Proposals, and gave up the Principal of what was Legally due to them, for the bare Expectation of being one Day or other Paid the Inhell terest. This, in the Language of those Days was called paying of Debts, when in our Dialect, it would have been running farther in, and the Proatins had the Art and engaging Perfuafions, to make the Poor Gull'd Creditors believe, that Building Castles in the Air, was making Good and Legal Settlements, and Hunting after Impossibilities, was to obtain the Fruition of inestimable Advantages.

The Trading Part of the Empire, had been highly disoblig'd by the late Promotions at Court, while the Landed Interest grew daily more and more Prevalent, and since it was owing to the Loans of the First, that many considerable Victories and Important Conquests had been obtain'd over the Enemy; it was but Justice to make a shew of bringing them in, as it were sharers with the Last, for their Readiness to Assist and Extricate them out of all Difficulties upon

emergent

emergent Occasions. There was a certain Tract of Land, said to lie Southward of the fouthfu accidental Ocean, whose Rich Veins were reported to Teem and be Impregnated with nothing but gold and Silver. Hither it was that the Attention of their Creditors was to be drawn. They were to be told Wonders of the Soil, and the Wealth and the Humanity of the Inhabitants; the Simplicity of their Conduct; and their open and frank way of giving Entertainment to Strangers. How that before all Nations in the Universe, they were Ambitious of Cultivating a strict Friendship with the Britomartian State, and how it was nothing more, than to Embark in an Adventure of Commerce, and to be put into the certain Possession of a large Extent of Dominion which was no ways to be doubted; and it was but to touch upon these Coasts, and to return frighted with Gems and Pretious Stones, and laden with what would bring Millions into the Adventurers Exchequer.

The Hook that was cover'd with fo tempting and inviting a Bait, drew abundance of greedy Mercinaries into the Snare that was laid for them, and those that prepar'd it, had the Satisfaction of feeing whole shoals of the Unthinking Fry, made a Sacrifice to their Vanity and Ambition, and precipitated head-long upon impracticable Designs, that could not but end in

their

their Ruin and Confusion. Instead of Purchasing the Wealth they were allured with, the poor deluded Wretches had nothing but Poverty to contend with, and in Lieu of a Hospitable Reception from their pretended Friends, they were to find nothing but Hostilities from open and declared Enemies; yet notwithstanding all these unsurmountable Difficulties; those that were at the Head of the Project were cry'd up, and applauded for the vast Utility and Benefit that would arise from it, and Hirelings were employ'd to distribute and spread about their Praises, that what should have rendred them hateful to all Mankind, made them the Objects of their Esteem, and even the very Ruin of their Country Men and Fellow Subjects, tended to the Inhancement and Increase of their Honour and Reputation.

To ingratiate themselves yet more with People that hug'd their own Destruction, and as it were Enjoy'd their very Ruin; as they had impos'd upon such as dealt in Traffick, so they would do by those that Administer'd in Holy Matters: And it was one and the same thing while their Hands were in, and they were wholly taken up in Acts of Beneficence, to involve themselves over Head and Ears as to go any length out of their Depth. They were conscious to themselves, that by the means of the Sacrifo's,

who had made Interest for them with the Bigots that were under their Care and Direction; they had been rais'd to the Stations they were then in, and could not but know, that without some Advances in their Behalf, they might alter their Notes, and dispose themselves in Favour of other Candidates at a New Election. They therefore before the rising of the Diet, made a Decre- wif to for Building several new Edifices, for the Exercise of the National Religion, which was now said to be in the Zenith of its Glory, and its most Flourishing State, and this so far added to their Strength and Interest; that whereas, by their former Generosity they had Conciliated the good Will and Affections of the loofer, and more Robust Part of Mankind, the Rabble, who vouchfafed to Honour'em with their Approbation; so now by this last Proof of their Unwearied Profecution of Works of Manificence, they had the Hearts of all the Old Men and Women at their Difpofal, and got into the good liking of many a Young Damsel, who was oblig'd to Dissemble a great Value for Spiritual Gifts, while She had at Heart Donations and Benevolences that were altogether Carnal.

These, and the like specious Appearances of Assection to their Country, and Good Will to those that Entrusted them with the Conservation of their Liberties; (for in

Reality

either) employ'd the Diet for more than Half a Year; when the Empress Palatina Recendismis'd them to their respective Places of Abode, till the Season for making the Campaign was over, and She should stand in need of fresh Supplies to carry on the War, which had thitherto been Conducted with great Honour and Advantage to the Britomartian State, and its Allies and Confederates. In the mean time the Outed Courtiers continued to have the Mortification of feeing their Interest grow Weaker and Weaker; while those that were Invested with their Offices, gain'd fresh Access of Strength, by giving Places of Trust, to such Members of the General Diet, who before their being chosen had made Protestations of their being Candidates for that Dignity, folely for the Good of their Country, not for any Views or Hopes of private Advantage. These Men, as has been before Observed. March Composed a fort of a Club, the very Esfence of whose Institution, was an Abhorrence of all State-Preferments, and the Profession of Self-Denial in the most Abstracten Sense; But those who Sate at the Helm of Affairs, having got into the right Knowledge of their Pulles, soon had a Remedy at Hand to Cure them of this Distemper, and by gaining over Two or Three of their

Principal Leaders by very engaging Re-

wards

wards, had it in their Power to find, that the Consciences of most of the Rest were as Malleable as theirs, who had before made a Tender of their Principles to the Service of the State.

Among these, the loud and Talkative Ignifacio was a Person whom Palatina's Ministers had in their Eye. He was Rich and Fearless, of great Resolution, in Detecting Mismanagements of State, and by the forward Zeal he had shewn, in making others guilty of Frauds and Abuses; was thought fitting to be made a Proselyte by some profitable Employment, that by Contracting that Guilt himself, he might slacken his Enquiries of that Nature, and be more remiss in future Investigations. But as this was never to be brought about by any Office that had not a very Confiderable Salary annex'd to it, (for he was of too Covetous a Nature to be fatisfied with [mall Perquisites Himself, tho' he held the Receipt of any to be unlawful in Others) fo it was a Work of fometime, before he could be Invested with any Thing that bore Proportion to his Vanity and Ambition: What he spoke in the Diet, was always deliver'd by him with great Emotion and Vehemence; this Gain'd Him no fmall Credit and Interest among some Men, who always give into the Belief of the Justice of a Caule, from the Vigour that was

shewn in adhering to it, and made Him popular amongst the Younger Members, who Measur'd his Capacity by his Rashness, that was mistaken for Courage, and set a Value upon every thing, rather for its Acrimony and Malice, than its Solidity and Sense. Wherefore he was to be Cares'd and sent Home to the Province, he Represented with Assurances that Care should be taken of providing for fuch Extraordinary Merit, as foon as Occasion should Offer: Because, tho' the Gentlemen at the Head of the New Scheme were fully bent upon making a through Change in all the Offices of Trust, yet it was Prudence in them to do it in such a manner, that should make them least suf-pected of Injustice, and capable of shewing some Grounds for every Removal; and those whose Preservation and Establishment, wholly lies in Alterations of this Nature, feldom want Pretences (which they call Reasons) for making them.

Don Ricardino likewise a Mandarine of the First Rank, from being a great stickler against the Principles in Vogue, and a declared Enemy to any thing that bore the Resemblance of Unlimited Power, was prevail'd with to bid adieu to his Old Friends, and enter into Engagements with those he formerly had the greatest Aversion to. Not that the Party whose Proselyte he was, could promise to themselves any great Accession.

cession of Credit from his Defection, but it gain'd strength by it, which was to be purchas'd at any Rate, since, by how much the nearer to an Equality in Number, the Nobles, who were fally called the Faction, came up with their Antagonists, by so much the more did it behove the Montalti to weaken and impair their Interest, by draw-

ing them over to the Opposite side.

Power, Profit and all other tempting Advantages were on their side, whose Banner he was Listed then under; and Don Ricardino who Inherited his Fathers Qualities with his Estate and Title broke thro' all Obligations that were never fo binding, to encrease that Wealth which was great enough to fatisfie any ones Defires, who was without Isfue-Male as He was. He forgot how the Emperor Aurantio, whom he then Deserted . (tho' Dead) in his best Friends, had heap'd unmerited Favours upon Him; how he had 3 taken Him as it were into his Bosom, from the Company of Gamesters and Leud Associates; how he had reconcil'd Him into an Allowance from his Fathers Patrimony; how he had made Him a Prefecto of his own Body Guards: In a word, he ceas'd to remember every thing that was past, that he might have Room to charge his Memory with what was to come, and allur'd with the delightful Prospect of Tinsel'd Grandeur, left adhering to the Cause of

(34)

plain, open and disinterested Integrity. The Places of Prince Mirabel, like the Branches of a spacious Oak that had long been the Pride and Glory of the whole Forest, were now for his past Services to be Lopp'd off, and parcel'd out amongst those that enwied Him the Rewards of his Just Merits, mayler and that of Archi Tormentario carried such the Charms with it, that he would have com-Ordnanceplyed with any thing, nay, jump'd over a Stick, for the Attainment of it. At the very Moment of his Ungrateful Revolt, he was made a Tribuno of the best Corps of Cavalry that was in the Empire, and to Establish him in it; he had likewise this additional Post, which was the Chief Dignity that could be acquir'd, confer'd upon Him: So that the Renown'd and Victorious Mirabel, that had Triumph'd over all Hostilities Abroad; saw Himself Trick'd and Infulted by his Enemies at Home, and he that was most unjustly traduced and vilified for a Plunderer and a Robber of the Publick, was himself strip'd and deprived of those Honours which were justly his own, from the most approv'd Fidelity, and Consummate Experience, to gratifie the Ambition of private Persons. Ol oyalty where was thy Reward, O Valour where was thy Recompence! Did Mirabel for this, wear out an advanc'd age in Camps, and for 10 Years together, run the hazard of conversing abroad with Blood

Blood and Slaughter? Did Ricardino for this, spend more than double the Number in Luxury and Ease, and Fatigue Himself in making no other Conquests than in Engagements with the Ladies? Such are the Retributions of some People, to the most Eminent and Unexampled Defert, and such their profuse and lavish Benefactions, to the most inconsiderable, and most undeserv-

ing of their Favours.

To return to the Proceedings of the Diet, 2 festims which at the accustomed Season of the 2 festims Year fate again: They were told from the Throne, that during their Recess Propofals had been made by the Enemy, of Entring into a Treaty upon fuch a Footing, as gave great Grounds to hope, would end in an Honourable and Lasting Peace, and that the only way to make that Peace advantagious, was to raile proper Funds for making another Campaign; that if the Negotiations which were upon the Point of Commencing, whose particulars would in due time be laid before them, should not have their delired Estect, it might appear they were prepared on their fide to force the Lillianians to accept of Terms that funch were Just and reasonable. This, with many Indulgent Affurances of Favour and Affection to Her loving Subjects, and Regard for the Interests of the Potentates in Alliance with Her, was the Substance of

 C_2

the

the Emprelles Speech from the Throne, and both Orders of that August Assembly, to shew themselves ready to make all possi-ble Returns, answer'd those Assurances with Promises of inviolable Obedience, and the utmost Assistance they could give Her upon so emergent an Occasion. 'Tho' it was to be Observed, that there was fome Difference between them in the Terms of their Respective Harrangues, for the Mandarines, who were truly sensible of the Reasons that were given for their Entring into the War, befought Her Imperial Majesty not to put an End to it, till the Kingfraindom of Atalantis with all the Dominions belonging to it, was restored to its Lawfull Owner; while the Proatins, who were without any Referve in the Court Interest, entirely left it to the Will and Pleafure of the Crown to Exercise its Prerogative of makeing Peace in what Terms and Conditions the Prince that wore it should think fit. Not that it was carried amongst one or the other without a Debate upon the Question, to Act this or that way; since the first Refolution was very strenuously oppos'd by several Noble Persons, in particular by the Chief Minister and his Dependents, and the last was spoken against with great Vehemence and Indignation, (tho' not by the like Number of Gentlemen) by such as had the good of the Empire more at Heart, than

than the Establishment and Impunity of

the Ministry then in Being.

Some Private Articles of a Negotiation, that was intended to have been kept fecret, till Men's Minds were form'd and difposed to receive them, had crept Abroad, and it was in every ones Mouth, upon what Conditions they were to come to an Accommodation with the Common Enemy. In this Man's Face was to be seen a Prefumptuous and Haughty Joy for the near / Approach of fo inestimable a Blesling; in that Man's, the deepest Concern and Sorrow for fo unpremeditated and hasty a Procedure. One took it upon Trust, that the Peace would of necessity be Safe and Honourable, because such and such Persons were employ'd in Treating of it; another was of a contrary Opinion, and justly concluded it could not deserve that Appellation, because it infinitely fell short of what he had promised himself by the Continuance of the War. Of this Opinion among the Proatins, were all those who were disatisfied with the late Alterations, and had a true Sense of the Regard which should be shewn to Treaties and Alliances. The Polite, Gallant, and immoveable Sua- 3 vilingur, spoke all that the most Consum, mate Experience approv'd Eloquence, and Irrifitable Truth could furnish an Argu- & ment with, for carrying on the War, and 1211

laid before them in the most Pathetick manner, the Mischiess that would unavoidably follow fo degenerate and fordid a Con-" descention. Far be it, said be, far from Conquerors, Oh! far from Britofrises martians, to think of giving up the Price of fo many Victories to a Perfidious and Cruel Enemy. Shall Atalantis be abandon'd to the Possession of an Usurper, " or Kingdoms that have coft us fo much " Blood and Treasure, and are just falling " into our Hands be relinquish'd at the Will of a petulant and Capricious Mi-" niftry? Our Liberties, our Lives, our Estates, our Altars are endanger'd by " these Proceedings, and We cannot answer to Posterity the Wrongs We are now doing them. Has the Great Mira-60 bel for this Headed your Armies, and " thro' Thousands of the Slain, led them " annually on to repeated Conquests and "Triumphs? Has he toil'd to compleat 4 your Ease and Quiet, and inur'd Himself
4 to Hazards and Fatigues for your Content
4 tentment? Has he reduced Cities by or his Valour and Counfels, to be the Purchase of these he took them from, and made Towns open their Gates to Him, to give them up again into their Hands that have no Right to them? Could a " Conquer'd People do more than submit themselves to the Mercy of the Con-

quereors,

" querors, and shall we that have the Denomination of the Last, ignomiously submit to be in the Condition of the First? "No, let us keep in Remembrance the Glory and Success of our Nation and our Arms, and ever fet before us the Advan-66 tages we are now Masters of: Let us " look up to those Names we have Sworn by, and Invoke their Celestial Aid and " Assistance who are Witnesses to an Allise ance, we cannot without Infraction of " Oaths any ways recede from; let us rather think of Ways and Means to compel " the Enemy, to be thankful for what "Terms we shall vouchsafe to give 'em, sthan make our selves the Reproach and

" Talk of the whole Universe by receiving

" Conditions from them.

Hamenio, whose Hereditary Zeal for the \$ Cause of Liberty made him walk a-breaster with his renown'd Ancestors, spoke to the same purpose: as did also the florid and fage Lecamero; but Force of Expression ceas'd to have its due Weight; and it was not in the Power of the most excelling Orator to persuade a Majority to give Ear to the Voice of Truth and Reason, Demonstration that was ever the most infallible Criterion, was no longer of any Authority, and Golden Mists had so dazzled their Eyes, that they could not fee into the greatest Certainties. In a word, there C-4

Was

Projectors of the New Scheme; and those that gave their Votes for it out of Necesfity, very much out number'd those generous Patriots, who would not fuffer the Publick Good to give way to their Private Occasions. These were call'd Enemies to Churchthe Temple, and Haters of the Worship that was celebrated in it; but thefe, when a fit Opportunity presented it self, and there was no Danger of exasperating such as could not comply with it, shew'd themselves greater Friends to the Religion in Vogue, than the Pretenders to the strictell Exercise of it: and gave Being to a for Decreto that secur'd it beyond any Possibi-

lity of being endanger'd.

Liteolo was the Person that first mov'd For time Edict; a Man ever till upon this Oc-Ecasion reckon'd entirely devoted to the Montaltis's Opinion, and always Bigotted rather than adhering to their Interest. But in process of Time through the means of cooler Thoughts, and a due consideration of Things and Purposes, he came into more moderate and adviseable Measures. Not that he altogether chang'd his Principles, or departed from his former Affertions, as his late Friends and Affociates gave out, (for he had from the Beginning vigoframsh rously espous'd the Atalantick War, and Voted for its continuance till the Kingdom

of that Name, with all its Dependencies should bewrested from the Handsof him that Uturp'd it) but grown wifer by Conviction, and a certain view of some unjustifiable Designs that were carried on under, the Cloak of Religion and Loyalty, he disclaim'd the Practitioners of such Wicked Arts, and maugre all their Temptations to abide by them, reconciled Himself to that Integrity and Justice, without which, no Man can be truly Great, howsoever, laden and adorn'd with Honours and Titles.

Hereupon, those who could not confute his Reasons for relinquishing their side, fet their Hirelings at Work to ridicule and make little of his Person, and because Nature, that had been indulgent to Him in the last Degree, in the Brightness of his Soul, had not been fo Profuse to Him in the Elegancies of his Body; but had given Him a Swarthy Countenance, they quarrel'd with his Complexion, and dispers'd Libels relating to his Singularity of Dress: A Method one would think more proper to be taken, in order to render Him Contemptible and Odious to the Ladies than the Men, who form their Approbation or Dislike, not from the Beauties or Deformities of the Body, but from the Graces and Impertections of the Mind.

So confiderable a Profelyte to a Caufe of that had so much Justice of its fide, could

not but add Weight to it by other Converts, and feveral Mandarines with whom his Example was of great Authority follow'd his Steps; In so much, that those of the contrary Party judg'd themselves in Danger of being out-number'd, and had violent Suspicions, which were no ways ill grounded, that the Face of Affairs might be liable to Alterations in favour of their Enemies. Extraordinary Cases, said they, require extraordinary Remedies, and immediately the Friends to the new Settlement were Conven'd to Debate about necessary Expedients to defeat the Designs of such Members as were for reinstating Things upon the Old Establishment. Novicius, and his Creatures knew full well, that immediate Imprisonment was design'd for Him, if those who could not give into his Projects should obtain a Majority, and therefore fince there was but a little distance between the Prisons and the Graves of great and Ambitious Men, and he had no ways Merited the Compassion of the Outed Courtiers, he prevail'd with the Empress Palatina fuces by new Promotions to strengthen his Interest, which was effectually done by many Voices in the Diet that were wholly at his Disposal. Those who pretended to defend this Notable Resolution, said that it was: the undoubted Prerogative of the Imperial Dignity, to make as many Mandarines as thofe

those that were Invested with it pleased, and that the Reason of placing that Power in the Crown, was that the Emperours of Britomartia might have it in their Power to Reward Secret, as well as Publick Services; that therefore those who were disfatisfied, ought not in the least to repine, had the Empress made twice the Number She did. On the other fide it was urg'd, that Her Imperial Majesty had an undoubted Right of Creating as many Mandarines as She pleas'd; yet those in Authority under Her, might be called to a very strict and heavy Account for advising Her to Abuse that Right: That Peace and War were the Prerogatives of the Throne, and yet the engaging in a Ruinous War, or making a Treacherous Peace, were Things that no Ministry escaped harmless. To this it was added, that pouring a Number into the Diet to serve a Turn, was making that Diet a Property to the Court, and that tho' these might have been advanced to reward past Services, this might be a Precedent for Bribing others to future ones, which would be of dangerous Confequences. For if in the Reign of fuch a Prince, this Procedure was exclaim'd against, because it was new, what would the Cry have been had it been done in a Suspicious Reign? Thus it was held for a bold Action, tho' no one disputed the Prudence of

it, because it was made use of in so diffi-

cult a Conjuncture.

The Point being Weather'd, which feem'd to threaten the Favourite Courtier's Exal-Tted Grandeur with immediate Dissolution, and future Storms amply provided against by the new Creations, it was easie to see they would not be wanting to themselves in making a right Use of that Influence they had over the Diet in general: For Diffo. as Novicius had fecur'd himself from all Attempts amongst those of his own Class, so Care was taken among the Proatins, who owned needed no extraordinary Measures to be brought into an entire Refignation to his-Will and Pleasure, to push them upon fresh Enquiries relating to Abuses and Corruptions. It was not enough that the Valiant and Irreproachable Prince Mirabel was di-Pvested of his Employments, and disposses'd of the Commands which he did Honour to, by his Acceptance, but he must also be render'd Criminal to take off the Odium of their Ingratitude for his past Services; Therefore, when they could fasten no ill Practices upon Him of a higher Nature, tho' they gave out, that his Intentions were to be a General for Life, and like the Renown'd Calar's, aspiring to the perpetual Dictatorship, they forgot themselves so far, as to descend into Accusations of Petty Larcenie, and to charge Him with converting Triffles

Triffles to his own Use, that were never design'd for any others, but had always been allow'd to his Predecessors as Perquisites of his Office.

Nor could all the Musick that dwelt upon Suavilinguo's Harmonious Tongue preferve that Honest, that Uncorrupted Patriot, from the Wrongs of Violence and Injustice. The Truths he spoke were too Pungent to be born with, and a Superiority of Numbers was not esteem'd a sufficient Security for those of the contrary Party, while this Man, this one Man, continued to have a Voice in the Diet. The loss of his Places had no ways impair'd his Courage and Resolution, it had rather added fresh Vigour to it, and he was so far from being depress'd or cast down by his own Injurious Treatment, that it warm'd him into the highest Resentments, for that of his Country, and always made him foremost in opposing whatsoever bore any Tendency to its Detrement. Yet was this Lover of the Land of his Nativity, this Assertor of its Rights and Immunities, this Defender of its Antient Constitution, Traduc'd, Vilified, and Adjudg'd without Cause. He that was abhorrent of an Ungenerous Act, was called in Question for Bribery, and who never was, one Centenarie, the Richer, for Fingering the Publick Money, declared Guilty of Defrauding the Publick, and of Forfeiting

Forfeiting his Place in the Diet. As a further instance of his Enemies Inveteracy, he was likewise committed Prisoner to the Tullianio, as if one Punishment was not sufficient for one Offence, had it been real and not imaginary; and he that stood up for the Liberties of the whole World, ought to be Imprison'd for his Noble and Freeborn Sentiments.

But it was not enough to make use of the greatest Severities to their own Countryflances of their Barbarity to distress'd Foreigners. The Desolations of War and the most extream Poverty, were no Inducements to Charity, and those poor Wretches that by a former Edict had leave to settle in Britomartia for Reasons of State, which always allow'd the Power and Wealth of a Nation to confift in the Number of its Inhabitants, were now for the quite contrary Reasons to be no longer Tolerated amongst them, tho' the Subjects of a Prince in Alliance with the Empress Palatina, and Men whose Labour and Industrious Wants might have Cultivated the Ground, and improv'd Tracts of Land, that without them would continue to lie fallow.

> It was also thought fitting to find occafions of Quarelling with another Potentate their fast Confederate, that they might have the better Grounds to carry on a Trea

ty without Him; they therefore Voted the Mandarine Hortentio, and all others concern'd with Him, Enemies to their Country, for having Be-friended it, in making a League for its greater Security in the Preservation of its Neighbouring States, fer themselves Heartily at Work to give Reasons for so doing; which however difficult to be produc'd, appear'd afterwards in a long Complaint, That the Britomartians had furnish'd suglish Two Thirds more, than it was Stipulated with their Allies to fend into the Field, and had out gone their just Proportions of the War several Millions of Centenaries. Thefe Affertions were made Publick with a long Catalogue of Particulars, to incense the whole Empire against the Persons complain'd of, tho' it mis'd of its intended Effect, and made appear from Answers, that were made to it, and expostulatory Letters upon that Head, that they had not only come up to the Tenour of each respective Agreement, but had in many Initances exerted themselves beyond their Abilities for the good of the Common Caule, As these Remonstances against their Proceedings, set their Deligns in a full Light, fo the Proatins were not backward to shew their Refentments; and accordingly Represented their Sense of these pretended Impositions, in so lively and Pathetick a manner, that it gave new Life to their drooping Caufe,

and reviv'd that Popular Indignation that had before departed from the Spirits of the Multitude. Infomuch, that those who just before were look'd upon, and Esteem'd Friends for contributing their utmost, towards carrying on the War, in Conjunction with them, were now reckon'd their worst Enemies, for Obstructing a Peace, that would put an End to the Ruins and Depredations that were said to be made by their Accomplices, upon the Publick Treasure.

In the mean time, the Negotiations of Peace that were then upon the Anvil, feem'd to take but a very flow Turn from the Meafunctiones of the Lillianian Deputies, who instead of Answering the Demands of the Persons employ'd to Treat with them, went on in their Old Road of Prevarication, and gave in fuch Proposals, as look'd rather to come from a Conqueror that prescrib'd Conditions, than a Prince who had so earnestly and so meanly Supplicated for Terms of Agreement in all the Courts of his Enemies. The Mandarines, like great and good Men, who had at Heart the Prosperity of their Native Country, and the lafety of their Allies, receiv'd these Offers as it justly became them, and declared that those Propositions ought to be rejected with the Higheit Indignation, and that it plainly appeard, Lilliania, had no other Designs in view than to divide the Allies, &c. To this End, they Petition'd

as Derogatory to Her Honour, and the Glory of Her Arms, with Promises of standing by Her, with their Lives and Fortunes, till fuch a Peace should be obtain'd, that was Safe and Honourable for the Empire, and all its Allies. The Proatins indeed formore made no Remonstrance against them, nor applyed to the Throne on this Account, but as they had before left the whole to Pali- Queen tina's Choice, so they now Acquiesc'd in her Thoughts concerning it, very cunningly fuggesting that as in most Barguins those who Sell, and those who Buy, are generally far afunder, till the one Abating, and the other Advancing, they agree at last upon the Price, so it was very probable, that af-. 3 ter the Faderato's had made their Demands, the Lillianians would be more reasonable in their Offers: Yet they did not as yet, go into fuch Lengths as to fay that a Peace even upon those Terms, which the Montalti with- High out Doors gave out, was preferable to a War, tho' it afterwards prov'd they Thought fo from the Conditions, they not only accepted, but gave Thanks for the Attainment of.

Not that there were altogether wanting some Deputies that dared to Espouse the sinking Cause of Liberty, and speak in Vindication of Alliances, which had been form'd with the greatest Caution, and ought to have been observ'd with the greatest Re-

gard;

gard: Lecamero took upon Him to fay the Propositions of the Enemy were Insidious, and made on purpose to put a stop to the Operations of the War, and Regulo a Patriot of the Equestrian Order, display'd his Eloquence in making it appear, that the Grounds for a Treaty, ought to be of a Peice, with the Reasons on which the War was founded, and that the Preliminaries before mention'd, were Captious, Insuffi-\$ cient, and Foreign to the Purpose. It was likewise urged by Hamenio, that the Conferences ought to be broken up upon the Lillianian Kings Refusal, to consent to more equitable Conditions; and that Her Imperial Majesty should be requested by the Diet, to recal Her Legato's from the Place of Treaty; tho' Strength of Argument was oblig'd to give way to strength of Numbers, and not only He, but all who spoke on the same Side, had the Disatisfaction to see the Voice of Justice and Reason Silenced, by the Clamours and Importunities of such as were refolv'd to drop the Profecution of the War at any Rate, fince its longer con-

The Managers at Helm knew full well that another Campaign would convince the

undiscover'd from the Publick Eye.

tinuance would lay open those Intrigues, and dark Designs which nothing but a Fatal and Dishonourable Peace could keep

World,

World of the Facility of reducing the Enemy to what Terms it should be thought fitting to grant them, and they were appriz'd of what Disservice this Knowledge would be to them and their Party, should it be Communicated to others by the Experience of fresh Conquests; It was therefore agreed amongst themselves to send Instructions to the Mandarine Promato, who was put at the Head of their Armies in the Room of the Glorious Prince Mirabel, to make what Delays he could in the necessary Preparations, and so to order his Affairs, that the Legato who was his Collegue, and had taken the Field with Resolutions suitable to his High Birth and Courage, should fall short of accomplish his Measures, which were to bring the Lillianians to a Decisive french Action, or break into the very Heart of their Country, by opening himself a Passage to it, by the Reduction of more Frontier Towns. These Orders to Promato who was naturally of a daring and Enterprizing Temper, were extremely Mortifying, and those that had contracted the closest Friendship with Him, did not stick to say, that at the Receipt of them he Repented of the Acceptance of a Command that was fo limited, and subjected to such severe Reflections: However, as he was Passively Valiant from the Principles that were newly taken up by his Matters that had Pre-Po fer'd

fer'd Him, as well as Actively resolute and Couragious, so he repress'd that Ardor that push'd Him upon Hazardous Employments, and did not join the above mention'd Ar-Tugens chon, till the Enemy had also Encamp'd themselves, and had form'd themselves into a Body of Forces capable of Facing those of the Federato's Army.

This Conjunction, tho' retarded by unnecessary Delays, was at last made soon enough to have determined the Fate of the whole World, and to have freed it from all further Apprehensions of Exorbitant Power, and the Effects of unmeasureable Ambition, but when all things were got ready for the Attack, when there wanted nothing but the Britomartians confent to fall on and Reap the Harvest of a most & Glorious Conquelt, Promato, after many Excuses and Dilatory Artifices to put off a De-Sclaration of his Opinion, upon his being press'dby the Archon to go on to the Charge, unwillingly made known to Him, that his Orders with-held him from fuch an Attempt, and he had receiv'd positive Commands from Her Imperial Majesty, not to run the Risque of a Battle. Hereupon, he

Eugene was defired by his Collegue to be Assistant to him in Forming Two Important Sieges, which would enable them to Penetrate france to the very Capital of all Lilliania, but in this Point likewise he had no Power to Ac-

quiesce,

quiesce, and returned for Answer, That his Orders forbad him to enter upon any Action whatsoever, either Battle or Siege. So that all that the Brave and Undaunted Archon, could fay to Him upon the Favourable Opportunity they had then put into their Hands, of gaining an undoubted Victory over the Enemy, and of forcing them by that means to accept Laws, not give them to the Conquerors, was in vain; tho' the said Archon added the Faderato's having pass'd two Rivers, and Advanced into the middle of the Lillianian Garrifons, could not then retire without the Hazard of receiving a Blow, and that it would have been better, if Promato had let Him into the Knowledge of his Orders, be-fore they approach'd so near to the Enemies Army.

Luteolo had sometime before this upon Debates amongst the Mandarines, given his Opinion, That tho' the Ease and Tranquillity of the Empire was very desirable, by reason of the Pressures which his Fellow-Subjects labour'd under on Account of the Expences of the War; yet rather than not carry it on till it could be brought to a happy Period, he would joyfully content himself with Two Hundred Centenaries a Tear, which was not the Hundredth Part of his Estate: Young Hamenio had also said, upon the little Progress that was

D 3

made

(54)

made in giving the Finishing Stroke to former Conquests, that The Britomartians were highesh making an unactive and a lazy Campaign, and entring into a trifling Negotiation of Peace: fo that they were amus'd by their Ministers at Home, and trick'd by their Enemies abroad; which Expressions had like to have cost him his Liberty, and got him an Appartment in Inver the Tulliano: And now, upon this Occasion, charg'd those with direct Treachery, that had manag'd the Negotiations so as prevent Her Imperial Majesty's Troops from acting in Concert with their Allies; to E this it was answer'd, by Henrico, that "it " was not treacherous to manage Affairs for the Good and Advantage of the Em-" (for he was at the Bottom of the whole "Project) tho' it was never so much cen-" fur'd, gave him the greatest Satisfaction imaginable: fo that he should think " it a sufficient Recompence and Comfort to him all his Life, and he glory'd in " it." What Reason he had for so doing manifested it self only in the Interest he formers had amongst the Proatins (the Majority of whom were too much influenc'd by his Authority) which would have been reckon'd of little Weight, had not he, as it were, been the Fore-horse of the Team that forc'd the rest to draw after him. The Allusion indeed is somewhat course,

if apply'd to a Courtier, but still the Comparison will hold good amongst all Lovers of Truth: And it was apparent. that as Novicius play'd his Part with all possible Address amongst the Mandarines, by telling them, " That in the Peace which was then set on foot, the Empire " would find great Advantages to her felf, " that it had never found any, or had any " been ask'd for it in former Treaties: "But that fuch things would be obtain'd "for Britomartia, that some of the Fædese rato's would rather see Lilliania possess'd of them; and that those against the Peace " would have no reason to complain, or be " uneafy: fince the Terms were more ad-" vantageous than they could wish;" So did Henrico act his: Both of them making Protestations, that there was no separate Treaty, and that the same would be Foo-lish, Knavish, and Villanous. Which De-claration was desir'd by some Members of both Orders, to be observ'd and rememher'd.

And well did it deserve such a Notice as was requested to be taken of it; for, after the Diet had fallen foul upon Delphino in a very virulent Charge, without making any thing out against him in a Court of Judicature; after they had given great Sums for the carrying on the War in the Kingdom of Atalantic, which some of

them knew was by Consent to be abandon'd; after they had out of Gratitude for the Mercies of the Emperour Aurantio's Reign over them, reflected on his Memory, by endeavouring to take away (tho's in vain) the Rewards he had given to his Servants; In a word, after they had loaded their best Friends with the highest Indignities, and made their Court to their worst Enemies; after they had provided for the Rich, that is themselves, and sent Thousands of poor miserable Families, that were before able to maintain themfelves by their honest Labours a begging: after they had discountenanc'd Wit, and laid heavy Imposts upon Learning, after they had at random given it as their Opinion, that more Sums remain'd unaccounted for, than had almost been given; after they had traduc'd the Living and defam'd the Dead; after they had broke thro' the most Sacred Engagements, and under the Pretence of Religion, introduc'd a strange Worship into one of the Provinces of the Empire, they relolv'd to confide altogether in the Empress and her Ministers, and leave it to them to act in Affairs of Peace and War, which were the Prerogatives of the Imperial Dignity, as should by them be thought most proper for, and conducive to the Publick Welfare; and retir'd from the

the Pretorian-Hall for some Days, till Palatina should be at leisure to give them the fuctor Particulars of the Progress that had been made in the Treaty, which she had promis'd them from the Throne.

Expectation was upon the Rack, and every Day seem'd a Year till the Time was elaps'd to which the Diet had prefix'd their Meeting, as Hopes and Fears were alternately predominant; and now, this bore the Ascendant over Mens Minds; and now, that took full Possession of them. A Peace was defirable to all Sorts and Conditions, but a Peace that had no Symptomes of Duration, that only skin'd over the Wounds of War, and left the Malady to break out with more Rage and Violence, was what was judg'd of the worst Consequence, and dreaded by such as made Reflections upon Consequences, and look'd into Futurity with the Eye of Reason and Thought. When the Day appointed for the Empress to impart to her People the Cucen Steps that had been made in the Negotiations, appear'd, and the Diet was told upon what Conditions a Peace might be had. The Terms were indeed advantageous to Britomartia, and many Concessions from were made by the Enemy, that to all outward Appearance feem'd highly conducive to it's Wealth and Safety, but as the Interests of the Empire were so twisted and blended

together with it's Neighbouring States and Confederates, that without giving due Satisfaction to the others, it avail'd little or nothing to her future Security to have a separate Agreement; so those that had a just Sense of Faith and Honour, and could not without Abhorrence think of departing from the most binding Alliances, took upon them to discover the Insincerity of the Enemy, and to make appear, fince from the Kingdom of Atalantis was, by virtue of the fore-going Articles, suffer'd to remain in the Hands of the Usurper; that the Ends were no ways attain'd, for which Affin the Fæderato's first took Arms, and that they could not with Honour to themselves, or Justice to the Powers whom they were engag'd in Alliance with, lay them down till they were fully and fatisfactorily accomplish'd. Amongst the Persons that spoke on this Flide were the Mandarines Halfacio, and

Aftivo, Two Nobles of unchangeable Sincerity, whose Abilities were equal to their Inclinations of doing Service to their Country. The First with Strength of Reafon, Purity of Diction, and Cogency of Argument, represented: "That tho' it "was held confess'd, that several Articles "of the Treaty Entituled the Place of their "Nativity to many seeming Advantages, "yet what was therein stipulated, would be of short Continuance without the mu-

tual Guaranty of all the Federato's for its Performance, and their reciprocal Se-46 curity. That the only means to engage 40 every Member of the Alliance in such 66 a Guaranty, was to procure for them 66 equal Privileges with themselves, because 46 their Pretensions were full as Just, especially the Allemannian's, which were infinitely greater: That the last of those 66 66 Nations, tho' the War begun chiefly in 66 Consideration of their violated Rights, 66 feem'd wholly to be neglected, fince €6 they were allow'd only to keep Possession of what they had already taken by Force of Arms, when they had an equi-" table and fair Claim to the whole Ata-" lantick Monarchy; and that the Britomartian Faith by such a degenerate and " causless Procedure, would in Time grow into a Proverb like the Carthaginian. The last added to his Friends and Companions Allegations (for they were inseperable from each other, both in their Persons and Sentiments) by faying, 6 That the Measures enter'd into and pursued in Britomartia, for the Year last past, were contrary to " Her Imperial Majesty's Engagements with Her Allies; did Sully, and cast " indelible Stains upon the Glories of a "Reign that otherwise would have been "Superlative in Lustre to all that had been before, or should come after it; and would " render

render the Britomartian Name Odious to. " and abhorr'd by every other Nation in 66 the Universe. The Gallant Prince Mirabel spoke to the same Purpose, and was Answer'd by the Mandarine Temerario, That some of their Allies would not shew such a Backwardness to an Accommodation as they had lately manifested, but for some Members of that Illustrious Affembly, who maintain'd a Secret Correspondence with them, and endeavour'd to persuade them to carry on the War, out of Consideration that there was a very strong Party in Britomartia, that in Process of Time would gain the Ascendant, and Cordially stand by and support them, maugre all Oppo-Now this Temerario had been appointed Sers.

Now this Temerario had been appointed one of the Legato's, that brought the Negotiations Abroad to the Posture they were then in, and had by the Haughtiness of his Address, made Himself so unacceptible to the Persons, who, he said, were backward to come into the Treaty, that it was little wonder'd at, by those that had a true Insight into his Temper and Character, why he should speak without Book, and charge those with Clandestine Practices, whom he could not prove to be Guilty of them. However, Capernico condescended to take notice of his Assertions; and because the Mandarine Temerario, had not except the metallic states and the cause the Mandarine Temerario, had not except the metallic states and the cause the Mandarine Temerario, had not except the metallic states and the cause the Mandarine Temerario, had not except the metallic states and the cause the metallic states are the metallic states and the cause the metallic states are the metallic states and the cause the metallic states are the metallic states and the cause the metallic states are the metallic states and the metallic states are the metallic states and the metallic states are the metallic states and the metallic states are the metallic states ar

Spress'd Himself according to the Idiom of

the

the Baitomartian Tongue, took Occasion from thence to fay; "That, that Noble Person, had been so long Abroad in Foreign Courts, that he had almost forgot, not only the Language, but the Constitution of his own Country. That according to the Laws of Britomartia, " it could never be Suggested as a Crime, in the meanest Subject, much less in any " Member of that August Diet, to hold " Correspondence with their Allies: Such "Allies especially whose Interest the Head" " of the Empire had declared to be I N-"SEPERABLE from HEROWN " in Her Declaration from the Throne: "Whereas, it would be a hard matter to " justifie, and reconcile with their Laws,

" or the Rules of Honour and Justice, the Conduct of some Persons in Treating Clandestinely with the Common Enemy, without the Participation of all the

The next Article that fell under the Mandarines Cognizance, was that of the Advantages offer'd by the Lillianians relating french to Trade, particularly in fettling that Branch of it, that more peculiarly belong'd to the Navigatorio, in the Atalantick and Occidental Sea. On this Occasion, the Celebrated Conde de Delphino, than whom none was better Vers'd in the Arcana's of State affirm'd, That he did not pretend

pretend to any great Knowledge in Matters of Traffick, but that during the time he had the Honour of being in the Administration of Affairs, he had observ'd, and it was in his Power easily to make it out (uffom from the Contractorio Books, that the fin-Rouse gle Commerce of Porto Lusitano brought borngel to Britomartia in Times of War, doubly the Increase of Wealth of the Trade to frain the Kingdom of Atalantis in Times of Peace: So that whatsoever might be insinuated to cast a Mist before the Eyes of the People, it was to be prefum'd, that the Traffick to Atalantis would still give lesser Productions, and shorten in its Emoluments for the future, because the Lillia-Fininians had made themselves Absolute and Uncontroulable Masters of that large Ex-

tent of Dominions.

But after a long Debate, in which neither the above-mention'd Guarantee, not the Considerations of a more advantageous Traffick, which it was then in their Power To have establish'd, had any manner of Prevalence, (tho' both of them had for their Advocates the Sage Luteolo, and the Persuasive Cupernico) it was resolved to thank Her Imperial Majesty for communicating to the Diet the Conditions on which a Peace might be had, and to leave it to Her, and Her Ministry's unerring Judgment and Discretion, so to go on with those

Transactions, and in such a manner to pursue what they had so happily begun, as they in their great Wisdom should think sit.

Yet, tho', upon putting it to the Vote whether they should acquiesce under the Empresses wise Determinations for the Advantage of the People, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a very great Majority; there were not wanting several Men of Distinction amongst the Mandarines, who to hand themselves down with unblemish'd, and untainted Characters to Posterity, enter'd their Dissatisfaction against fuch Proceedings, and their Reasons for difagreeing with those that had the right Side of the Question, tho' the wrong Side of the Argument. History gives us their Remonstrance at large, which was as justifiable in the Composure of it, as it was allowable from immemorial Precedents of the same Nature, in its being inserted in the Minutes of the Diet; but since this present Undertaking, is to give a succinct and short Account of Transactions; it is purposely omitted and left out for the fake of Brevity; tho' the Reader is to be told, That what Justice soever might appear on its Side, and from whatfoever Exemplars in the Journals of the Diet it might be taken, it gave such Offence, and exasperated those that had no Relish for it so very much,

much, that it was order'd to be erased out of their Journals, and thereby discounternanc'd from getting into the Approbation of those that sat up for Judges of Political Transactions without Doors.

However the Substance of it was made publick, in order to let the Populace into the Reasons upon which they grounded their Dissent, which was so ill taken by the Favourite Party, that they apply'd to the Throne to issue out a Reward for the Discovery of the Authors of that Contrivance, after they had in vain made Enquiries relating to that Subject among themselves. This was readily affented to, and an Edict was given out, according to the Tenour of their Petition; tho' it was whisper'd, not without Reason, that they might more readily have attain'd to the Knowledg of what they were in quest of, had they fearch'd more narrowly amongst themselves, or been appriz'd of any particular Instance where any one of their own Members had been animadverted upon for fuch an allowable and harmless a Publication.

'Twas observable also, that even amongst the Proatins, the generality of them were at first startled and strangely surprized, at the Propositions which were likewise communicated to them. They had promised themselves Mountains from the Assurances,

that had been given them by the Ministers of their own Order, and now were under a Necessity of holding themselves contented with Mole-Hills, because they could not go back from their Engagements, or depart from that implicite Assent they were oblig'd to give every Scheme that was handed down to them from the Court. However some of them made no Scruple of declaring, That it was easy to discern what Reasons induc'd those who sat at Helm. to keep the Refult of the Negotiations between Britomartia and the Lillianians so England long while a Secret ; fince, if fuch a Plan, france as was then laid before them, had been communicated to the Diet, before a Majority had been fecur'd, and the Minds of the Deputies prepar'd by a long Train of artful Infinuations to receive it; it would, in all probability, have been unanimoufly exploded. But by the admirable Dexterity of the Prime Ministers, Things were brought to such a Pass, that tho' amongst the Proatins One or Two Members open'd finnens their Mouths, to propose taking the important Matters that had been imparted to them into their immediate Considerations they were presently stopp'd by a General Cry, for paying their Acknowledgments to the Empress Palatina, and expressing their Satisfaction in what Her Majesty had al-

ready

ready done, and their entire Confidence, in Her Majesty's continuing to pursue the true Interest of her Imperial Territories.

Yet notwithstanding, the vast disproportion of Numbers between such as went into the Measures which were then taken, and such as judg'd them disadvantagious and unreasonable, Hamenio was too good a Patriot, not to make a stand once more against the Torrent, that was breaking in upon the Liberties of Mankind, and to dehort them from laying hold of too rash Expedients, under the Pretence of Ways and Means for the Common Benefit. "I am now going to speak, will have as "little Instuence upon this Assembly, as "what has been already spoken by me and "other Well wishers to the Constitutions

what has been already spoken by me and other Well-wishers to the Constitutions of the Empire; Yet tho' Men that are Refolv'd to be deaf, will give not Ear to the Voice of Truth and Reason, be they

"never so open and apparent: Tho' I ex
"pect Reproaches and a Calumnious

"Treatment, for giving an Opinion which my Compassion for our felves and others, my concern for the Liberties of the whole

"Universe, and the Love I bear to our most

Excellent Constitution dictate to me, I can't even now but make it my endeavour

to lay before you the Evil Confequences

: 01

" of what you are now going to do, by applauding fuch Conditions of Agreement 66 with the Common Enemy, as must infallibly terminate and Conclude (after the 66 Cement of a most Solid Alliance is there-66 by disjoin'd and unloos'd,) in the Rum of 66 every particular State and Principality 66 that forms it. I do not this, Gentlemen, 66 in hopes of your Conviction, for I know 66 what Odds the most wholesome and best 66 Advice has at this time of Day against 65 it; but I do this to Acquit my felt be-66 fore Angels and Men of the Guilt, I must 66 'Tis too late, otherwise be sharer in. 66 indeed, to recal the Vote that has been 66 made and agreed unto, 'Tis to late to 66 tell you, that the Gifts the Enemy has 66 made, are like those from the Greeks to 66 the Trojans in Order to Destroy us: 46 'Tis too late to affirm that the Places 66 which are to be Surrendred into your Hands by this Treaty, will but serve as 66 66 fo many Garrisons to keep up a stand-66 ing Army in Times of Peace, fince you have not only accepted of them, but have 66 been Lavish of your Thanks, for having 66 66 it in your Power to give them your Acceptance: But it is not to late, (tho'e-66 66 ven this Opportunity if now lost may be past Retreiving) so to provide for the 66 66 fafety of the Empire, that the Succession

to the Imperial Diadem, as far as in Us

"lies may be secured, by more ample Declarations in its Favour, and that all the
Potentates engag'd in the Present War
against Lilliania, may be desired to vindicate and affert the several Decreto's
that have been made for that Purpose,
and jointly take Arms against all such as

"fhall endeavour to make void that Establishment: Since the best of Princes are
fubject to the Laws of Mortality, and

"
even Palatina Herself must one Day,
(which I pray may be far, very far didistant) exchange the Glories of this
Earthly Life, to be crown'd with the
Blessings of that which is Heavenly.

Endeavours were us'd to have this puzzling Motion dropp'd, but Hamenio and some of his Friends infifting to have it propos'd to the Diet; it was carry'd in the Negative almost unanimously, and gave Birth to a Resolution of a quite different Nature; which imported, That the Diet had such an entire Relyance upon the Assurances the Empress Palatine had given them, relating to the Security of the Succession to the Throne after Her Decease, that they could never doubt of Her Imperial Majesty's taking proper Measures for it; and that they would beseech Her Majesty to

discountenance all those who should endeavour to raile Jealousies between Her and Her Subjects, especially by misrepre-fenting Her Intentions. This Request had an Answer to the Satisfaction of those that made it, and many zealous Oppugners of Invations upon the Rights and Immunities that had been feemingly fecur'd to them by inviolable Decreto's, had the Mortification to be convinc'd, that if a Motion of so great Importance and Necessity could not meet with a favourable Reception, they could have but little Hopes of accomplishing Desires of less Weight and Moment.

What remain'd for the Diet to do, now the Time generally allotted for their Sitting was almost Elaps'd, was to Arm themfelves against the Invectives they had Grounds to expect from an Enrag'd Populace, whom they at their several Elections had gain'd over into a Belief of being releas'd from all further Imposts and Subsidies, after the Finishing of that one Session. They were Conscious to themselves how little they had kept their Word with them, and apprehensive, lest the Literato's, whom they had mightily Exasperated, by laying a Duty upon the Barks of Trees, on which all their useful Panegyricks and Sa-

cal Remarks and Observations transmit-

ted to Posterity, should make them Returns fuitable to their Merits, and set forth the great Discouragement they had given, not only to the Products of the Brain, but the Manufactures of the Soil to which they ow'd their Nativity. It had always been among the other Privileges of the Britomartian Empire, that the Subject, who thro' the meaness of his Condition, or his want of Interest amongst the Great Men, who surrounded the Throne, and intercepted the Beams of Majesty, from shining more immediately upon those that stood in need of the Rays of its Protection, could not apply in Person for Redress of Grievances, should Communicate them to the Publick in Writing, that fo, by those Means, the Sovereign, among fuch as were curious in Enquiries of that Nature, might be let into the Knowledge of them. This Method had often been of great Help to the Oppressed, and made the Empress appriz'd of several Male-Practices, which She had never known but by the Means of it; and this had been fo useful in propagating the New Scheme, that the Old one had still continu'd in Force, but for the Exercise of it. Therefore, to express their Gratitude to an Art to which their Elevation to the Dignities they (71)

they were posses'd of, it was judg'd requisite, least the Arrillery that play'd so successful on their Side should be turn'd against them, wholly to dismount it and nail it up,

What gave Occasion to this unprecedented Resolution, was, the Publication of a certain Remonstrance, that was voted a Libel for being unanswerable, and said to be an Insult against the Supreme Authority, only for imploring, with all Humility, its Aid and Affistance: and what push'd them on to form that Resolution & into a Decreto was something of the same Nature done by one of the Prime Sacrifto's, who could not see the most approv'd Fidelity fet at nought, the most exalted Worth scandaliz'd and depress'd, the most inimitable Fortitude cowardiz'd and calumniated, without an Exclamation in Behalf of those Virtues, without some Tokens of Diffatisfaction for the Injury that was done to fuch Heroick and Shining Qualities.

Even those Sacred Pages had not strength and Energy enough to defend them fromthe rude and Importunate Assaults of Cla-

E 4

norous

morours Tongues. The Doctrines that were in them taught; and the Establish'd Truth that were in them bravely Vindicated, were forc'd to give way to false Suggesstions, and submit to the partial Decision of our unjust Censure; as that which was Holy, that which was Loyal, that which had no Views in it but Reproof and Instructions, underwent the Reproach of being otherwise intended, and the Meek, the Learned, the Couragious Dasavia, for daring to lament the Vices of a corrupt and degenerate Age, was accus'd and declar'd guilty of endeavouring to create Discord and Sedition in the Heart of the Empire.

So Bold a Stroke as this, against a Perfon of his Title and Character, could not
but be the Subject of various Speculations, and Men who thought closely, and
made enquiry into the Consequences of
violent and precipitate Measures were
taught by Experience, that the Goodness
of a Cause was shrewdly to be suspected,
when it was carried on and Supported by
Asts of Intemperance and Rigour. Therefore instead of gaining Proselytes over to
their Opinion, they, lost many of their former Adherents, who being engaged on
their side by specious Pretences, deserted

them when it appear'd, that those Pretences were nothing else but mere Delusions; and the Unadvised Montalti had the high Mortification to see, that the they increas'd part in Number within Doors, thro'the means of an Invisible Power, which Places of Profit will always be posses'd of, they decreas'd daily without.

They knew and were fully satisfied, that if their Interest fell off and abated in such a manner while they were Sitting, the Defection would be much greater when the Awe and Authority of their Presence should be remov'd, and they dispatch'd Home to look after their Domestick Affairs in their several Habitations; They knew that the Tongues and Pens of Men would be Exercised freely, with Respect to the Issue of their Confultations and Debates, after their Rifing, and fince it had been Customary at the Close of every Diet, for the People to be entertain'd with the True, and false Steps that had been made in it, either to Excite their Resentment or provoke their Applause, it was but too visible, the same Measures would be taken in Relation to their Proceedings.

Wherefore

Wherefore they took it instantly into their Consideration, how to stiffle all Attempts of that kind; and because they were conscious to themselves, that the License which had Time out of Mind been given to the Practice above mention'd, might be employ'd to their Disadvantage, they enter'd upon Vigorous Efforts wholly to Sup-press it. But as this Liberty of Publishing Mens Thoughts of the Conduct of their Superiors, had been equally Abus'd on the one side and the other, and both Distinctions of Parties had made use of it as a Vehicle, in which they convey'd their Complaints, in order to obtain Remedies for the Difasters that griev'd them; fo, that the Intended Decreto might bear fome Colour of Justice, and wear the Face of Impartiality, it was gravely declared, that no Anonymous Writer should dare to Issue forth the Labours of his Brain under the severest Penalty. Not, but it was wifely forefeen by the Opposite Party, that this Pretended Act of Impartiality, was design'd altogether in favour of the Montalti Persuasion, since they had in such a manner engross'd the Administration of Affairs to themselves, that it was not only in their Power to Animadvert upon, and Punish whomsoever they should be pleas'd to Call Offenders, but to pass by, release, and acquit such as really fell under the Cognizance of the Law, and justly Merited the Names of Common Defamers.

Several Flagrant instances of this Method of Procedure were feen, during their very Consultations upon this Head; and reven the Resolutions they had taken to provide against the growing Evil of Detraction were usher'd into the World with Tokens of its Approbation, and Increase. This great and good Man that liv'd up to the Rules of Honour and Honesty, and never swerv'd from the Dictates of an Untainted Conscience, was Bawled about the Streets, for one that was void of Shame and Integrity, and every Embellishment that gave a Lustre to his Character. That Valiant and Unconquer'd General, which never turn'd his Back upon a Foe, nor ever look'd an Enemy in the Face, whom he did not put to Flight; that never did one single Act in Disobedience to his Sovereign, or committed any Thing in Violation of his Love to his Country, by way of Return to his past Services was called a Robber, a Dastard, an Ingate, and faid to be almost Emasculated, to please such as were Envious of his great Abilities. In a Word, it avail'd nothing in Behalf of the most Consum-

mate

mate Faith and Experience, that they were Superlative to all Imitation; and the most Transcendent Merit had nothing to comfort itself with, under its Ignominious Treatment, but the Want of it, in such as decryed and reviled it; while those that were actually at Work, in providing against Insamy and Scandal, Laugh'd behind the Curtain at the Progress of it; nay, what is more, if the Annals of Time speak true, Encourag'd, and Rewarded such as gave vent to it.

But with whatsoever Application and Warmth they study'd to prevent the Insults they were threaten'd with, and to divert the Storm that was coming upon them with their approaching Dismission, it unhappily sell out that their Uneasiness at the Remonstrances of a Neighbouring State, summon'd all their Resentments that way, and hurry'd them into such Extremities of Anger, that to take their sull Revenge on the Last, they dropp'd the Pursuit of the First; and, (to the great Grief of the Syndyke Eborocano, who amidst all his Want of Insight into Things and Men, very luckily knew his own Blindside; and that he was as liable, as any Man breathing,

to the Attacks of that Derision and Satyr which he had labour'd with all his Might to silence) left that Affair in the same Condition they found it.

So that after both Orders of this General Diet had fignaliz'd themselves in making Provision to supply the Expences of a War, while they had nothing more in View than an approaching Peace; after the one had confented to all the Funds which the other propos'd, and the Mandarines were at last from brought to comply and go hand in hand with the Proatins: After they had received Substantial Proofs of Gratitude from those who fat at Helm, in Places of Honour and Profit, and gracious Assurances of the most obliging Remembrances from the Empress; they had leave to return from the Pretorian-Hall with PALATINA's Cuccing Thanks, to their respective Places of abode, there to go without the Thanks of their Country; there to contemplate upon the Benefits they had promis'd to their feveral Electors; and to furnish themselves with Excuses for the Breach of those Ways and Means in order to make new Affurances.

Thus

Thus ended the Debates of an Asfembly, whose Memory was ascertain'd of being transinitted and convey'd to the latest Ages, through the Means of the most remarkable Occurrences; Thus was a Respite given to the Exercise of that Authority, which as it ow'd its Institution to the Breath of the Sovereign, and the People, should alone have consulted their respective Honour and Advantage; and thus did they for a while cease to load shighthe Britomartians with fresh Imposts, who were chosen on purpose to release from them the heavy Burthen of their Debts, and other National Grievances: Which how they perform'd has been made appear in the Course of the foregoing History, that has told the Reader some Particulars, which the Author could have wish'd had never happen'd. Since, how remote foever the Age they were transacted in, is from that which we now live in; it is but too well known, by fatal Experience, that past Examples of all forts of Tendency, as well bad as good, have had their Influence upon fucceeding Times.





THE

Perquisite-Monger:

ORTHE

RISE and FALL

OF

INGRATITUDE.

BEING

One of the Stories, which the Monks of Godftow were formerly wont to divert Fair Rosamond with, and which may ferve to clear up several Absurdities in the History of Prince Mirabel.

Made Publick from an Original Manuscript lately found in the Ruines of Woodstock-Bower.

LONDON:



Printed and Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. 1712. Price 3 d.

1 (1) ± 1-()

THE

Perquisite-Monger, &c.

Uring the Reign of Chofroes, King of Persia, one Artemidorus, Son to one of the Clerks of the Kitchen, otherwise of very mean Extraction, was on account of his Father's Residence at Court, often admitted to the Benesit of the Royal Eye, and the Advantage of being known to the most considerable Persons about his Majesty. Amongst others that were taken with the Comeliness of his Person, and the Gracefulness of his Deportment, Mermeroes the King's only Brother, who was a Prince of wonderful Humanity and Condescention, distinguish'd his Regard for him, by asking him for his Page, which was an Honour too great not to be complied with by his Parents.

Artemidorus, for his Part, tho' not advanc'd to an Age of Understanding, was of Knowledge sufficient to foresee, that this new Post was an Earnest of something more Considerable, and a sure Indication of approaching Greatness: Therefore he made it his Endea-

o minute to this T

your so to demean himself, as to conciliate his Master's Affections more and more to him, and get posses'd of a full Enjoyment of those Favours, which he was at that time only just admitted to a Taste of.

In order to this, he had no fooner found that F.yor Mermeroes's Excess of good Nature, led him to the Love of Women, especially to some Advanmuchil. ces in particular towards his Sifter Aspasia, who had Wit and Beauty enough to engage the presumptive Heir of Persia in her Service, but he so brought Matters to bear, that without any Regard to Chastity, or the Honour of her Sex, she was prostituted to that Prince's Embraces.

Hence it was that an Interest which gain'd its first Footing by gratifying his Master's Lust, was admitted into an Establishment by his continuing to administer to the same Pleafures, and Aspassa gain'd such an Ascendant over Mermeroes, in progress of Time, that her Brother was not only made Master of the Robes to his Royal Highness, but an Officer

in the King's Body Guards.

K. charles But as the last of these Princes had Inclinable to the Impressions of the Fair Sex) so in the Seraglio of Ladies that had Pensions assign'd them for their ready Submission to the Royal Will, a certain Mandarin's Lady that had quitted her Husband's for her Sovereign's Bed, was Cerelan Chiefly eminent for Beauty and Address. Her Name was Statira, and her Inclinations roo volatile

volatile and roving to be confin'd within the common Bounds of a Concubine; belides, she had fo many Rivals in the King's Affections, as she made no scruple to serve him after the fame manner with abundance in hers. Amongst those who infinuated themselves into her best Graces, Artemiderus his Youth and winning hughs Behaviour gave him the Preference, and the Lady had fo given into the Opinion of his inviolate Passion and Fidelity, that whatever Sums of Mony she could obtain from the King for her own private Expences, were profufely bestowed upon this new Minion, in-so-much that in a very small time he was Master of as many Centenaries of Gold by her Bounty, as amounted to Ten Thousand Pounds English Mony.

When Fortune that took it into her Thoughts to advance him by another fort of Warfare than fignalizing his Abilities in Engagements amongst the Petticoats, made a Discovery of the private Intrigues carried on between the two Lovers, and the King himself was made fensible of their Guilt, by finding him Shut up in a Closet belonging to Statira's Bedchamber, whence he had withdrawn to hide himself, without his Cloaths and in great Dis-

order.

Amongst the Persians, it was a Captial Offence Synthesis Seraglio, but the Eunuchs who belong'd to it, much more to have fo criminal a Correspondence with any of the Royal Mistresses as this appear'd to be However,

However, Chofroes out of an innate Averlion to any thing that look'd like Cruelty, and the natural Disposition he had to shew as little Severity as possible to a Lady whom he had infinuated to his Embraces on his first Accession to the Regal Dignity; and a Person that was the Favourite of a Brother fo dear to him as Mermeroes; thought fit only to discontinue his Familiarity with the one, and command the other by way of Punishment to he with other Forces was fending to the Affifance of the King of Armenia, his fast Friend

and Confederate.

Arthrey hartemidorus, who had accomplished his De-levelar fires rather in getting Possession of Statica's Mony, than in the Enjoyment of her Charms, thank'd his good Fortune for coming off fo cheaply, and took an Opportunity from hence to get rid of an Amour that could not well be any further Beneficial to him, after he had drein'd her of such an immense Sum as the foregoing part of this Relation has told you of. The Love of acquiring Wealth was the Paffion he was most eagerly given to, and there was nothing in the most consummate Beauty that could stand in Competition with it; wherefore tho' it was not his Choice to be separated from the Prince, Royal whose Esteem he was more and more growing into, and who fent him Abroad with an Equipage very little inferior to that of a General Officer, yet he made a Ver(7)

tue of Necessity, and seem'd to express such an Ardour and Affection for a Military Life as the bravest Officer in the Army could not boast of. Tho' his Courage and Gratitude were equally put to the Trial before his Departure to Armenia; the first, in giving his Master to understand that he had received a Challenge from a Brother Officer, that his Authority might interpose and prevent the Consequences of it; the last, in resusing the Loan of only ten Gold Centenaries to his Mistress, who had run out the little Stock he had lest her, at Play, and ask'd a Trisle of him, in

Comparison to what she had given him.

The Letters of Recommendation he brought with him to Armenia, were of fuch Force, as to get him into the good Graces of the Chief Commanders of the Army, especially those of the great Arfaces the Generalissimo, who having made several Campaigns formerly with his Master Mermeroes while he took Resuge in the Court of Armenia, had a particular Regard for him, and upon his very first arrival, styl'd him by the Name of the Handsome Toung Persian. In a word, every thing he did was taken Notice of to his Advantage, and he had all the Encouragement given him that was pos-fible to make a brave and experienc'd Officer. But as he was of a timorous Disposition, which was falfly call'd by fuch as would efpy no Faults in him, a cautious way of Proceedure; fo he was not one of the most forward to petition

for any hazardous Enterprize, or get, what the Soldiers call the Post of Honour, assign'd him. However, Arfaces, to give him an Opportunity of fignalizing both his Courage and Conduct, fent him at the Head of a Detachment to defend a certain Pass which he saw would be attempted by the Enemy, and which might have been easily maintain'd by a less Number of Forces. But Artemidorus was no fooner attack'd in this Post, but he shamefully quitted it without the Loss of one Man, upon which, Mebodes, an Armenian Lieutenant General came to Arfaces's Tent, and faid, My Lord, your Young Handsome Persian is turn'd very Bashful, and has retreated from such a Bridge without looking the Enemy in the Face. How! cry'd Arlaces, who would have punish'd fuch a Breach of Orders in any other Person, with Death, I'll lay you so many Vessels of Lesbian Wine, and so many fat Bucks, that he recovers it again. Upon which the Fugitive was commanded out with a Party three times more numerous than the Enemy, and then the Pass was at last gain'd with great Disficulty, tho' in the Presence of the Chief General, who would himself be an Eye, witness of his Behaviour, and an Encouragement to him in the Onfet.

For carrying the Post he had before so shamefully lost, he was immediately carefs'd and made a Colonel, and so continu'd during the Residue of the Armenian War, without any other Mark of Distinction than in being highly

in Favour with Arfaces, who omitted nothing that might conduce to his Advantage, and fuffer'd him to call those things Perquisites to the Colonel, that wholly and folely appertain'd average to the Regiment. There was not so much as a Baggage-Waggon but he must have a Perquisite out of, and an Ammunition-Loaf could not escape him, unless it was first Chipp'd and made nut Advantage of by him. The very Soldier's Straw for their Tents was bought of him; and it was a Perquisite belonging to his Place, to retail the very Things which the Sutlers of other Regiments made Sale of; and not so much as a Sandal was made use of, nor a Cup of Liquor drunk, that did not pay its proper Duties to the Colonel. To be as brief as possible, he fomanag'd Matters, and carried on his Extortions fo long, that the very Soldiers Pay was at last become a Perquisite belonging to his Office, and he had certainly been Broke, or treated much worse for these sort of Practices, upon his coming home into Persia with the Regi- In plan ments Mony, had not the very Lady that had been before to free of her greatest Favours to leveland him, step'd in between him and Danger, and made up Matters for him with the Court of Armenia, to the great Obstruction of Justice, and Disappointment of the poor Soldiers.

A Peace being clap'd up between the King of enth of Armenia and the Potentates he was at War Juleh with, Artemidorus, to his Heart's Desire, was at liberty to prosecute his Beloved Exercise of

B

amaffing

amassing Mony together, without any Appre-hension of having a Stop put to it by a Sword or an Arrow; and made it his Business to in-To an Arrow; and made it in beautiful whose crease his Interest with Mermeroes, by whose Assistance he had hopes of climbing up to the highest Pinnacle of Honour and Greatness. His Master had two Daughters, Mariana and Annastrasia, the first was given in Marriage to Moneses, a Sister's Son, a fort of a Prince among the Parthians; the last was a Maiden Lady, who for the Espousals of a Prince that was to take a prince and the pri being always in her Father's Eye, and intended Gions daily more and more, and grew the Object of his greatest Indulgence. This Princess Annastasia, had amongst the young Women that attended her, one Zaraida, a Person Semins of a mean Extraction, but who had by the Subtlety of her Mother, that was a noted humble Servant to the Pleasures of certain Great Men, and her own Inclinations, fo worm'd her felf into the Confidence of her Mistress, as to be in the highest Esteem with her. Nor was her Beauty less considerable than her Cunning, and tho' she could not be faid to come up to Revelanthe most excelling Statira, yet she fell so little short of her, that she had Charms enough to captivate a less Amorous Disposition than was to be found in Artemidorus. Marlborough

The Gracefulness of their Persons made them as agreeable to each other as the Temperament of their Minds, and (wheresoever Marriages

riages are faid to be made) they feem'd destin'd for each other, from the Passions they were reciprocally addicted to. As he was Avaritious, fo was she; as he was Fraudulent and Ambitious, fo was she; as he was perfectly well skill'd in imposing upon the Credulity of the Prince whom he ferv'd, fo was she. In a Word, they were equally posses'd of every Qualification that was necessary to create a good Understanding between them, and the very fame in every thing but the Modification of their Bodies, which tho' not the fame, were as if animated by one and the same Soul. There was little occasion for any Formalities of Courtship under these Circumstances; and Artemidorus, howsoever unlike the Great Casar in other things, resembled him in this, that He came, and saw, and conquer'd, the Lady fell into his Arms, and made him one of the most miserable of Men, by her Endeavours to make him Happy.

The Princess Annastasia was not without repeated Solicitations, after this Conjugal Alliance, on the part of Zaraida, who was importunate with her for new Grants to her Husband, who was soon after by hers and her Fabrand, who was soon after by hers and her Fabrand, who was soon after by hers and her Fabrand and Mandarin of Persarmenia, a Kingdom contiguous to the Confines of Persia: Nor was an additional Pension wanting to this new Dignity, which still swell'd it selfinto a greater Imposthumation of Wealth, by his being thereupon, made First

B 2

Gentleman

Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Mermeroes, a Post to be not enjoy'd by any one under the

Degree of a Mandarin.

When it happen'd that Mermeroes grew sufpected by several of the Nobility and Gentry
of Persia, for a Worshipper of Mahomet, whose
Doctrines were quite opposite to those of the
Prophet Hali, who is the principal; Object of
the Persians Adoration; upon which Chosroes,
who had all the Brotherly Affection that could
be shewn to a Prince of his extraordinary Merit, deputed him for his Viceroy of Persamenia,
in hopes that his Absence from his own Court
would render ineffectual some Schemes that
were in Agitation to set him aside from the Succession, of the Throne of those Realms, which
his Hereditary Right entitled him to.

Accordingly, that Prince, to the great Grief of all true Loyalists, took Shipping for his Government, with the chiefest of his Domesticks, amongst whom was the new Mandarin, Artemidorus, in whose Hands the most important Affairs of the Houshold were entrusted. When Heaven, to give fresh Proofs of Mermeroes his firmness of Mind and Intrepidity, thought sit to suffer the Vessel that carried him to be stranded. Upon which Accident it appear'd more and more what a tender Concern he had for Artemidorus his Preservation; for when the Barge was hoisted down for the Prince to make his Escape, he would not go into it till this Servant of his was call'd to sit by him, and several

Pefons

Persons of High Distinction, in the Number of which was his own Lady's near Relation, were lest to the Mercy of the Waves which soon after swallow'd them up, that he might owe his Sasety to that very Hand, which his Titles and Possessions were already due to.

After this Miraculous Deliverance, Mermeroes, with the Remains of his Retinue, reach'd the Port design'd, and continued in his Government long enough to enrich his Favourite to fuch a Degree as impoverish'd the Persarmenian Treasury. For the rince himself was in Temper very frugal, and as much fam'd for good Husbandry as Justice, yet, as al! Dibursements and Receipts were to run thro' Artemidorus his Hands, he had Opportunity of making great Sums of ready Mony stick to his Fingers. Besides, he was the Master Key that open'd all the Doors at Court, and the Sale of his Royal Highnesses Favours was a Perquisite belonging to his Office. The Military and Civil Lists were fill'd with Creatures of his Establishment, and not a Pension was assign'd to any one, without his going Shares in the Profits arifing from it. Not a Tradesman's Bill was paid off. but so much was deducted by way of Poundage, and it was but leaving fo many Centenaries in his Antichamber Window, and the Person that did it, was instantly provided for, In short, had not his Master been recall'd from Persia, by his Brother Chosroes, who lov'd him. too tenderly to bear with his Absence any longer.

longer, and who found his Subjects in a better Temperament of Mind than Mermeroes left them in, he had carried on his Extortions so far as to have made himself as wealthy as he was odious the Inhabitants of that Province. But he was destin'd to come to his Zewith of Riches in another Kingdom, and oblig'd to attend Mermeroes in his Return, who sometime after succeeded to the Imperial Crown, with all the Advantages that a Prince was capable of being bless'd with.

Chofroes had left his Realm, at his Decease, in profound Tranquillity, and was gather'd to his Fathers with a Character truly Pacifick; but the Prince his Successor was of a Warlike Genius, and so sensible of the Instability of his Persian Subjects, who could not brook the Ma-hometan Religion, (that being not the Worship in Vogue in this Country) that he raised an Army of standing Forces to make them know cheir Duty, should they be so Hardy as to depart from it. In this Army, Artemidorus had the Title of Lieutenant General, and none perform'd better at Mock Sieges and Encampments, where they had none but Friends to deal with, than this fortunate Heroe, who upon his Master's first Elevation to the Regal Dignity, was created one of the Mandarins of Persia, invested with the Command of a Regiment of Horse, and a Troop of Lanciers, besides the Continuance in his other Posts. But Promotions that are made too hastily, very often turn

the Brains of those who are advanc'd by them. and the good King, after he had happily quash'd a Rebellion that broke out in the bearinginning of his Reign, experienc'd, that the greatest Obligations are not of Force enough to bind some People to the Exercise of their Duty. There was one Sunderades that was Chief Secretary to the Prince, a Person of very loose and abandon'd Principles, a mere Prostitute in Matters of Religion, and who (whether brib'd or no by Moneses, Mariana's Husband, for that Purpose, remains a Secret) to ingratiate himself with his Master, had renounc'd fund the Precepts of Hali for Mahomet's Alcoran. This Sunderades not only push'd the King forward upon Schemes that were destructive of the Constitution, but gave out by his Emissa-ries among the People, That the Coronation Oath was broken, Liberty and Property was invaded, and that they had nothing to expect from a Prince that was of the Mahometan Perfuation, but the Lofs of every thing that was dear to them in Matters Religious as well as Civil. The King was caution'd against this Minister of State by those about him, who were his real Friends; but whether he was infatuated, or of a Nature free from suspecting others to be Deceitful, because of his own Integrity. would not give Ctedit to their Informations.

He was likewise told, that Artemidorus, his Favourite Mandarin, had given them Reason to think he was no better than Sunderades, from

the

the frequent Consultations they held together, and the Intimacy that was between them, for his Address, and a Promise of vast Rewards or Grange from Moneses the King's Son in Law, had drawn him over to his Interest; but he was deaf to fuch Discourses, and thought it as impossible for that Mandarin to depart from his Allegiance, as it was for the Sun to alter its Course. But the Event prov'd him mistaken, for Sunderades had so blinded him with the Parthian Monefes to invade his Master's Territories, but undertook to deliver the King's Sacred Person into his Hands. Shame, Confusion, Horror, Yteize me while I am mentioning this Particular, and he had been as good as his Word, for he had got his Matter's Promise, upon the Ar-frival of the Prince of Parthia, with an Armed Force, to go to a certain Garrison where his Regiment was quarter'd, under Pretence of Reviewing them, but in order to have him intercepted by a Party of the Enemy who were appriz'd of the Defign, tho' the King very lucily laid by that Delign thro' the means of a flight Indisposition. However, Artemidorus, Andrews on the very next Day deserted to the Enemy, after he had left a Letter for the King full of Expreshions of Duty, and Regret for leaving shim at a time when he stood in most need of his Assistance, but, he was such a strict Observer of the Prophet Hali's Doctrines, that even

even Obedience to Princes must be postpon'd to other Considerations on the Account of Confcience.

A general Defection enfu'd upon this Runa-way's Example, and a Revolution follow'd, that was as furprizing in its Consequences, as it was in its Nature. Mermeroes was detathron'd for Male-Administration, and the Prince of Parthia fettled upon it; who instantly to reward Artemidorus for his Fidelity to his last Master, took him into his own Service, made him a Mandarin of a higher Rank and Title, admitted him into his Privy Council, and gave him a Commission to be Commander in Chief of an Army that was to make an Expedition against two strong Sea-** Port Towns in an adjacent Kingdom that remain'd unfubdu'd, and would not fubmit to Mo-A nefes's Obedience. The Towns were accordingly taken, more the Cowardice of the Befieged, than the Valour of the Assailants, and he return'd home with Spoils as rather shew'd the Avarice than the Glory of a Conqueror. for he not only pillag'd the Inhabitants after he had agreed with to furrender upon Honourable Conditions, but defrauded his own Soldiers, by whose Labours he grew formidable, of their Pay, under pretence, that the Ship with the Army's Cash in it, was unfortunately blown up, and so it was, but not till the Money was remov'd elsewhere, tha the upon his return home,

home, might build a stately Country House with it.

Things went fwimmingly in his Favour for fome time, and he was entrusted with all the new King's Secrets, till in the Course of the Armenian War, for Artaxerxes King of that MicCountry, in pursuance of an Offensive League between him and Mermeroes, had taken Arms in his Favour, a Discovery was made, that a Tourkirk Design against a certain Frontier Town was made known to the Enemy, and the Governour hang'd for keeping a criminal Correspondence with the Persians. Moneses was sensible was acquainted with borkand it but Portlades, a Parthian whom he brought Toused into Persia with him, and Artemidorus, therefore Indam charg'd the latter with this Breach of Fidelity, who could not deny but he had communicated it to his Wife Zaraida, that had a Sister in the Service of the exil'd Mermeroes. What induc'd her to this Intercourse with the Enemies, Hiflory does not relate, but several Conjectures were rais'd concerning the Reasons; as, that her Husband was disatisfy'd at the growing Greatness of Portlades, who from a private Perfon was made a Manderin, of the same Dignity with himfelf, and loaded with continual Favours by the King, as Grants of fortify'd Estates, &c. that all that had been promised him function by Sunderades in the Name of the Prince of Parthia by the King had not been made good, and that instead of being first in his new Master's Affections.

Affections, he could not so much as be a second or third. Whatsoever was the Cause, the Effect was made appear by his immediate Dismission from all his Places; and even the Princess Annastasia, tho' the presumptive Heiress of the Persian Crown, was soon after in Disgrace her felf, because she would not do the same by Zaraida. B. marshowy

Thus was this ambitious Man, who was admitted into one Prince's Esteem for being false to another, tumbled from the Precipice of Grandeur into a Private Life, for doing the fame thing by the last as he did by the first; and set aside from all his Employments but that of being Governour to the young Prince Isdegerdes, who was only Son to the Princess above-mention'd. During this inactivity of of Life, Moneses, after making an inglorious N.W. Peace with Artaxerxes, fell fick, and finding Death approaching, for fome Reasons best known to himself, nominated Artemidorus for hadren Captain General of the Forces he had rais'd to renew the War against the Armenians, and re- french commended him as fuch to his Successor Anna- O. Ann stasia, who was too great a Favourer of him and Zaraida not to give her Assent. He enter'd upon this Office with all the Advantages that it was possible for any one to stand posses'd I of, and thro' the means of a strong Alliance with other Powers engag'd with him in the fame Quarrel, the gracious Dispositions of the Queen his Mistress, to enable him to be Successful,

and the large Sums that were appropriated for his Service by her faithful Subjects, he was call'd, at the end of the very first Campaign he made, the Retriever of the Persian Nation's Honour, which infinuated a fort of Mismanagement in the Reign of Annastasia's Predecessor.

His second and third Campaigns were equal-

His fecond and third Campaigns were equally fuccessful, thro' the Valour of the Army which he commanded, with his first; but tho' at his Investiture in his Command, he distinguish'd himself in siding with those that were Zealous for the Establish'd Religion, and in the greatest Credit at Court, by the means of Mandarin, who was chief Treasurer, and allied to him by an Inter-marriage, he afterwards took Part with those that under the Pretence of Moderation, sided with some Heterodox Opinions that were Tolerated by the Go-

vernment's Indulgence.

For these, and other Services he yearly receiv'd the Thanks of the Persian Divan, who were incessant in heaping Rewards upon him, and convey'd several Estates, belonging to the Crown, to him and his Heirs for ever by a Publick Act, after his Royal Mistress had advanc'd him to a Mandarinship of the first Rank, and one of her Allies had given him a Principality. But the Grants, that should have instill'd a Sense of Gratitude into him, gave him quite different Sentiments, and he was so much intoxicated with Power, and imposthumated with Ambition, that he hop'd, by protracting the

the War, which he drew out into a nine Years

length, to arrive at the Regal Dignity.

In order to this, he made Treaties with An-effun nastasia's Allies, that were inconsistent with the Honour and Advantage of Persia, and took with Towns only to put them into fuch Hands, as England had no Right or Title to them. As the Chief Places in the Army were fill'd with none but fuch Officers as were altogether in his Interest, so those at Court were to be enjoy'd by Persons of the fame Complexion; and the Treasurer and he had no more to fay, than, Such a Man is not fit for your Majesty's Service, and his Remo-

val was instantly determined.

Annastasia saw the Circumstances she was under, and how that in a very little time she should only be the Shadow of Royalty, if they continued in the the Exercise of the Prerogatives that were the Substance of it, farley wherefore she took Counsel with Azarathes, a-farley bout proper Measures to reinstate her in her Hereditary Supremacy. Azarathes by the Affistance of Berenice, one of the Queen's Maids Masham of Honour, had well nigh accomplish'd the Removal of these Usurpers from Court, when their Proceedings took Air before the Business was ripe for Execution, and Artemidors with was the rest of his Associates, came and threatned her Majesty with quicting her Service, after their accustomed Assurance, unless the two Persons just mention'd, were oblig'd to do it.
Upon this, Azarethes, one of her particular farley

Secretaries /

Secretaries had the Seal of the Office taken from him, which was bettow'd upon young Sunderades, who had married one of Artemidorus's Daugaters, but Berenice was suffer'd, by her Mistres's Entreaties in her Behalf, still to continue about her Person. Azarethes was of an enterprizing Genius, deep Penetration, wonderful Capacities, and therefore to be fear'd by the regions at Helm, who being Five in Number, call'd themselves the Junto. Therefore he was to be taken off some way or other, and one of his own Clerks was suborn'd against him; but the very Clerk that was thus tamper'd with, and had Villainy enough to be in a Plot against the Governmen thimself, had likewise Honesty enough to acquit the Innocent with his last Breath.

Nothing, now, could have hinder'd these abandon'd Wretches from monopolizing their Sovereign's Favour, and the Wealth of the Nation, but the Interposition of Heaven in savour of its Vicegerent, and the Arrival of a Dervise from his Studies at Mecca. This good Man, as it was the Duty of a Subject, preach'd up Obedience to the Supream Power, and thunder'd out Anathema's against such as put new sangled Doctrines of Resistance in Practice, which alarm'd the Divan that was then sitting, in order to give a Sanction to the Principles that Reverend Person inveigh'd against.

foody, brought to a formal Trial, and cen-

fur'd

fur'd for what was faid to be against the Government, at the fame time it was spoken in Defence of the Queen's Rightful and Lawful Title; tho' the Punishment inflicted on him was very flight, in Comparison of what was intended, had not the Persians by a vast Majority English been very Clamorous in his Favour. Azare- farley thes, that was in Favour all this while behind the Curtain, took an Opportunity from thence of founding the Inclinations of the People, and by himself and his Friends, in concert with Bere- matha nice, fo work'd them up to an Indignation of the Affront put upon their Sovereign, and the Abuse of their Establish'd Religion, that they, almost one and all, petition'd her to exert her Royal Prerogative, and to dissolve the Divan farham and form a new one; not without stedfast Refolutions to stand by her against all her Enemies, both Foreign and Domestick.

Accordingly their Desires were given Ear to, and the new Divan not only adjudg'd several of the last Ministry, to be guilty of Depredations upon the Publick, and gave in Representations to the Throne, of the most notorious Abuses committed by them, but in process of Time, accus'd Artemidorus, who continu'd in his Post after Zaraida his Wise was stripp'd of her Employments more than a Year. Artemidorus had nothing to have recourse to by way of Desence, but his old way of calling Bribes Perquisites, and wrote the silliest Epistle that could be penn'd, to the Gentlemen that had him under their Cog-

Commissioners of secounts.

nizance.

nizance. But their Proceedings were not to be flop'd by fuch little Artifices, and they went on with their Examinations, which at length prov'd, that he had amass'd several Millions from the Spoils of the Publick, and had been guilty of all things that the most fordid Covetousness could induce a Man to.

Annastasia, to whom they applied for Ju-flice against this Plunderer of the Peoples Treafure, had a Soul too fusceptible of Tenderness, not to try to fave the Life of a Person that had for many Years been highly regarded by her, and therefore remov'd him from all his Places to make him the less Obnoxious to Displeasure and Envy. But the Cries of the Oppressed were fo loud, and the Exchequer fo low, that she was forc'd unwillingiy at last to give him up to their Resentment, who having made an Edict to revoke all Grants what soever that had been conferred upon him, for the Use of the Publick, dragg'd him to a Stately Edifice which had been built in Memory of a Victory obtain'd by him, (which if profecuted might have ended the War at once) and from thence tumbled him down Headlong, as a Warning for all fuch as abuse the Favours of Princes, or the Goodness of Subjects. This was the End of that Perquisite-Monger, and the Justice that was put in Practice by that People, who had too true a Sense of the Nature of Ingratitude, not to distinguish it by a fuitable Punishment.

A

Complete KEY

To All the PARTS of

Law is a Bottomless Pit, &c.

- PAMPHLETS lately Printed for E. Curll, at at the Dial and Bible over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet, and Sold at his Shop on Tunbridge-Walks.
- I. STANZA's: Written to my Lady Sunderland, at Tunbridge-Wells, this Summer. Price 2 d.
- H. The MOHOCKS, a Poem. In Miltonic Verse. Price 2 d.
 - III. The Favourite, a Simile. Price 1 d.
- IV. The French Preliminaries. A New Ballad to the Old Tune of Packington's Pound. Price 1 d.
- V. A Poem to the Duke of Marlborough, in Imitation of Spencer. By Charles Dive, Gent. Price 1 d.
- VI. A Dream: Or, the Force of Fancy, being Characters of the Company at the Bath. With a Key inferted. Price 2 d.
- VII. On Nothing, a Poem. By the Earl of Rochester.
- VIII. A Search after Principles: In a Free Conference between Timothy and Philatheur concerning the Present Times. Price 6 d.
- IX. Fanatical Moderation: Or. Unparallelled Villany Display'd. Being a Faithful Narrative of the Barbarous Murther committed upon Dr. James Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrews, by the Scotch Presbyterians, Anno 1679. Interspersed with several Original Papers, fully Demonstrating the Designs of the Fanatic Party in that Kingdom, and elsewhere, to be directly intended for the Subversion both of Church and State. Price 11.
 - X. The Present State of the Court of France, and City of Paris. In a Letter from Monsieur M*** to the Honourable Matthew Prior, Esq; One of the Commissioners of Her Majesties Customs. Price 1 s.

XI. Remarks on Dr. Hare's Four Letters concerning.

the Management of the War, &c. Price 1 s.

XII. A Full View of the Bishop of Salisbury's Principles for the Year 1710. Price 1 5.

A

Complete KEY

TO

Law is a Bottomless-Pit.

ANDTHE

STORY

OF THE

St. Alb-n's Ghost.

The Fifth Edition Corrected.

LONDON:

Printed, and Sold by S. Bolton, at the Three Crowns without Temple-Bar. 1712.

Price Three-pence.

M. F. M. Jolqmos -11-12-19 STITESA Maria - 9000 ---Alorio - Choff.

.:



